

**TURN TAKING STRATEGY USED BY DONALD TRUMP AND
JOE BIDEN IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEBATE 2020**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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JOE BIDEN IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEBATE 2020**

THESIS

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2022

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I state that the thesis entitled **“Turn Taking Strategy Used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the First Presidential Debate 2020”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 10 June 2022

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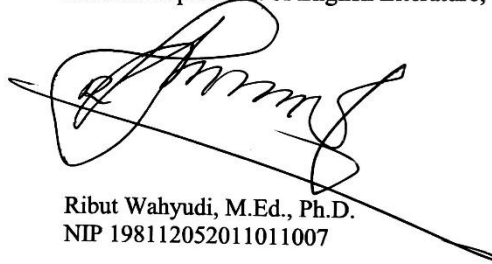
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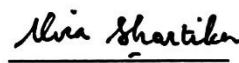
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MOTTO

“And ease for me my task, and unite the knot from my tongue
that they understand my speech”

(At Tahaa 26-28)

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved mother, Mutma'inah, my beloved father, Amnun Malikul Hasan,
and my beloved little sisters Tsania Nur Fadlilatul A'la, Mutafaridatul Ulya,
Fikriya Ainun Najah, and Shafna Rahmania Ramadhani.

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All my deepest gratitude and praise are always to Allah swt., the Lord of the world, the Creator of every single thing in this universe, and the Hope of all oppressed. *Shalawat* and *Salam* are always delivered to Muhammad SAW, the prophet of *ummah* who has inherited Islam as a peace and blessing to the entire universe. Alhamdulillah Robbil Alamin, due to His mercies and blessings through His Prophet, I am able to accomplish my thesis entitled “Turn Taking Strategy Used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the First Presidential Debate 2020” as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia.

In accomplishing this undergraduate thesis, I would like to express my best gratitude to people who have helped me to accomplish my thesis. My sincere gratitude goes to, especially Rina Sari, M.Pd., as my advisor who is always willing to guide me, share her ideas, and spend her busy time for this thesis. With all humanity and sincerity, I would like to extend my gratitude to Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as the Head of Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and all the respectful lecturers for the insightful knowledge and inspiration. My countless gratitude will always be expressed for my beloved family who support me as always, my mother, Mutma'inah, my father, Amnun Malikul Hasan, and my little sisters, Dhila, Firda, Fifin and Afna.

Finally, I do realise that there are some imperfections and weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, the criticism and suggestions are welcome to make it better. May this thesis be useful for all readers in order to deepen the understanding about turn taking strategy in order to conduct similar research which can fulfil the gaps.

Malang, 10 June 2022

The researcher,



Zulfa Nur Baiti Sa'adah
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ABSTRACT

Sa'adah, Zulfa Nur Baiti (2022) *Turn Taking Strategy Used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the First Presidential Election Debate 2020*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Turn Taking, Debate, Presidential Election*.

Conversational engagement between two or more people frequently expresses the speakers' thoughts or even vision and goal, usually they speak in turn. When someone talks, the listener should wait and hear until the speaker has finished. This condition generally occurs in the presidential election debates. This research investigated the turn taking strategies that occurred in the first American Presidential Debate in 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The objective of this study was to identify the kinds of turn taking strategies used in the first American Presidential Debate in 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, as well as to classify the functions of the turn taking that occur in the first American Presidential Debate in 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach because the data were derived from Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's utterances on YouTube video, which was transcribed and analyzed using Sterntörm's (2014) theory of turn taking strategy; taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. The data were analyzed by determining the context, categorizing the data based on the theory, analyzing and interpreting the data, then draw conclusion based on the findings. The results of this research showed that there were 57 data found in the video and transcripts of the first American presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The findings revealed 35 data from Donald Trump's utterances, with the most strategy used was alert that occurred twelve times, while he never used hesitant start strategy. On the other hand, 20 data were obtained from Joe Biden's utterances. In fact, Joe Biden also employed alert strategy as the most utilized strategy which was the same as Donald Trump, but the occurrence was only for five times. In addition, Joe Biden did not apply four turn taking strategies which were hesitant start, metacomment, silent pause, and appealing. One important point to note is that both candidates utilized alert as the most used strategy, which has the function to interrupt the other speaker with raising the tone of his voice in order to attract the attention of the interlocutor.

ABSTRAK

Sa'adah, Zulfa Nur Baiti (2022) *Strategi Gilir Tutur yang Digunakan Donald Trump dan Joe Biden dalam Debat Pertama Pemilihan Presiden 2020*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen: Pembimbing Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: *Turn Taking, Debat, Pemilihan Presiden*.

Keterlibatan percakapan antara dua orang atau lebih sering mengungkapkan pikiran atau bahkan visi dan tujuan pembicara, dan biasanya mereka berbicara secara bergantian. Ketika seseorang berbicara, pendengar harus menunggu dan mendengar sampai pembicara selesai. Kondisi ini umumnya terjadi pada debat-debat pemilihan presiden. Penelitian ini meneliti tentang strategi gilir tutur yang terjadi pada debat pertama Presiden Amerika tahun 2020 antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis strategi dari gilir tutur yang digunakan dalam debat pertama Presiden Amerika tahun 2020 antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden, serta untuk mengklasifikasikan fungsi-fungsi gilir tutur yang terjadi dalam debat pertama Presiden Amerika di tahun 2020 antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif karena data diperoleh dari ujaran-ujaran Donald Trump dan Joe Biden di video YouTube, yang ditranskripsikan dan dianalisis menggunakan teori strategi gilir tutur dari Sterntorm (2014); mengambil strategi giliran, menahan strategi giliran, dan menghasilkan strategi giliran. Data dianalisis dengan menentukan konteks, mengkategorikan data berdasarkan teori, menganalisis dan menafsirkan data, kemudian menarik kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 55 data yang ditemukan dalam video dan transkrip debat pertama Presiden Amerika antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden tahun 2020. Temuan tersebut mengungkapkan 35 data dari ucapan Donald Trump, dengan strategi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah *alert* yang terjadi dua belas kali, sedangkan dia tidak pernah menggunakan strategi *hesitant start*. Di sisi lain, 20 data diperoleh dari ucapan Joe Biden. Bahkan, Joe Biden juga menggunakan strategi *alert* sebagai strategi yang paling banyak digunakan yang sama dengan Donald Trump, namun kejadiannya hanya lima kali. Selain itu, Joe Biden tidak menerapkan strategi empat giliran yaitu *hesitant start*, *metacomment*, *silent pause*, dan *appealing*. Satu hal penting yang perlu diperhatikan adalah kedua kandidat menggunakan *alert* sebagai strategi yang paling banyak digunakan, yang berfungsi untuk menginterupsi lawan bicara dengan meninggikan nada suaranya untuk menarik perhatian lawan bicara.

ARABIC ABSTRACT

مناظرة في بايدن وجو ترامب دونالد استخدمها التي الأدوار أخذ إستراتيجية)2022(بيتي نور زلفة ، سعادة ، الإنسانية العلوم كلية ، الإنجليزي الأدب قسم .البكالوريوس أطروحة . 2020 الأولى الرئاسية الانتخابات ، M.Pd. ، ساري رينا المستشار .مالانج جامعة الإسلامية الدولة إبراهيم مالك مولانا

الرئاسية الانتخابات ، المناظرة ، الأدوار أخذ :المفتاحية الكلمات

يتحدثون ما وعادة ، وأهدافه المتحدث رؤية حتى أو الأفكار عن أكثر أو شخصين بين التحدثية المشاركة تعبر ما غالباً في عام بشكل الشرط هذا يحدث .المتحدث ينتهي حتى والاستماع الانتظار المستمع على يجب ، ما شخص يتحدث عندما بالتناوب في الأولى الأمريكية الرئاسية المناظرة في حدثت التي الكلام تحويل استراتيجية في الدراسة هذه تبحث .الرئاسية الانتخابات مناقشات مناظرة في المستخدمة الكلام تناوب استراتيجيات أنواع تحديد هو الدراسة هذه من الغرض .بايدن وجو ترامب دونالد بين 2020 عام مناظرة في حدثت التي الكلام تحويل وظائف لتصنيف وكذلك ، بايدن وجو ترامب دونالد بين 2020 لعام الأولى الأمريكي الرئيس تم لأنه نوعياً وصفيًا منهجًا الدراسة استخدمت .بايدن وجو ترامب ، ترامب .دونالد بين 2020 عام في الأولى الأمريكي الرئيس نظرية باستخدام وتحليلها نسخها تم والتي ، YouTube فيديو مقاطع على بايدن وجو ترامب دونالد أقوال من البيانات على الحصول إستراتيجية بإنشاء وقم ، الدور إستراتيجية واتبع ، الدور إستراتيجية اتخذ ؛ (2014) Sterntorm من الكلام دوران استراتيجيات استخلاص ثم ، البيانات وتفسير وتحليل ، النظرية أساس على البيانات وتصنيف ، السياق تحديد خلال من البيانات تحليل تم .الدور دونالد بين أمريكية رئاسية مناظرة أول ونسخة الفيديو في بيانات 55 وجود إلى الدراسة هذه نتائج تشير .النتائج على بناء النتائج هي استخدامًا الأكثر والاستراتيجية ، ترامب دونالد خطاب من بيانات 35 عن النتائج هذه تكشف .2020 عام في بايدن وجو ترامب بيانات 20 على الحصول تم ، أخرى ناحية من .المتردد البدء استراتيجية أبدًا يستخدم لم بينما ، مرة عشر اثني تحدث التي التنبيهات تشبه والتي استخدامًا الأكثر الإستراتيجية باعتبارها التنبيه استراتيجية أيضًا بايدن جو يستخدم ، الواقع في .بايدن جو تصريحات من المترددة البداية وهي ، الأربعة المنعطفات إستراتيجية بايدن جو يطبق لم ، ذلك إلى بالإضافة .فقط مرات خمس ولكن ، ترامب دونالد باعتباره التنبيه يستخدم المرشحين كلا أن هو ملاحظتها يجب التي المهمة الأشياء أحد .والجاذبية ، الصامت والتوقف ، واللعب ، الآخر الشخص انتباه لجذب صوته رفع طريق عن الآخر الشخص مقاطعة على تعمل والتي ، استخدامًا الأكثر الإستراتيجية

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of key term.

A. Background of the Study

Conversational engagement that takes place among individuals often perform alternately in delivering their ideas. Whenever somebody talks, the interlocutor must wait and listen. Then, when the speaker has finished speaking, the interlocutor takes the floor. This type of communication is common in regular interactions with people where the participants are free to take control of the conversation. Thus, that condition is closely related to the linguistic phenomenon called turn taking (Stenstöröm, 2014).

Turn taking is a method in which interlocutors coordinate speakership transfer, with each subsequent turn in sequence reflecting how that speaker has understood preceding discussion and behavior here so far (Ford, 2012). Turn taking, in verbal communication, is utilized to arrange daily conversation, ceremonies, interviews, and debates (Abdullah, 2016). Each individual has a different way of conveying their ideas in doing communication, so turn taking is an intriguing topic to discuss. In line with Levinson (2016), in conversation, the turn-taking system has several distinguishing features: turns are brief and responses are extremely quick, but turns vary in duration and are usually of complex structure, indicating that the basic cognition is highly compressed. As a

consequence, miscommunication cannot be disregarded in a conversation between two or more people while discussing various issues if the interlocutor does not perceive the content of the speech, which may result in serious problems (Pour & Yazd, 2015). Thus, to prevent a conflict between the speakers, several strategies in taking the turn are employed for any communication not only in everyday interaction. Therefore, it is impossible to deny that speech changes also occur in formal situations as in the debate, specifically the presidential debate.

Technically, the implementation mechanism has been set up during the presidential debate. In order to run the debate efficiently, all the participants should obey the rules in accordance with the instructions from the moderator. For instance, when a question is raised, the candidate gets two minutes to respond to the question. Following that, the other candidate gets around one minute to react and rebut his or her points. The discussion of the question may be prolonged by 30 seconds per candidate at the authority of the moderator. As the time is limited, contestants are required to say anything with legitimate reasons or persuasive arguments. Every candidate should be able to maintain his or her opinions on any given subject. To persuade voters, the nominees must be capable of maintaining their positions on a topic. Nonetheless, contestants that are motivated to accomplish the debate may neglect to wait for their turn to speak. As a result, the activity of taking the turn as prescribed by the format cannot be dealt effectively, especially when the candidates are embroiled in a major dispute or exciting problem.

To have further discussion on this topic, the researcher analyzes the turn taking strategies through the first American presidential election debate in 2020 between Donald Trump as the American president and a nominee of Democratic party and Joe Biden as the Republican nominee in Cleveland. There are several reasons why turn taking in presidential debates are studied. First, turn taking is connected to the word choices used in conversation since it belongs to spoken discourse, which is related to the use of language, referring to how the language is used in communication on a certain context, purpose, or certain person. Accordingly, the phenomenon of presidential debate is one of the examples of spoken discourse, specifically the turn taking. Second, to convey the arguments about the rising topic discussed in the first presidential debate, both parties should state their ideas clearly and alternately to persuade the voters. That is why taking the turn is needed. In addition, the American Presidential Debate is a language event that takes place only once every four years, and the parties involved in the debate will govern the state as the President of the United States, thus it is worth investigating.

With the complex of turn taking strategies and its functions in the American presidential debate as mentioned above, the researcher then compiles various relevant studies about the issue of turn taking. Those previous studies stated, for example, discuss turn taking strategies occurred in the presidential debate (Natalia et al., 2019; Yunus & Eliastuti, 2020; Sriwahyuni, 2020; Saputra, 2021), turn taking strategies on English as Foreign Language (EFL) classroom (Setiajid et al., 2020; Amir & Jakob, 2020), turn taking strategies used on movie

(Aisyah, 2021), and turn taking strategies found in interview and talk show (Agustianto et al., 2020; Sari et al., 2021; Ashidiq & Sariyati, 2022).

To identify the research gap, the researcher analyzes previous studies related to the current research. Natalia et al. (2019) studied turn taking strategies in the setting of political debates under the title *Turn Taking Strategies in Political Debates*. In practice, this research was a compared study on communication mechanisms in political discussions. Applying a descriptive qualitative approach, they found that taking the turn and interrupting, which were to be the most frequently implemented by debaters aiming to keep the turn and convey their ideas, thereby dominating the debate. However, the researchers failed to clearly state the result of their second research question related to the possible reasons from the adopting strategies in their data.

Whereas, Yunus & Eliastuti (2020) with the title *The Turn Taking Strategy Used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019* conducted research on the turn-taking strategies employed by Prabowo and Jokowi during the 2019 presidential election debate. Using a descriptive qualitative methodology, they found that the strategy of taking the turn in the presidential debate demonstrates the speakers' linguistic abilities in addition to their ability to persuade voters depending on the interaction. They did not, however, discuss the third research issue about the goal of the phenomenon, they were interruption and overlapping that occurred in the turn taking dialogue employed in the presidential debate. Thus, they should capture the clear concept of this objective as well as how to discuss and analyze it.

Another study related to the turn taking strategies in the presidential debate has been done by Saputra (2021) under the title *Turn Taking Strategies Used in The Second Presidential Debate Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump* on the second presidential debates. He found that all of the strategies occurred and the majority of uptakes are delivered by the debaters after analyzing with a descriptive qualitative approach. However, the researcher should not only stop the research question in the most dominant type applied, but also broaden the overview about the turn taking strategies into the reasons behind the occurrence of the strategies.

Sriwahyuni (2021) conducted another research on turn-taking techniques based on the video and transcripts of Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's final presidential debate with the title *Turn-Taking Strategies in The Final Presidential Debate Between Donald Trump and Joe Biden*. She discovered that Donald Trump or Joe Biden wanted to keep the turns going at all times. Furthermore, they gave each other time to plan what they were going to say and talk about while planning and organizing for the following points they wanted to advance, had a little break halfway through their turn, and then continued throughout the round. Nonetheless, the researcher was unable to correlate the research topic she proposed. It is preferable if the researcher explains the second research question based on the data collected in the first research question so that the outcomes of the research questions are related.

To reinforce the concept of turn taking strategies, several study objects became the focus of the study by employing the descriptive qualitative method.

Under the title *The Analysis of Turn Taking Strategies in EFL Classrooms*, Setiajid et al. (2020) conducted a study on turn taking strategies in EFL classes as the object of study. They found that each person has a distinct personality that creates a dialogue with a specific pattern. Yet, the point of possible reasons why the students and teacher tend to use particular types of turn taking strategy cannot be discovered, so it is better for the researcher to explore the discussion more by analyzing the background and condition of both the teacher and the students.

In addition, a study from Amir & Jakob (2020) with the title *Male and Female Teachers' Turn Taking Strategies in EFL Classroom Interaction* studied the same topic in EFL classrooms, but their focus was different. They focused on the various types of turn taking strategies employed by male and female teachers in EFL classroom communication, the justification why male and female teachers alternate in EFL classroom interaction, and the distinctions in turn taking utilized by male and female teachers in EFL classroom engagement. Unfortunately, the first and the third focus of the study have similar discussion, so the explanation seemed to state repeatedly.

Several studies have been undertaken to provide new perspectives in studying turn taking strategies. Under the title *Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used In Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show Interviews*, Agustianto et al. (2020) investigated turn taking strategies utilized in *Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show* interviews, which gave another perspective on the turn taking mechanism. They found that all of the turn-taking strategies types were employed productively by the guests and the host. The data show that the strategies are used for a variety of

reasons, including Distracting the speaker to set up the time and material of the conversation, clarifying or asking something essential to the speaker, holding the turn and constantly talking, trying to incite the listener to react, and sending a signal the listener to take shifts and start to talk. However, they mostly identified the female guests rather than the male. It will be better if the researcher selects the videos for both the female and male guests, so the discussion will be more explorative.

Furthermore, Sari et al. (2021) studied the Sunda Empire's turn taking strategies in an Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) talk show debate with the study entitled *Conversational Analysis: Turn Taking on Indonesia Lawyer Club Talk Show*. They found that all the turn taking strategies occurred in the data and the starting up strategy became the most frequently used by the participants. To have a broader knowledge about the topic proposed, identifying the possible causes why they tend to utilize specific types of turn taking strategies should be done.

Additionally, a study entitled *Turn-Taking Strategies of Conversation in Warren Edward Buffett Interview on Squawk Box Business News* was conducted by Ashidiq & Sariyati (2022) on turn taking strategies during an interview with Warren Edward Buffet on Squawk Box Business News. They discovered that all turn taking strategies appeared, and for turn allocation strategies, the next speaker self-selects was the most commonly applied in the interview. As it is a qualitative study, the researchers need to analyze and add additional data due to the fact that they only present three data points in each research question.

In another object of study, a study under the title *Conversation Analysis of Turn Taking Mechanism in Ever After Movie* was done by Aisyah (2021) which studied the turn-taking system in the film *Ever After* using descriptive qualitative method. This research was done to determine the type of turn-taking mechanism, each function of it, and how each character creates the mechanism. This gives an additional overview related to character constructions besides the types and the functions of turn taking. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and Stenstörms (2014) theory, this research demonstrated that the characters usually employed yielding the floor strategy and backchannel signals to continue the conversation, implying that the dialogue proceeds smoothly. As a result, it implied that the characters did not breach their turn. Yet, the researcher did not clearly state the theory used in analyzing the data. The researcher should make it clear whether she wants to analyze all the scenes or only particular parts of the movie.

After analyzing relevant earlier studies, the researcher aims to conduct a research on the most recent and intense American presidential debate in 2020, in which the research focuses on the strategies and functions of turn taking used. In addition, the object of this research is debate forum which is different from some studies that have been done on various objects of study, such as on the interview, movie, classroom interaction, and several studies that have the similar object recently.

To support this research, the researcher applies Stenstörms (2014) theory, which proposes three sorts of turn-taking strategies: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. This theory aids in the identification of the phrasing of

the question addressed in this study. With this concept, the researcher's study is applicable to the data from the first presidential debate, which becomes chaotic since the speech changing for each speaker is dominated by interruptions. As a result, the way of using the strategy behind the turn-taking is analyzed. Because one of them will be president of the United States, he ought to be able to communicate clearly and consistently throughout the discussion in order to convince Americans.

Using a conversational analysis approach, the researcher obtained a lot of information about the turn taking strategy in some of the previous studies mentioned above. However, it can be discovered that there are significant similarities and distinctions between earlier researches and the researcher's study. One of the connections is that the issue, in terms of turn taking strategy, is the same. There is one identical research item. Nonetheless, there is a difference between the actual study and the earlier investigations. The researcher's object of study is a debate forum, where most of the previous researchers are the interview on a television program, classroom meetings, a movie, and a YouTube channel. The researcher focuses on the strategy and the functions of turn taking technique applied in the debate forum. As a result, this research is likely to broaden understanding regarding turn-taking strategy and fill in gaps that have not been addressed in earlier studies.

B. Research Question

The researcher analyzes some elements of turn taking based on the background. As a result, the researcher proposes the following research questions:

1. What are the strategies of turn taking used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first American Presidential Election Debate 2020?
2. What are the functions of turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first American Presidential Election Debate 2020?

C. Significance of the Study

The researcher will practically assist future readers or researchers in developing a better awareness of the strategy for taking the turn. In this research, the researcher presents an overview of the types and patterns of turn taking strategy utilized in the first American presidential debate in 2020, as well as how the nominees used the approach that were used in the debate. As a result, the readers are aware of the concept of turn taking in the debate forum.

The findings of this research will also be used in academic settings as reference material for teaching about turn-taking strategies and their functions. This research will also benefit for both students and lecturers not only in English Literature Study Program, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, but also other researchers beyond the university, by enriching the analysis of turn taking strategies.

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher concentrates on analyzing the strategy of turn taking, as well as analyzing the functions of turn taking used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first American Presidential Election Debate 2020. This research is classified as a conversational analysis study since the researcher analyzed the data using Stenstörms's (2014) theory on turn-taking strategies, which are classified into three types: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy.

The researcher analyzed the utterances that contain turn taking on the subject of Covid-19 in the debate to be discussed and observed in this research. This is due to the fact that Covid-19 is one of the most serious issues confronting the majority of the world's countries, including the United States. This is the basis for researchers to narrow the data to be studied; in this case, the topic of covid-19 in the debate has a longer duration than other proposed topics; thus, the topic can represent the entire utterances that contain elements of turn taking that occurred during the presidential debate between Trump and Biden.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher defines several terms used in this research to avoid any confusion.

- 1. Conversational Analysis:** a study of how speakers say something, determines the sort of response expected, and speakers interact in turns. Since the object of this research is a dialogue, specifically a debate, conversational analysis has become the general concept for this research.

- 2. Turn taking:** the capability to understand when to initiate and complete a turn in a discourse. In spoken communication, it is an essential organizational technique. The speaker should stick to the structure, whenever one of them is unable to fulfill them, overlapping or interruption will occur. That is not how to run the conversation smoothly. In a debate context, everyone should know the appropriate way to take turns in speaking.
- 3. Presidential election debate:** a part of the process of selecting a president in the form of a formal discussion, similar to those held in a national parliament, in which opposing viewpoints are presented using predetermined topics. Typically, throughout the selection process, the chosen candidates launch a campaign to persuade voters to vote for them.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses several references relevant to this research, covering conversational analysis, turn taking, and turn taking strategies based on Stenstörms theory (2014).

A. Conversational Analysis

According to Liddicoat (2007), conversation analysis is the study of language as a social interaction. Conversation is essentially an expression of the use of words to engage. The representation of language usage may be perceived from two perspectives. The first is content, which focuses on things such as what subjects are addressed and how the topic is transmitted during the communication: whether openly by assumption, or inferred in various ways; and what sorts of issues lead to other topics and why this occurs.

Conversation analysis is an interactive, micro-analytic, and primarily qualitative tool for studying social communication (Hoey & Kendrick, 2017). This kind of analysis refers to the analysis of spoken discourse in order to determine how individuals manage daily conversational engagement. Adjacency pairs, preference organization, turn taking, feedback, repair, conversational openings and closings, discourse markers, and response tokens are some aspect to consider in conversation analysis (Wahyudi, 2013). Additionally, those who are interested in the complexities of human social behavior and devoted to naturalistic

observation are likely to find the conversational analysis method appealing. It provides researchers with a well-developed descriptive equipment for studying conversational interaction as well as a strictly factual approach for verifying analysis (Hoey & Kendrick, 2017).

Conversation analysis is performed using data that has been discussed and transcribed. Transcribing conversation is more than simply providing a phonetic sense to define and classify phonemes and their variants; it is also an approach that may improve how people use language tools (Yunus & Eliastuti, 2019). As a result, this technique is utilized to investigate social interaction in everyday situations, including both non-verbal and verbal communication.

B. Turn Taking

When two individuals or a group play a part in a conversation, the roles of listener and speaker will naturally turn. A vital component in communicating is how the individuals handle the turn for speaking throughout the conversation. To maintain the topic continuing, one person speaks at a time, following which another speaker may occupy the turn without even being asked (Sack et al., 1974). The process of nominating and being nominated in turn refers to turn taking. This Situation of taking the turn throughout the conversation will remain until the listener and speaker are no longer communicating.

According to Stivers et al. (2009), turn taking is the most significant aspect of the basic structure of a conversation. A good communication occurs when the conversation flows smoothly and the listener understands the message. As an

example, when the teacher explains the material during the class but the students are not listening quietly, they will not understand the message or the material. Therefore, the ideal condition during a class meeting, while the teacher is presenting the lesson and the students should silently listen to the teacher until they are given the opportunity to ask any questions by raising their hands first. As a result, they will not miss any points and the subject will be very clearly understood.

As in the Stenstör (2014, p. 4) stated that “...everything that the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over” is called as a turn. From that statement, turn taking indicates that the speaker allows the listener, who will be the next speaker, to react on what the speaker said, and this step is repeated during the conversation. Furthermore, the speaker and listener roles exchange with some overlapping speaking and a few minutes of silence. As Ghilzai & Baloch (2016) stated that there must be three possible structures for the turn taking mechanism. The current speaker may continue talking, the interlocutor must select the next person, and the current speaker must choose another speaker rather than the next speaker. Hence, turn taking is required in communication. In conclusion, the idea of turn taking refers to the shifting roles of the speaker and the listener during a conversation.

C. Turn Taking Strategies

When the discussion begins, it indicates that someone has the courage to speak up. In order to have a smooth communication between the speaker and the listener, they must be cooperative with each other. Once the first speaker begins

speaking with someone who has been invited to speak, the listener must wait and listen until he or she finishes speaking. The listener may then respond to the earlier speaker's statement. This turn taking scenario will continue constantly until there is no longer any conversation between them.

According to Stenstöröm (2014), taking the turn might be difficult since the listener may not be as openly engaged as the speaker is supposed to be. As a consequence, the communication will lack encouragement since the listener fails to wait for the speaker to finish speaking, resulting in overlapping turns and interruptions, or the speaker may lose the thread. If the listener is not prepared to fill the gap, this scenario will result in an unexpected silence. As a result, in order to have seamless speaker-shifts that are much more efficient than ineffective ones, both the speaker and the audience must actually listen to each other.

Stenstöröm (2014) recommends three strategies on the turn taking concept, which appear to form a pleasant and orderly system in which one speaker talks at a time while others patiently stand their ground. Those are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn.

1. Taking the turn strategy

When the participant intends to start the conversation as the initiator, this strategy is employed. As a result, once the speaker has finished speaking, the interlocutor should answer to him without interrupting the previous speaker's sentence. According to Stenstöröm (2014), the following speaker's turn may be problematic since he or she is not prepared to react to the prior speaker's point. The taking turns system is split up into three sections:

a. Starting Up

Starting up is the condition in which a person begins his turn to talk (Stenstöröm, 2014). There are two types of starting up: hesitant start and clear start.

1) Hesitant start denotes the speaker's hesitation to begin speaking. This issue arises because the other speakers are not prepared to answer, yet he does not want the turn to be effectively lost. In this case, the speaker will employ verbal filler or paused filled, such as the uses of *well, you know, I mean, uhm, etc.*

A: "Do you know where my cookies are?"

B: "Uhm, you know I like your cookies so much."

2) When the speaker is ready to begin the discussion, he or she will make a straightforward start, as opposed to a hesitant start. It is called as a clear start.

A: "Look! I got a special gift for you."

B: "Wow! That is cool. I like it."

b. Taking Over

Taking over refers to the circumstance in which the speaker assumes the previous speaker's turn as a sort of reaction to the prior speaker's statement (Stenstöröm, 2014). The speaker may employ uptakes and links in this context.

1) Speakers employ uptakes to show that they comprehend the preceding speaker's statements by responding with words such as "*ah,*" "*well,*" "*oh,*" and "*yeah*" (Stenstöröm, 2014).

A: "I think my mom will be angry with me, you know"

B: "Yeah, because you broke her car."

- 2) A link is utilized to continue a conversation by extending the speaker's comment as a means of perceiving or disagreeing, such as the terms "*and*," "*but*," "*so*," and "*cos*" (Stenstörms, 2014).

A: "Do not misunderstand me, I am very fond of Nicole"

B: "*But* she is materialistic"

A: "No, she is just being realistic."

c. Interrupting

Interrupting is frequently done because the speaker believes the earlier speaker has completed speaking or because the speaker feels forced to say something when another speaker is continuing (Stenstörms, 2014). There are two methods for interrupting.

- 1) Alert is a condition in which the speaker disrupts the speaker's remark by speaking louder than the other participant in order to take their focus. (Stenstörms, 2014).

A: "Now, that is very good if you can be more mature–"

B: "–what do you mean?"

- 2) A metacomment is a circumstance in which the speaker respectfully interrupts another person, which permits the listener to raise a concern toward something without appearing too explicit and upsetting the main speaker. This frequently occurs in formal contexts (Sterntorm, 2014)

A: "It would be an honor to hear about the recruit–"

B: "–can I say something about this first?"

d. Overlap

Overlap is quite similar to interruption. The main distinction is the participant's reaction when being interrupted with. In overlap, participants

guess the endpoint of the speaker's statement. Meanwhile, during the interruption, the interlocutor disregards the speaker's speaking turn and simply abruptly ends the speaker's sentence.

A: "But not no more. Yeah – "

B: "–what happened to them?"

2. Holding the Turn

Holding the turn is a circumstance in which the speakers want to talk but are having difficulties deciding what to say next (Stenstöröm, 2014). Sometimes one of the speakers would pause in the middle of a sentence and then start speaking. This might be a cue for the interlocutor to take the next step. As a result, the speaker should fill in the gap. There are four strategies to assist the speaker in minimizing takeovers in discussion. They consist of filled gaps or vocal fillers, silent pauses, repetition, and a new start.

a. Filled pauses or verbal fillers

This method is employed to suggest that the speaker is considering what to speak and does not want to hand over the podium to the next speaker, this is called as stalling (Stenstöröm, 2014).

A: "Once all of these works have done, *uhm...*, I think I would just, *uhm...* strolling around the city would be great idea."

b. A silent pause

This is when the speaker, as the holder of a turn, seeks to keep the listener motionless until the speaker completes his words (Stenstöröm, 2014).

A: “The meeting we had last week was great--“
B: “--so, you like it--“
A: “--but I feel like the idea you *had* --- was classic.”

c. Lexical repetition

This strategy is employed when the speaker continues talking by repeating the previous words (Stenstöröm, 2014). The lexical repetition may be in the form of single word, clause partials, or combinations.

A: “She got a smile *like like like like* an angel comes from above.”
(a single word)

A: “The guy with a black shining armor *really got me really got me really got me* like crazy.”
(clause partials)

A: “An awful story happened last night, *I mean it was you know, it was it was it was* shocking me and all of my family.”
(combinations)

d. A new start

To prevent fully losing the idea, the speech had to be repeated from the beginning again. It is called as a new start (Stenstöröm, 2014).

A: “I have been too hard on myself recently, the fact that I had I had an overreacting --- *the moment I regret ...*”

3. Yielding the Turn

This method is employed when the previous speaker allows the next speaker to take the turn without resistance since the speaker wishes to know a reaction from the interlocutor (Stenstöröm, 2014). There are various approaches that may be used to provide a turn.

a. Prompting

In this case, the speaker acts to persuade the listener to respond to the statement more forcefully than others (Stenstöröm, 2014). It involves apologizing, welcoming, inviting, offering, inquiring, and asking in prompting.

A: "So, today we have an exciting agenda to go to picnic by the lake."

B: "Yeah, great--"

C: "--*You're there.*"

A: "Yeah, it is great to go to picnic by the lake"

b. Appealing

This condition is a turn that provides a specific sign to the interlocutor to offer a response, such as question tags, "all right," "right," "okay," and "you know" (Stenstöröm, 2014).

A: "This bag is so pricy, *you know.*"

B: "Yes."

c. Giving up

In the giving up technique, the speaker understands they have nothing further to say and believes it is time for the next speaker to speak (Stenstöröm, 2014). To indicate that the speaker has finished his speech, he should supply a sign, such as a long pause, for the next speaker to take his turn.

A: "From distance, she looks like someone I knew before but the way she walked, *was was was ---*"

B: "Strange, right. She was our new neighbor."

In conclusion, there are mainly three types of turn taking strategies: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Those strategies appear to produce an orderly structure in which one person talks at a time while the other waits their turn. The sub-parts of each strategy would surely be helpful to handle the spoken interaction since it involves active engagement by both parties in the form of communication. Pauses and fillers, for example, serve the speaker in playing for time, appealers and uptakes assist in effective turn-taking, and links help in connecting speakers' turns.

D. Presidential Election Debate

The presidential election debate is one of several phases of a country's presidential election. A presidential debate is arranged between two candidates. After each party has decided its candidate, the candidates normally meet in a hall in front of the audience and take turns answering questions provided by the moderator or public. The topics discussed are frequently contentious issues at that time, and the result of this debate might have an impact on the outcome of the general election. The goal of having a debate during the presidential election is to gain a clear impression of the presidential candidate so that people may reach into a decision about the one who will govern the country.

The presidential election debate in America in 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden employed the 90-minute debate format with candidates standing at podiums, which was similar to the presidential election process in general. The period was divided into six 15-minute sections, with the moderator

selected and revealed the issues ahead of time. Each part began with a question, followed by two minutes for each contender to reply. The remaining time in the section was used by the moderator for a discussion of the issue. In fact, the two candidates constantly interrupted each other. This occurrence obviously broke the current rules, so the moderator in charge, Chris Wallace, was unable to force the two candidates follow the debate according to the previously specified rules and topics. Many utterances were discovered from the two candidates who entered the realm of the turn-taking study, which the researcher would investigate in this research as a result of this incidence.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This methodology outlines the strategy used in the current study. It depicts the most effective method for reaching the objectives. It is made up of the following components: research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

For this research, a descriptive qualitative approach was applied. According to Taylor et al. (2015), in a descriptive research, the researcher communicates the issue through descriptions of occurrences. In addition, this research requires the researcher to interpret the implications of the data findings (Tavakol, 2012). Hence, since the data are derived from Donald Trump and Joe Biden's utterances during the presidential debate on the YouTube video, the utterances which contain turn taking strategies and the functions of it were analyzed for further analysis in the descriptive form. The researcher employs a qualitative technique since it emphasizes on current social issues through writings and discussions with speakers (Miles et al, 2014). Therefore, it assisted the researcher in obtaining more understanding related to turn taking strategies and their functions in the first American presidential election debate 2020.

B. Research Instrument

The researcher, based on a qualitative research methodology, is the primary research instrument (Miles et al, 2014). According to Maykut & Morehouse (1994), the human instrument is a multifunctional device for disclosing the happening events. The researcher played an important role in developing, collecting, and analyzing the data from the first American presidential election debate in 2020.

C. Data Source

The data sources of this research are the video on the CNBC News YouTube channel and the transcript of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's statements in the first American presidential election debate 2020 which were obtained from www.debates.org. The debate was held on September 29, 2020 that took place in the Health Education Campus of Case Western Reserve University, and the Cleveland Clinic became the host of the event. However, the debate was broadcasted by ABC News on September 30, 2020. The candidates were Donald Trump as the American president and Democratic nominee as well as Joe Biden as the Republican nominee. The debate topics were about supreme court, Covid-19, economy, race and violence in the cities, Donald Trump and Joe Biden record, and also the election integrity.

The data for this research are Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's utterances in the first American presidential election debate 2020 containing turn taking strategies. The video performance of Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first

American Presidential debate election in 2020, which was broadcasted on ABC News, were used to generate the data for this research. The video was obtained from www.youtube.com. In this research, it additionally employs supporting data sources in the form of transcriptions of debates that exclusively focus on the Covid-19 issue in minutes 18:40.

D. Data Collection

To collect data for this study, the following actions were taken. First, the researcher viewed the CNBC Television YouTube channel's footage of the first American presidential election debate in 2020. Second, the researcher obtained the script of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's first debate. Third, the researcher re-watched the video while simultaneously reading the script. Fourth, depending on the chosen discussion subject concerning Covid-19, the researcher identified and categorized the interactions that comprise adopting the turn strategies from Stenstörms theory (2014).

E. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the following procedures were taken. Firstly, determining the context in order to comprehend the condition of the debate. Secondly, categorizing the data into three categories based on Stenstörms theory (2014), which include turn taking strategies (starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlap), holding the turn (verbal filler and filled pause, lexical repetition, starting all over again), and yielding the turn (prompting, appealing, and giving

up). Thirdly, analyzing and interpreting the data in order to address the research questions of the types of the turn taking strategies, as well as the functions of turn-taking strategies employed based on the context in the debate. Lastly, drawing a conclusion based on the research findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussions are presented in this chapter. The researcher provides the results of the data analysis in this chapter. The researcher discovered some data revealing turn taking strategies based on Stenstörms theory (2014) on the first American presidential debate in Cleveland between Donald Trump, the American president and a Democratic party contender, and Joe Biden, the Republican nominee. Chris Wallace's utterances are not analyzed in this research because he takes on the role of moderator in the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, while the primary subjects of this research are Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

A. Findings

This research finds types of turn taking strategies applied by the participants: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn.

1. Taking the turn strategies

The data for taking the turn strategy are separated into four categories: starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlap. Starting up data is divided into two categories: hesitant start and clear start; taking over data is classified into two parts: uptakes and links; and interrupting data is categorized into two: alert and metacomment. To have a better understanding about the types of taking the turn strategies and the functions of each type, the researcher provides the

representative data from each candidate. In the taking the turn strategy, it was found that there are 39 data from both candidates. These data are presented and discussed further below.

Taking the turn strategies	Data	
	Trump	Biden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting Up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hesitant start - Clear start 	- 1	- 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking Over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uptakes - Links 	6 7	4 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alert - Metacomment 	12 1	5 -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlap 	-	-
Total	27	12
	39	

a) Starting up

This strategy, as previously mentioned, consists of a hesitant and clear start. The researcher does not find the hesitant, and two data for a clear start are identified.

1) Clear start (datum 95 and 119)

Datum (95)

(94) Wallace: Vice President Biden, go ahead, Sir.

(95) Biden : *Look*, the way to open businesses is give them the wherewithal to be able to open. We provided money, the-

This expression occurred when the candidates discussed the efficacy of masks, which was questioned by Chris Wallace, and both Trump and Biden responded. The situation was not as favorable as it had been at the beginning of the debate. However, in this case, Joe Biden used the starting up strategy, which includes a clear start expression. It was shown by Biden’s use of the word “look”

at the opening of his remark. Once he knew Wallace had completed his statement, he took the moderator's (Wallace's) turn. Biden's reaction was classified as a clear start since he began his statement immediately after the moderator gave him permission to respond. Furthermore, Biden took his turn with a concise response, indicating that he was ready to undertake the discussion with a straightforward response. As a result of his reliance on “look” utterances, Biden used one of the turn-taking strategies, clear start, as part of his starting up strategy.

Datum (17)

(16) Biden : Oh really?

(17) **Trump** : *Go take a look*. The Governors said I did a phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, “President Trump did a phenomenal job.” We did. We got the gowns. We got the masks. We made the ventilators. You wouldn’t have made ventilators. And now we’re weeks away from a vaccine. We’re doing therapeutics already. Fewer people are dying when they get sick. Far fewer people are dying. We’ve done a great job.

In this datum, the situation happened when both of the candidates discussed about closing down the country. The tension was a bit heating up, and the participants were still eager to continue the discussion. Trump used a starting up strategy in this situation, which implies a clear start. It is demonstrated by Trump’s use of the words “go take a look” at the beginning of his comment. This is a definite start expression since Trump knew Biden had completed his remarks. As a consequence, Trump began his statement directly following Biden's. Trump addressed Biden’s comments with a clear statement indicating his willingness for further dialogue. As a result, the phrase “go take a look” denotes a clear start as part of a starting up strategy.

b) Taking over

This strategy consists of two categories, they are uptakes and links. Based on the data, there are 18 data found which is divided into 10 data for uptakes from Trump 6 data and Biden 4 data, while 8 data for links consist of 7 data from Trump and 1 datum from Biden.

1) Uptakes (datum 29 and 97)

Datum (29)

(28) Wallace: Okay, gentlemen, gentlemen. Let me move on to questions about the future because you both have touched on two of the questions I'm going to ask. Focusing on the future first, President Trump, you have repeatedly either contradicted or been at odds with some of your governments own top scientists. The week before last, the Head of the Centers for Disease Control, Dr. Redfield said it would be summer before the vaccine would become generally available to the public. You said that he was confused and mistaken. Those were your two words. But Dr. Slaoui, the head of your Operation Warp Speed, has said exactly the same thing. Are they both wrong?

(29) Trump: *Well*, I've spoken to the companies and we can have it a lot sooner. It's a very political thing because people like this would rather make it political than save lives.

In this situation, Wallace, the moderator, questioned Trump about the development of a vaccine that should be widely available to the public by the summer. This was also the start of Trump's response to the vaccination distribution. The situation remained conducive, and the candidates were in a good frame of mind to continue the debate. Trump used the taking over strategy, which implies an uptakes expression, by opening his statement with the phrase "well." Because he realized Wallace had completed his question, Trump took the moderator's chance to respond. Trump declared that the vaccination distribution has been confirmed to the firms that will be distributed soon. Although Trump

used the word “well” at the opening of his statements, it was not considered a starting up strategy since he continued to address the preceding subject, which Wallace questioned. Furthermore, Trump declared his response or took over the moderator’s turn after the moderator ended his speaking turn. As a result, it was classified as a taking over strategy, which pertains to uptakes expression.

Datum (97)

(96) Wallace: But I was asking you, sir, about masks.

(97) **Biden** : *Well*, masks make a big difference. His own head of the CDC said if we just wore masks between now, if everybody wore a mask and social distanced between now and January, we’d probably save up to 100,000 lives. It matters.

This datum occurred when the candidates were discussing masks. After hearing Donald Trump’s opinion, the moderator, Wallace, asked Joe Biden a question. The situation was still a bit conducive, because before the question was raised for Biden the situation was not conducive. However, both participants were eager to continue the discussion. Joe Biden was caught using the word “well” at the beginning of his remarks. He took the moderator's seat since he considered Wallace had accomplished his statement. Although Biden began his statements with the term “well,” this cannot be classified as a start-up strategy because Biden continued the earlier subject, which was questioned by the moderator, Wallace. Biden, on the other hand, addressed the question or took his turn to speak after Wallace finished speaking, not during the pause. As a result, Biden’s use of “well” in that datum is part of the uptakes strategy in the taking over strategy.

2) Links (datum (35 and 42)

Datum (35)

(34) Wallace: He talked about the summer, sir, before it's generally available, just like Dr. Redfield.

(35) Trump : *Because* he said it's a possibility that we'll have the answer before November 1st. *It could also be after that.

In this datum, the discussion was about the distribution of vaccines that would be ready in the summer before generally available for the public. For this case, Donald Trump used the expression of links strategy as part of the taking over strategy in this case. Trump began his statement using the conjunction “because” to express his point of view. The links strategy aims at perceiving or disagreeing with the previous remarks. Meanwhile, the usage of “because” in Trump’s answer refers to the moderator, Wallace’s statement. Trump explained the moderator’s statements about the vaccine’s preparation, which he expected to be ready by summer. As a result, the statement “because” is classified as a taking over strategy in the context of links strategy.

Datum (42)

(41) Trump : That was said sarcastically, and you know that. That was said sarcastically.

(42) Biden : *So*, here’s the deal. This man is talking about a vaccine. Every serious company is talking about maybe having a vaccine done by the end of the year, but the distribution of that vaccine will not occur until sometime beginning of the middle of next year to get it out, if we get the vaccine. And pray God we will. Pray God we will.

This datum occurred when the candidates talked about the vaccine distribution, which should have dispensed fairly soon, but the government had yet to distribute them by the time they set the date. At this point, the situation was out of control since both parties wanted to speak up. Biden employed the expression which is contained in taking over strategy, especially in links strategy, in this datum. He opened his response with the word “so,” indicating his disagreement

with what Trump stated. Furthermore, once Trump ended his remarks, Biden took over Trump's speaking turn to continue the preceding speaker's comments. As a result, pointing to Biden's use of the expression "so" is considered as taking over strategy in the context of links strategy.

c) **Interrupting**

There are two types in this strategy that involve in interrupting strategy. There are two of them: alert strategy and metacomment strategy. As a type of interrupting approach, 18 data were discovered, 17 data for alert which are divided into 12 data taken from Trump and 5 data taken from Biden, and 1 datum for metacomment which was produced by Trump.

1) **Alert (datum 16 and 27)**

Datum (16)

(15) Trump: You didn't think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn't have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, "President Trump saved thousands of lives." Many of your Democrat Governors said, "President Trump did a phenomenal job." We worked with the Governor

(16) Biden : *Oh really?*

The researcher regarded this datum to be in a conducive situation because both participants were still in the early stages of the debate and there were not many interruptions during the debates. However, the subject presented is critical to their image as future presidential candidates. They discussed why Americans should trust one of the contenders more than another in handling the health situation, particularly the Covid-19. In this datum, Biden felt a bit annoyed because Trump interrupted him first and said things that mostly praised himself in

relation to coping with the crisis of Covid-19, so Biden decided to interrupt Trump. Biden depicted one of the interrupting styles by utilizing a louder intonation to attract the attention of Donald Trump while he was speaking. Biden began his raising intonation by stating “oh really?” which means that Trump said too much about himself and Biden did not believe in him.

As a consequence, Joe Biden became irritated and raised his voice to interrupt Donald Trump, but Biden was unable to stop Trump from speaking. Biden used an improper phrase to interrupt someone with increasing intonation in order to attract his opponent’s attention. As a result, Biden’s interruption of Trump’s speech with “oh really?” in a rising intonation is the same type of turn taking strategy as the interrupting strategy in the area of alert.

Datum (27)

- (26) Biden : How many people? His own his own CDC Director says we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year. And he said, if we just just wear a mask, we can save half those numbers. Just a mask. And by the way, in terms of the whole notion of a vaccine, we’re for a vaccine, but I don’t trust him at all. Nor do you. I know you don’t. What we trust is a scientist. You trust a scientist by the way, and then
- (27) Trump: *You don’t trust Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer?*

For this point, the situation began to heat up because the issue of the discussion was vaccine distribution, which the government had not yet distributed. According to what Biden mentioned on the data above, rather than disseminating the vaccine sooner, merely wearing a mask may rescue more people from the epidemic, although what Biden felt was not the reality. As a result, Biden argued that he did not trust Trump since the vaccination was not distributed quickly. Considering Trump was displeased with what Biden stated, he chose to interrupt him by stating in a rising tone, "you don't trust Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer?"

Trump's interruption caused Biden to pause, and the turn was given to Trump because he employed a high intonation and did not want to end his argument. As a result, interrupting Biden's speech with the phrase "you don't trust Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer?" is considered one of the turn-taking strategies in the interrupting strategy, particularly the alert strategy.

2) Metacomment (77)

Datum (77)

(76) Biden : You just admitted you'd shut it down.

(77) Trump: *Wait a minute, Joe. Let me shut you down for a second, Joe, just for one second.* He wants to shut down the country. We just went through it. We had to, because we didn't know anything about the disease. Now we've found that elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot. Young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot, but he wants to shut it down. More people will be hurt by continuing. If you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down, they have Democrat governors, all, one of the reasons they shut down is because they want to keep it shut down until after the election on November 3rd.

The tension of the conversation was rising since the topic of discussion was the country's planned shutdown due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Here, Trump discovered a remark that should be corrected and considered no longer necessary to proceed. In the data, Trump used a metacomment phrase by stating, "Wait a minute, Joe. Let me shut you down for a minute, just for a minute," he said at the beginning of his remarks, provoking Biden to stop speaking and giving away the speaking turn. Trump implemented this strategy to emphasize that continuing the program of shutting down the country will have a detrimental impact on the people. It would be wiser to interrupt the interlocutor with a respectful comment, and the opponent would feel respected. As in Trump's remark, by saying "just a minute, Joe. Let me to shut you down for a minute, just a minute," he used the

turn taking strategy as part of the interrupting strategy, which is metacomment strategy.

2. Holding the turn strategy

There are generally four types of holding the turn strategies: filled pause, silent pause, lexical repetition, and new start. There are 11 data identified for this strategy. The data for these strategy categories are depicted and analyzed more below and each category is represented by each candidate:

Holding the turn strategies	Data	
	Trump	Biden
• Filled pause	-	-
• Silent pause	1	-
• Lexical Repetition	5	3
• New start	1	1
Total	7	4
	11	

a) Silent pause (datum 114)

Datum (114)

(113) Wallace: All right. In any case, why you holding the big rallies? Why you not? You go first, sir.

(114) **Trump** : Because people want to hear what I have to say. *I mean* —

(115) Wallace: But are not worried about us spreading disease?

(116) **Trump** : — *I've* done a great job as a president, and I'll have 25, 35,000 people show up at airports. We use airports and hangers and we have a lot of people.

This datum's condition was boosted because Trump and the moderator were actively responding to each other's statements. The preceding argument was about Trump, who was hosting a large rally in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. When the moderator asked Trump a question, he stopped for a second before continuing to answer it. He stopped his speaking for a longer period of time than

usual not long after addressing the issue. As a consequence, the moderator took Trump's time, but Trump did not pay attention to the second question, instead continuing his earlier comments. It was demonstrated by stating the sentence "I mean—" and then continuing "—I've done a.." to demonstrate that he had not finished his remarks but the moderator was eager to ask a question. Therefore, in the above datum, this circumstance is classified as holding the turn strategy as part of the silent pause.

b) Lexical repetition (datum 26 and 64)

Datum (26)

(25) Trump : We would have lost far more people, far more people. You would have been months late. You're months behind me, Joe.

(26) Biden : How many people? *His own his own* CDC Director says we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year. And he said, if we just wear a mask, we can save half those numbers. Just a mask. And by the way, in terms of the whole notion of a vaccine, we're for a vaccine, but I don't trust him at all. Nor do you. I know you don't. What we trust is a scientist. You trust a scientist by the way, and then.

This datum happened still in the opening of the debate under the topic of Covid-19. Thus, the situation was still favorable because both parties had enough energy to continue the argument. At the time, they addressed how the upcoming shutdown would have a detrimental impact on the economy. Trump stated that extending the shutdown was a bad idea for Americans. However, Joe Biden had a different viewpoint on the situation, so he stopped Trump to prevent him from continuing. By repeating the words "his own" twice, Biden demonstrated his desire to continue and reinforced his remark regarding Trump's CDC Director, who stated that wearing masks was sufficient to save other people's lives. In this case, repeating "his own" twice suggested that Biden intended to keep the topic

going, and repeated words are characterized as holding the turn strategy in the aspect of lexical repetition.

Datum (64)

- (62) Trump: Because you know what? There's nothing smart about you, Joe. 47 years you've done nothing.
- (63) Biden : Well, let's have this debate-
- (64) Trump: *If you would have had* Let me just tell you something, Joe. *If you would have had* the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy in the history of our country. And by the way, now it's being built again and it's going up fast.

The condition of this datum was still heating up because the two candidates were debating the flaws of their respective opponents and the vibe of the debate was still in tense. The debate on the topic occurred because of Trump's emotional reaction to one of Biden's statements. As a consequence, Trump made fun of Biden, but after being insulted, Biden still wanted to return to the topic of the previous debate. However, Trump remained to continue his statement by comparing himself to Biden. This is indicated by the repetition of the clause "if you would have had" twice. Thus, it can be considered that Trump applied one of the turn-taking strategies, it is holding the turn specifically the lexical repetition because Trump wanted to hold the discussion by employing the repeated clause "if you would have had".

c) A New start (datum 52 and 89)

Datum (52)

- (51) Wallace: She said that public health experts quote, "Will be muzzled, will be suppressed."
- (52) Biden : Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. *They're the people... And by the way-*

The debate was flowing in such a way that the speaking turn was not interrupted. The moderator wanted to confirm to Biden what the public health department indicated regarding the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccination. The data above shows that the speaking turn went quite well, with no interruptions, and Biden responding to Wallace after he completed his speech. Wallace affirmed to Biden that they will be restrained and suppressed, stating the public health department. However, Biden emphasized the point so that listeners did not really misinterpret the information they receive from the public health. In the case above, towards the end of Biden's statement, he immediately retracted his statement and did not finish his sentence. By repeating the part of "They're the people... and by the way," he indicates that he repeated his speech from the start to avoid losing the topic completely. This characteristic is part of the holding the turn strategy since Biden aimed to hold the speaking and because Biden restated the notion from the beginning, it is classified as a new start strategy.

Datum (89)

(88) Wallace: President Trump, you have begun to increasingly question the effectiveness of masks as a disease preventer. And in fact, recently you have cited the issue of waiters touching their masks and touching plates. Are you questioning the efficacy of masks?

(89) Trump: No, I think masks are okay. You have to understand, *if you look... I mean, I have a mask right here.* I put a mask on when I think I need it. Tonight, as an example, everybody's had a test and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear masks-

This datum occurred in situations that should have been or ideally should have been, that is, speaking alternately and not interrupting one another. The moderator and Trump were addressing the efficacy of masks during the debate session. This was mentioned because in one example, a mask was used to prevent

diseases, but a waiter touched the mask he was wearing and then touched the dish. As a result, the mask's efficacy was placed into doubt since it contradicted Trump's claim about the maid. As a result, in order to prevent misunderstanding the argument he raised, he repeated his statement in the middle of his explanation and did not finish what he had stated previously. According to this, Trump employs a new start strategy in the form of a holding the tour strategy to one of the turn-taking strategies.

3. Yielding the turn strategy

There are three types of yielding the turn: prompting, appealing, and giving up. For this strategy, 7 data have been found. The data for these strategy classifications is presented and discussed further in detail below as well as for each classification is presented in each candidate:

Yielding the turn strategies	Data	
	Trump	Biden
• Prompting	2	4
• Appealing	1	-
• Giving up	-	-
Total	3	4
	7	

a) Prompting (datum 69 and 76)

Datum (69)

(68) Biden : Because he doesn't have a plan. If I were running it, I'd know what the plan is. You've got to provide these businesses the ability to have the money to be able to reopen with the PPE, as well as with the sanitation they need. You have to provide them classic-

(69) Trump: *Tell that to Nancy Pelosi.*

(70) Biden : Will he just shush for a minute?

According to the data above, the candidates were debating how to reopen the economy and schools, which had been closed for over two years due to the outbreak. Biden assumed that Trump did not have a plan to reopen the case, and he compared himself to Trump in that regard. As a result, the situation during the argument was uncomfortable because they insulted and interrupted each other. Biden stated that he had done more and had a plan to reopen the country, but Trump did not. Furthermore, Biden made several suggestions to Trump for the reopening, but Trump opposed the idea. Instead, while Biden was delivering his point, Trump interrupted him by stating, "Tell that to Nancy Pelosi," indicating that Trump expected Biden to reply firmly to him for not asking him what to do and that he should inform Nancy Pelosi, the House of Representatives, about it. As a result, once Trump made his comments, Biden reacted by urging him to be quiet. As a result, it can be observed from Trump's response to Biden, which persuades him to speak aggressively in order to learn Biden's reaction by stating "Tell that to Nancy Pelosi," that he is employing a prompting strategy as part of yielding the turn.

Datum (76)

(75) Trump: Well, he wants to shut down this country and I want to keep it open, and we did a great thing by shutting it down-

(76) Biden : *You just admitted you'd shut it down.*

(77) Trump: Wait a minute, Joe. Let me shut you down for a second, Joe, just for one second. He wants to shut down the country. We just went through it. We had to, because we didn't know anything about the disease. Now we've found that elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot. Young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot, but he wants to shut it down. More people will be hurt by continuing. If you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down, they have Democrat governors, all, one of the reasons they shut down is because they want to keep it shut down until after the election on November 3rd.

This phenomenon occurred when the participants were debating the efficacy of shutting down the country. Trump was delivering his words nicely at first, until Biden interrupted him when Trump came to declare that shutting down the country was a fantastic idea. His prior speech, however, stated that he wished to keep the country open, therefore his stance was contradictory. As a result of Trump's argument, Biden stated, "you just admitted you'd shut it down." This caused a heated discussion between the two candidates during the debate, and Trump sought to clarify more about his previous statements about shutting down and reopening. As Biden permitted Trump to reply to his welcome sign by stating "you just stated you'd shut it down" and persuading him in desiring to know his reaction, Biden's tactic is categorized as prompting in yielding the turn. As a result, based on the features of Biden's methods in the datum above, it may be characterized as adopting a prompting strategy as part of yielding the turn.

b) Appealing (datum 108)

Datum (108)

(107) Wallace: I want to ask you both about one last subject because your different approaches has even affected the way that you have campaigned. President Trump, you're holding large rallies with crowds packed together, thousands of people.

(108) Trump : Outside.

(109) Wallace: **Outside. Yes,** sir. Agreed. Vice President Biden, you are holding much smaller events with-

When the candidates were asked about their campaign strategy, the condition of this datum was under control. Their unique approach of campaigning became the last topic of discussion in regard to the Covid-19 pandemic. The difference was that Trump held large rallies in front of enormous audiences, whereas Biden mainly had smaller events with individuals wearing masks. When

the moderator questioned why they were campaigning in different ways in this epidemic, Trump told the moderator that he was campaigning outside. As can be seen, Trump remarked "outside," and the moderator agreed with him by replying "outside, yes, sir agreed." Trump employed this approach by sending a signal in the form of additional information in order to elicit the same response from the moderator, which is known as the appealing strategy as part of the yielding the turn strategy.

B. Discussion

Based on the findings of the study, the turn taking strategies employed by presidential debate contestants were seen in all categories. However, there were many strategies that did not meet the need for Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the presidential debate. For Donald Trump, those categories were hesitant start, overlap, filled pause, and giving up strategy. Since he was eager to win the debate, he always started his argument clearly to answer and responded to the issue raised. Thus, the type of hesitant start and filled pause were not used because Trump did not have hesitation at all during his speaking in the debate and he did not show any verbal filler to fill the gap when he was thinking about what to say next, which is in line with Stenström (2014). In addition, Trump did not indicate an overlap to Biden by predicting Biden's response to an issue raised. When he wanted to interrupt Biden, he just interrupted him without waiting for Biden's response. According to Stenström (2014), this strategy is called overlap. Besides that, Trump did not portray a situation when he gave up speaking since he always

had an idea to rebut the opponent's remark. Thus, it was not necessary for him to use the strategy of giving up speaking (Stenström, 2014).

On the other hand, Joe Biden had more types of strategy that were never used. Those strategies were hesitant start, metacomment, overlap, filled pause, silent pause, giving up, and appealing strategy. According to the data obtained from Joe Biden, he always expressed his thoughts openly without hesitation. Because he was not at a loss for words, he spoke without any hesitation and continued to express his point to the end. Therefore, according to Stenström (2014), these types of strategy, hesitant start, filled pause and silent pause, were not necessarily used. Additionally, when Biden wanted to interrupt his opponent, he would do it right away without considering how his opponent would respond. As a result, as Stenström (2014) contended, Biden did not need to employ metacomment and overlap technique during the debate as he interrupted his opponent without permission and without anticipating for his opponent's reaction. Also, Biden frequently demonstrated that he never showed signs of offering respond to his opponent during the discussion and he never revealed that he was out of words to say. As Stenström (2014) argued, Biden did not need to implement appealing and giving up strategies.

In spite of that, there was only one category mostly used by both candidates during the debate. It was alert strategy in the type of interrupting section. They used this strategy to interrupt each other's arguments by speaking loudly to catch the attention of the interlocutor. Trump used this method to gently interrupt Biden by allowing him to raise his hand to respond to his interruption.

Based on Stenström (2014), this strategy is used so that the speaker explicitly states his idea without offending the preceding speaker. Furthermore, Biden interrupted Trump by speaking with a stronger intonation. This was because Trump spoke too much for himself and Biden felt intimidated, so that his intonation began to rise to cut off Trump. Biden's intention to interrupt Trump with ambiguous terms and a rising accent was to get his attention, although he failed to do so most of the times. This strategy is categorized as interrupting strategy, particularly alert strategy, argued Stenström (2014).

In addition, based on the findings, Trump and Biden applied all of the turn taking approaches in their presidential debate. This is similar to Sriwahyuni's findings (2021), who examined the turn taking strategy in the second debate of the American presidential debate. She discovered many kinds of turn taking tactics, with interruption being the most commonly implemented in the debate. Saputra (2021), on the other hand, primarily examined the types and most prevalent uses of turn taking in the presidential debate between Obama and Clinton. He found that all of the strategies were used and occurred for many times. However, the results of those previous studies were different from this research. In this study, the researcher found that interrupting and lexical repetition strategies were highly employed by the candidates. By using Stenström's (2014) theory, the researcher identified that all types of turn taking strategy occurred which led into diverse results as well as presented the roles of each category.

According to the findings from the two previous studies of turn-taking strategy study conducted by Sriwahyuni (2021) and Saputra (2021), it could be

concluded that all varieties of turn-taking occurred or were used by both the presidential candidates. However, they did not go into great depth on the three primary categories' sub-types (taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn). By analyzing in detail the sub-types of the turn-taking strategies used by Trump and Biden in the first 2020 presidential debate, the researcher in this study tried to fill the gap. The findings of this research and of the two prior studies were identical, where they demonstrated that all significant forms of turn-taking were used by the presidential candidates. However, this research investigated the findings in more detail by exploring the sub-types of turn-taking strategies that were categorized into three main types (taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn). This study revealed that both Trump and Biden shared the tendency of employing alert strategy during the presidential debate. Nevertheless, Biden employed more neglected subtypes than Trump, such as hesitant start, metacomment, overlap, filled pause, silent pause, giving up, and appealing strategy. Trump, however, did not use four sub-types including hesitant start, overlap, filled pause, and giving up strategy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the findings in the previous chapter. It is followed by some relevant suggestions and recommendations for further studies in the same areas.

A. Conclusion

The exchange of the speaking turn between numerous people demonstrates turn taking in spoken communication. According to Stenström (2014), there are three types of turn-taking strategies that build a rather clear and tidy communication system. They are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. When someone speaks, the interlocutor should wait and listen until the speaker has finished. Following the completion of the statement, the listener or interlocutor may take the turn in the discussion. The listener, on the other hand, may fail to be overtly alert to the notion of turn taking. As a result, there may be an overlap and interruption, or the speaker may lose the discussion, resulting in an unpredicted silence if the interlocutor is not prepared to fill the gap.

This study discovered 57 data in the video and transcripts of the first American presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The findings revealed 39 data in the type of taking the turn strategy. Three data were selected as a clear start (one found in Trump's utterances and 2 data discovered from

Biden's utterances), with no hesitant findings in the section of the starting up strategy. The taking over strategy generated 17 data, which include 10 data for uptakes (6 data obtained from Trump's statements and 4 data found in Biden's statements). Meanwhile, links strategy was represented in 7 data of Trump's utterances and only one datum from Biden's utterance. The interrupting strategy identified 18 data, including 17 data for alert which consist of 12 data presented in Trump's statements and 5 data for Biden's utterances. In the meantime, only one data for metacomment was found in Trump's remark, while Biden never used this strategy. Furthermore, in the kind of holding the turn strategy, the study observed 11 data: one datum of silent pause found in Trump's utterances while Biden did not utilize this strategy, lexical repetitions were discovered five times from Trump and three times from Biden, while new start was only found once for each candidate (Trump and Biden). In the yielding strategy, Biden used prompting strategy four times while Trump only utilized this strategy twice. Appealing strategy was only employed by Trump for once yet Biden never used it. As a result, after doing this research, it can be seen that not all of the turn taking strategies are employed in the first American presidential debate 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The type of hesitant, filled pause and giving up are not identified there. The functions of employing the strategies are obtained after analyzing the types of turn taking strategies adopted in the first American presidential debate 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. When it comes to discussing the new issue, the candidates use taking the turns strategies to start the debate. During the discussion, participants may hold their arguments for a variety

of reasons, including interruption and overlapping. Thus, the speaker will pause and be silent for a moment before repeating his remarks numerous times, or he may begin again from the beginning to communicate his perspective. It is the result of employing the holding the turn strategy. While yielding the turn, there is a point at which the speaker will let the interlocutor take the turn without that much remark in order to elicit the interlocutor's answer without objection.

B. Suggestion

Turn-taking strategies are an intriguing issue to analyze. It offers the reader a good comprehension of the various kinds of turn taking and their functions not only in everyday conversation, but also in formal situations. Presidential election debate becomes one of the examples of formal situations that could be studied. The researcher would like to make suggestions for linguistics students and other scholars based on the findings and discussion. The researcher suggests them to study more about linguistics, specifically conversational analysis in terms of turn taking strategies, because there are many areas or fields of linguistics that may be paired with turn taking strategy. For example, future research could be done using a combination of turn taking strategies and power relations. Other researchers might do a study on turn taking techniques and the cognitive aspect of the human body in human spoken engagement.

Future researchers are expected to go deeper and more precisely learning each area of turn taking strategies, such as in each strategy of turn taking. The researcher hopes that the next academician who is attracted to this topic would

conduct the same field of study and provide a detailed explanation for each category discovered using the latest version of theory which discusses about turn taking strategy. This is because it is highly intriguing to explore the underlying meaning and aim of political language itself to reach their goals and disrupt their partner.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Zulfa Nur Baiti Sa'adah was born in Tuban on February 10, 2000. She graduated from SMAN 2 Tuban in 2018. During her study at senior high school, she actively participated in English Club "Active English" and joined several competitions, such as speech contest, debate, and et cetera. She became the winner in the debate competition in 2017. After her graduation in high school, she started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During her study at the university, she joined Advanced Debate Community (ADC) as the secretary. In her semester break, she wrote a paper and joined an undergraduate conference as a speaker in The 4th English Letters Undergraduate Conference by English Letters Department and English Letters Academic Club of Sanata Dharma University in 2020.

APPENDIX

No	Conversation	Types of Turn Taking Strategies		
		Taking the turn	Holding the turn	Yielding the turn
1.	<p>BIDEN: He told us what a great job Xi was doing. He said we owe him a debt of gratitude for being so transparent with us. And what did he do then? He then did nothing. He waited and waited and waited. He still doesn't have a – plan.</p> <p>TRUMP: –Wrong.</p>	Alert		
2.	<p>BIDEN: I laid out back in March, exactly – what we should be doing. And I laid out again in July, what we should be doing. We should be providing all the protective gear possible. We should be providing the money the House has passed in order to be able to go out and get people the help they need to keep their businesses open. Open schools cost a lot of money. You should get out of your bunker and get out of the sand trap in your golf course and go in the Oval Office and bring together the Democrats and Republicans and fund what needs to be done now to save lives.</p>	Alert		

	TRUMP: –It’s so wrong.			
3.	<p>BIDEN: I laid out back in March, exactly – what we should be doing. And I laid out again in July, what we should be doing. We should be providing all the protective gear possible. We should be providing the money the House has passed in order to be able to go out and get people the help they need to keep their businesses open. Open schools cost a lot of money. You should get out of your bunker and get out of the sand trap in your golf course and go in the Oval Office and bring together the Democrats and Republicans and fund what needs to be done now to save lives–</p> <p>TRUMP: So, –if we would have listened to you.</p>	Alert		
4.	<p>TRUMP: You didn’t think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn’t have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, “President Trump saved thousands of lives.” Many of your</p>	Alert		

	<p>Democrat Governors said, “President Trump did a phenomenal job.” We worked with the Governor–</p> <p>BIDEN: – Oh really?</p>			
5.	<p>BIDEN: Oh really?</p> <p>TRUMP: Go take a look. The Governors said I did a phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, “President Trump did a phenomenal job.” We did. We got the gowns. We got the masks. We made the ventilators. You wouldn’t have made ventilators. And now we’re weeks away from a vaccine. We’re doing therapeutics already. Fewer people are dying when they get sick. Far fewer people are dying. We’ve done a great job.</p>	Clear start		
6.	<p>BIDEN: I know how to do the job. I know how to get the job – done.</p> <p>TRUMP: –Well, you didn’t do very well in Swine Flu. H1-N1, you were a disaster. Your own Chief of Staff said you were a disaster.</p>	Uptakes		
7.	<p>TRUMP: –Well, you didn’t do very well in Swine Flu. H1-N1, you</p>	Alert		

	<p>were a disaster. Your own Chief –of Staff said you were a disaster.</p> <p>BIDEN: –14,000 people died, not 200,000.</p>			
8.	<p>BIDEN: 14,000 people died, not –200,000.</p> <p>TRUMP: –A far less lethal* disease, by the way.</p>	Alert		
9.	<p>WALLACE: Sir, you made a point you made a point. Let him answer it.</p> <p>BIDEN: There was no one and there was no one ... We didn't shut down the economy. This is his economy he shut down. The reason it's shut down is because, look, you folks at home. How many of you got up this morning and had an empty chair at the kitchen table because someone died of COVID? How many of you are in a situation where you lost your mom or dad and you couldn't even speak to them; you had a nurse holding a phone up so you could in fact say goodbye?</p>		Lexical Repetition	
10.	<p>TRUMP: We would have lost far more people–, far more people. You would</p>	Alert		

	<p>have been months late. You're months behind *me, Joe.</p> <p>BIDEN: –How many people? His own his own CDC Director says we could lose as many as another 200,000 people between now and the end of the year. And he said, if we just wear a mask, we can save half those numbers. Just a mask. And by the way, in terms of the whole notion of a vaccine, we're for a vaccine, but I don't trust him at all. Nor do you. I know you don't. What we trust is a scientist. *You trust a scientist by the way, and then</p>			
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13.	<p>WALLACE: Okay, gentlemen, gentlemen. Let me move on to questions about the future because you both have touched on two of the questions I'm going to ask. Focusing on the future first, President Trump, you have repeatedly</p>	Uptakes		

	<p>either contradicted or been at odds with some of your governments own top scientists. The week before last, the Head of the Centers for Disease Control, Dr. Redfield said it would be summer before the vaccine would become generally available to the public. You said that he was confused and mistaken. Those were your two words. But Dr. Slaoui, the head of your Operation Warp Speed, has said exactly the same thing. Are they both wrong?</p> <p>TRUMP: Well, I've spoken to the companies and we can have it a lot sooner. It's a very political thing because people like this would rather make it political than save lives,</p>			
14.	<p>WALLACE: So, you're suggesting that the head of your Operation Warp Speed, Dr. Slaou-</p> <p>TRUMP: -I disagree with him. No, I disagree with both of them. And he didn't say that. He said it could be there, but it could also be much sooner. I had him in my office two days ago.</p>	Alert		

15.	<p>WALLACE: He talked about the summer, sir, before it's generally available, just like Dr. Redfield.</p> <p>TRUMP: Because he said it's a possibility that we'll have the answer before November 1st. It could also be after that.</p>	Link		
16.	<p>WALLACE: I'm talking about when it's generally available, not-</p> <p>TRUMP: -Well, we're going to deliver it right away. We have the military all set up. Logistically, they're all set up. We have our military that delivers soldiers and they can do 200,000 a day. They're going to be delivering-</p>	Uptakes		
17.	<p>BIDEN: This is the same man who told you-</p> <p>TRUMP: -It's all set up.</p>	Alert		
18.	<p>BIDEN: -by Easter, this would be gone away. By the warm weather, it'd be gone. Miraculous, like a miracle. And by the way, maybe you could inject some bleach in your arm, and that would take care of it. This is the same man.</p>		Lexical Reptition	

	TRUMP: That was said sarcastically, and you know that. That was said sarcastically.			
19.	<p>TRUMP: That was said sarcastically, and you know that. That was said sarcastically.</p> <p>BIDEN: So, here's the deal. This man is talking about a vaccine. Every serious company is talking about maybe having a vaccine done by the end of the year, but the distribution of that vaccine will not occur until sometime beginning of the middle of next year to get it out, if we get the vaccine. And pray God we will. Pray God we will.</p>	Link		
20.	<p>WALLACE: Or Senator Harris is saying you can't trust the scientist.</p> <p>BIDEN: Well, no, no. You can trust the scientist. She didn't say that. You can trust the-</p>	Uptakes		
21.	<p>WALLACE: She said that public health experts quote, "Will be muzzled, will be suppressed."</p> <p>BIDEN: Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists</p>	Uptakes		

	<p>out there, like here at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people... And by the way-</p>			
22.	<p>WALLACE: She said that public health experts quote, "Will be muzzled, will be suppressed."</p> <p>BIDEN: Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people... And by the way-</p>		Silent pause	
23.	<p>WALLACE: She said that public health experts quote, "Will be muzzled, will be suppressed."</p> <p>BIDEN: Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people... And by the way-</p>		New start	
24.	<p>BIDEN: Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here at</p>	Alert		

	<p>this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people... And by the way-</p> <p>TRUMP: -We spoke to the scientists that are in charge.</p>			
25.	<p>BIDEN: Do you believe for a moment what he's telling you in light of all the lies he's told you about the whole issue relating to COVID? He still hasn't even acknowledged that he knew this was happening, knew how dangerous it was going to be back in February, and he didn't even tell you. He's on record as saying it. He panicked or he just looked at the stock market. One of the two. Because guess what? A lot of people died and a lot more are going to die unless he gets a lot smarter, a lot quicker-</p> <p>TRUMP: So-</p>	Link		
26.	<p>TRUMP: Did you use the word smart? So, you said you went to Delaware State, but you forgot the name of your college. You didn't go to Delaware State. You graduated either the lowest or almost the lowest in your class. Don't ever</p>	Link		

	<p>use the word smart with me. Don't ever use that word.</p> <p>BIDEN: Oh, give me a break.</p> <p>TRUMP: Because you know what? There's nothing smart about you, Joe. 47 years you've done nothing.</p>			
27.	<p>TRUMP: Because you know what? There's nothing smart about you, Joe. 47 years you've done nothing.</p> <p>BIDEN: Well, let's have this debate-</p>	Uptakes		
28.	<p>BIDEN: Well, let's have this debate-</p> <p>TRUMP: If you would have had Let me just tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy in the history of our country. And by the way, now it's being built again and it's going up fast.</p>		Lexical Repetition	
29.	<p>BIDEN: Because he doesn't have a plan. If I were running it, I'd know what the plan is. You've got to provide these businesses the ability to have the money to be able to reopen with the PPE, as well as with the</p>			Prompting

	<p>sanitation they need. You have to provide *them classic-</p> <p>TRUMP: Tell that to Nancy Pelosi.</p>			
30.	<p>BIDEN: By the way, Nancy Pelosi and Schumer, they have a plan. He won't even meet with them. The Republicans won't meet in the Senate. He sits in his golf course. Well, I mean, literally, think about it. Think about it.</p> <p>TRUMP: You probably play more than I do, Joe.</p>			Prompting
31.	<p>WALLACE: What about this question of re-openings and the fact-</p> <p>TRUMP: Well, he wants to shut down this country and I want to keep it open, and we did a great thing by shutting it down-</p>	Uptakes		
32.	<p>TRUMP: Well, he wants to shut down this country and I want to keep it open, and we did a great thing by shutting it down-</p> <p>BIDEN: You just admitted you'd shut it down.</p>			Prompting
33.	<p>BIDEN: You just admitted you'd shut it down.</p>	Metacomment		

	<p>TRUMP: Wait a minute, Joe. Let me shut you down for a second, Joe, just for one second. He wants to shut down the country. We just went through it. We had to, because we didn't know anything about the disease. Now we've found that elderly people with heart problems and diabetes and different problems are very, very vulnerable. We learned a lot. Young children aren't, even younger people aren't. We've learned a lot, but he wants to shut it down. More people will be hurt by continuing. If you look at Pennsylvania, if you look at certain states that have been shut down, they have Democrat governors, all, one of the reasons they shut down is because they want to keep it shut down until after the election on November 3rd.</p>			
34.	<p>WALLACE: All right. I want to move onto another-</p> <p>TRUMP: Because it's a political thing.</p>	Link		
35.	<p>TRUMP: Because it's a political thing.</p> <p>WALLACE: I want to</p>			Prompting

	<p>move onto another subject.</p> <p>BIDEN: I got to respond to that.</p>			
36.	<p>BIDEN: I got to respond to that.</p> <p>WALLACE: I want to move—</p> <p>TRUMP: –But those states-</p>	Link		
37.	<p>WALLACE: Gentlemen, I want to move onto another subject.</p> <p>TRUMP: Those states are not doing well that are shut down right now.</p> <p>BIDEN: I got to respond to that.</p>			Prompting
38.	<p>WALLACE: President Trump, you have begun to increasingly question the effectiveness of masks as a disease preventer. And in fact, recently you have cited the issue of waiters touching their masks and touching plates. Are you questioning the efficacy of masks?</p> <p>TRUMP: No, I think masks are okay. You have to understand, if you look... I mean, I have a mask right here. I put a mask on when I think I need it. Tonight,</p>	Alert		

	as an example, everybody's had a test and you've had social distancing and all of the things that you have to, but I wear masks-			
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	<p>the things that you have to, but I wear masks-</p> <p>BIDEN: Just like your rally.</p>			
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42.	<p>WALLACE: Okay. Let me ask-</p> <p>TRUMP: I don't wear a mask like him. Every time you see him, he's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from him and he shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen. I will say this-</p>	Alert		
43.	<p>WALLACE: Vice President Biden, go ahead, sir.</p> <p>BIDEN: Look, the way to open businesses</p>	Clear start		

	is give them the wherewithal to be able to open. We provided money, the-			
44.	<p>WALLACE: But I was asking you, sir, about masks.</p> <p>BIDEN: Well, masks make a big difference. His own head of the CDC said if we just wore masks between now, if everybody wore a mask and social distanced between now and January, we'd probably save up to 100,000 lives. It matters. It matters.</p>	Uptakes		
45.	<p>BIDEN: Well, masks make a big difference. His own head of the CDC said if we just wore masks between now, if everybody wore a mask and social distanced between now and January, we'd probably save up to 100,000 lives. It matters. It matters.</p> <p>TRUMP: And they've also said the opposite. They've also said-</p>	Link		
46.	<p>TRUMP: And they've also said the opposite. They've also said*-</p> <p>BIDEN: No serious person has said the opposite. No serious person.</p>	Alert		
47.	TRUMP: And they've also said the opposite.		Lexical repetition	

	<p>They've also said*-</p> <p>BIDEN: No serious person has said the opposite. No serious person.</p>			
48.	<p>BIDEN: No serious person has said the opposite. No serious person.</p> <p>WALLACE: Okay. I want to ask you-</p> <p>TRUMP: Dr. Fauci. Dr. Fauci said the opposite.</p>	Alert		
49.	<p>BIDEN: No serious person has said the opposite. No serious person.</p> <p>WALLACE: Okay. I want to ask you-</p> <p>TRUMP: Dr. Fauci. Dr. Fauci said the opposite.</p>		Lexical Repetition	
50.	<p>WALLACE: Okay. I want to ask you-</p> <p>TRUMP: Dr. Fauci. Dr. Fauci said the opposite.</p> <p>BIDEN: He did not say the opposite.</p>	Alert		
51.	<p>WALLACE: I want to ask you both about one last subject because your different approaches has even affected the way that you have campaigned. President Trump, you're holding large</p>			Appealing

	<p>rallies with crowds packed together, thousands of people.</p> <p>TRUMP: Outside.</p> <p>WALLACE: Outside. Yes, sir. Agreed. Vice President Biden, you are holding much smaller events with*-</p>			
52.	<p>WALLACE: Outside. Yes, sir. Agreed. Vice President Biden, you are holding much smaller events with-</p> <p>TRUMP: Because nobody will show up.</p>	Link		
53.	<p>TRUMP: Because nobody will show up.</p> <p>WALLACE: ... people with masks.</p> <p>TRUMP: Well, it's true. Nobody shows up to his rallies.</p>	Uptakes		
54.	<p>WALLACE: Are you not worried about the disease issues, sir?</p> <p>TRUMP: Well, so far we have had no problem whatsoever. It's outside. That's a big difference according to the experts. We do them outside, we have tremendous crowds, as you see, and literally on 24 hours notice. And Joe does the circles and has three people someplace.</p>	Uptakes		

56.	<p>TRUMP: Well, so far we have had no problem whatsoever. It's outside. That's a big difference according to the experts. We do them outside, we have tremendous crowds, as you see, and literally on 24 hours notice. And Joe does the circles and has three people someplace.</p> <p>BIDEN: By the way, did you see one of the last big rallies he had? A reporter came up to him to ask him a question, he said, "No, no, no. Stand back, put on your mask, put on a mask. Have you been tested? I'm way far away from those other people." That's what he said, "I'm going to be okay." He's not worried about you. He's not worried about the people out there.</p>	Clear start		
57.	<p>BIDEN: By the way, did you see one of the last big rallies he had? A reporter came up to him to ask him a question, he said, "No, no, no. Stand back, put on your mask, put on a mask. Have you been tested? I'm way far away from those other people." That's what he said, "I'm going to be okay." He's not</p>	Alert		

	worried about you. He's not worried about the people out there. TRUMP: We've had no negative effect.			
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