

Turn-Taking Mechanism in the Late Late Show by James Corden Youtube Channel

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Abstract

Each person who wants to engage in a conversation should be aware of the role of turn-taking, particularly in turn-taking mechanisms that decrease the violations of each other during a conversation. The study focused on finding what types of turn-taking are used in The Late Late Show by James Corden and how turn-taking mechanisms occur between the host and the guest stars during the conversation. This study consisted of data collection which is done by observation, taking notes on critical information related to turn-taking mechanisms, and doing qualitative. It was found that the talk show used some kind of turn-taking mechanism, and taking the turn was the most frequently used. In addition, every conversation has its own unique set of mechanisms. This study implies that, regardless of the mechanism used, the coherence and cohesion of the participants' utterances are what matter most in a conversation.

Keywords - *conversation, turn-taking mechanism, talk show*

Introduction

In a conversation, there are multiple rules that are followed by the participants to ensure that the discourse flows well. According to the Sack et al. (1974) one party speaks at a time during the conversation. One of norms in the conversation is the turn-taking rule, which is the rule of switching speakers and listeners. A change of speaker occurring before or after another speaker takes over the conversation is known as turn-taking (Stenstrom, 1994). Based on Levinson (1983) in Tannen (1995), Turn-taking refers to the speaker giving other participants the opportunity to comment or answer questions about the ongoing topic and this happens repeatedly during the conversation, on the other hand, turn taking refers to the speaker giving other participants the opportunity to comment or respond to the utterance he/she utters and this happens repeatedly during the conversation. In point of fact, until the end of the conversation, turn-taking is an essential part of the conversation. Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) stated that the significance of this aspect in managing conversational exchanges in interactions locally as “regulating traffic in intersections.” According to Richards and Schmidt (1983), participants in a conversation do not take turns at random but are constrained by a certain turn-taking mechanism that organizes the conversation. However, sometimes violations or overlaps are unavoidable turn-taking cannot stand by itself in generating an orderly conversation as it only materializes slots to speak (Hayashi, 2013) In reality, the conversation is about collaborative action where participants have to provide and accept each other regarding opportunities to speak. Thus, an comprehension of how turns or initiative must be orderly taking is necessary in order to open up the conversation.

Wardhaugh (1985, 148) stated that the most common rule guiding conversational turn-taking is that only one person speaks at a time. Conversation is when two or more people talk about the same topic at one time and in the same places however when people do a

conversation, they need to give time for other people to speak, while one speaker is speaking, the other participants in the conversation will be silent and listen until the first speaker has finished speaking. Naturally, people who want to do a conversation should know about the roles of turn-taking, especially in turn-taking mechanisms to minimize the violations of each other during a conversation. This is different from turn-allocation where the speaker has the conscious effort to allocate the turn of speaking to the other members of the conversation (see Ratnadi, et.al. 2022) Most people do not understand how to implement turn-taking mechanisms in conversations, thus there is often overlap between speakers and listeners.

The turn-taking mechanism is categorized into three types, namely: taking the turn (starting up, taking over, and overlaps), holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn can be complex as the speaker may not have performed what is required and is not ready to continue. Taking the floor may involve, starting up, taking over, and overlaps. Starting up a speaker who hasn't made appropriate plans before taking the turn should play with time or allow a turn at once, this can be a hesitant start or a clean start. Taking over subsequent turns can be clearly linked with cognates such as *well, oh, ah.* and conjunctions such as *so, but, and.* Overlap and interruption are similar enough to explain. The main difference is the participant's reaction when interrupted. Overlap implies that the participants predicted the end of the sentence, in contrast, the interruption did not notice the TRP and cut the sentence off immediately. Holding the turn to hold the turn means carrying on talking. Yielding the turn where the speaker has to grudgingly offer the turn, Stenstrom (1994: Pg 69).

Previously, several studies had analyzed turn-taking. The analysis by Yunus and Eliastuti (2020), this study is concerned with the strategies of speech change and the patterns or forms of speech change in this study show three patterns: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Summary The Influencing Study demonstrates the speaker's language ability, in addition to being able to influence the electorate based on conversation. The study by Kato (2000) researched how tone signals turn-taking, with respect to the tone choice function. In the different background: comparing turn-taking behavior between Asian and non-Asian students, By utilizing film as a material to help the compared process. This study showed two patterns: signal turn-eliciting and turn-holding are mostly statement-form utterances. Sibiyanto (2017) the aims of this research are to analyze the system of turn-taking in Indonesian, specifically in the informal conversation. Some case that is discussed in this study: turn allocated turn-yielding signals and repair mechanism if a violation happens. This analysis also shows that Indonesian speakers use turn signals as gestures that they use when they are ready to yield to the next speaker. The turn signals consist of falling and rising tones, intonation, and particles. Tannuary, and Saputra (2021) the purpose of this study is to determine the types and the most common turn-taking strategies. There are some case that is discussed on this paper: taking the turn (starting up, take over, interrupting), Holding the turn (filled pause, silent pause, meta-comments), Yielding the turn (prompting, appealing, giving up) The results above show the importance of turn-taking strategies in conversations or social interactions. This is important because turn-taking strategies make a dialogue more interesting. This study concludes that President Jokowi most uses the kind of holding the turn strategy that is repetition because he wants to convey Boy William's statement that he is going to tell or to strengthen his assertion. Ratnadi et.al (2022) This investigation focuses on identifying and elaborating the turn allocation techniques used by Jimmy Kimmel as a host. two levels were used to analyze: providing context and theoretical elaboration. From the analysis, it was found that the host only used: eye gaze, greeting, and context to manage the multi-party conversation with the cast of Avengers: Talk show hosts to organize multi-party conversations with the cast of Avengers: Endgame. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing an interview, especially in a talk

show, For this purpose, the researcher wants to know what kinds of turn-taking are used in the talk show and how does the mechanisms of Turn-taking occur, between the host and the guest stars during the conversation. Talk show is a TV or Radio program that always invites one or more guest stars for talking about something and direct by the host. Based on Hilliard (2000), talk shows or talk programs, whether intended for radio or television, contain the elements of talk, namely the presence of a host or hostess who dominates the talk show and the presence of guests. Talk shows include interviews, discussions, and speeches, all of which are classified according to three parameters: content, approach, and guest.

The writer chooses a television showing in YouTube channel talk show entitled *The Late Late Show by James Corden* as a source data because The Late Late Show by James Corden is a live talk show hosted by one host James Corden as a host and invited some guest stars as the talk show participants. Therefore, the turn-taking mechanisms will be used in the talk show. Based on the findings above, there were several differences between previous study and current study. Firstly, in the study object the current study focus one turn taking mechanism where this object only identify about how the host and participants take the opportunity or the turn to speak, to know what the turn taking mechanism are most used during the conversation happen between the host and the guest star. Secondly The study is built on Stenstrom's (1994) theory because this theory is still very rare used, it is contrast with theory from Sack (1974) that has many study using theory by sack as previous study above.

Methods

The method used a Descriptive Qualitative Approach. Descriptive Qualitative design is applied to describe events or situations Isaac and Michael, (1987) Coulthard (2012). The data of this study was collected from a 6-minute video of conversational discourse in an episode of Late Late Show by James Corden program hosted by James Corden (JC) himself. The episode invited the Jonas Brothers: Group Band, the member is Nick Jonas. (NJ), Kevin Jonas (KJ), and Joe Jonas (JJ), as the guest stars talked about how the band can got come back together after six years. The solid clip of this episode was uploaded on Late Late Show by James Corden's YouTube channel on March 5, 2019. To identify the data from the conversation videos, basic conversation conventions based on Jefferson (2004) were applied to the entire conversation episode. However, not all conventional symbols are used, only symbols that are relevant to the data analysis of this research are used.

Then, the transcribed data source was classified into the types of turn-taking mechanisms by generating the symbol on sentences or words that contain the mechanism of turn-taking in conversation will be presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Transcription Convention

Symbols	Meaning
↑ or ↓	Marked rise (or fall) in intonation
//	Interruptions
[]	Overlaps, cases of simultaneous speech
(.)	Small pauses
=	When there is nearly no gap at all between one utterance and another
:::	indicates the length of stretching

Finding and Discussion

The present study was conducted to analyze the turn-taking mechanism in the late show by James Corden's YouTube Channel. After repeated observations throughout the talk show on the YouTube channel, it was revealed several types of turn-taking mechanisms, namely: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. This article used a descriptive qualitative approach and bibliographic techniques to describe how turn-taking mechanisms are organized in the talk shows. The data has been collected and identified with some steps that have been mentioned above. Then, it is organized in Table 1.

Table 2. The Types of Turn-Taking Mechanism in the Talk Show

No.	Turn-Taking Mechanism	Occurrences
1.	Taking the Turn	
	a). Starting up	3
	b). Taking over	6
	c). Overlapping	4
2.	Holding the Turn	3
3.	Yielding the Turn	3
Total		19

This table provides a comprehensive overview of turn-taking mechanisms in a talk show, categorizing them into three main types: Taking the Turn, Holding the Turn, and Yielding the Turn. Subcategories under Taking the Turn include Starting up (3 occurrences), Taking over (6 occurrences), and Overlapping (4 occurrences). Holding the Turn is observed three times, signifying instances where participants maintain control without interruption. Yielding the Turn occurs three times, representing situations where a participant voluntarily surrenders their turn. The total occurrences across all mechanisms amount to 19, offering valuable insights into the dynamics of turn-taking in the talk show setting. The dominant type is "Taking the Turn," specifically "Taking over," with 6 occurrences, suggesting a prevalent pattern where participants frequently assume control, highlighting a notable aspect of conversational dynamics within the context of the talk show, further description will be explained below.

Starting Up

Starting means the very beginnings of a conversation. It can be carried out with a hesitant start and a clean start. The data found for starting up:

- JC : I have loved every single second of you I could not think of three guys I would rather hang out with More. We have had such a lovely time. me so excited to have you here, always, I really, really am. Now let's talk about this here reunion. How does this come about? It's been six years, yes since you last put out a song. Six years.
- NJ : (.)EMM It's unbelievable. First of all, thank you for that warm welcome. (Cheers and applause)

In the data above JC as a first speaker who takes the floor with a clear start to speak. JC as a host is very smart, he gives a small praise to the guest star and makes the guest star feel proud, happy, and comfortable when talking. JC gave a greeting in the form of what he felt when the Jonas brothers came to this talk show, he feels such as he feels so excited to have you here. And NJ answers the welcome with hesitant starts it can be seen if NJ answers the welcome from JC with a pause (.) or is confused about how to start, for a while before he answers because NJ seems nervous when he wants to talk in the talk show. In this situation, the beginning of the conversation earlier is a simple one of the talk show categories. JC gives praise by saying he is so excited, with smiling, and good movement.

Taking Over

Taking over means taking a turn speaking can be done by put conjunctions in a part of speaking. The data found of taking over:



Figure 1. Taking Over by NJ

- KJ : It's like Hai what's up, guys playing a show here? and we had been up pretty of all night.
- NJ : And we're de letter yuses and paranoid the secret is being out.
- JJ : But it is flattering but the second or third time I met with him, he came up and right away he is asking us why we are in London, and I don't know to say.

In the data above KJ talked about their experiences while he and his member shoot their music video in London and met with their fam jam. Fam jam is a monthly music event in the member is from different artists. And NJ tries to continue the story by taking over by using conjunction *and* then followed by JJ to complete the story with uses conjunction *But*. The taking over then happened between JK, NJ, and JJ by using kinds of conjunction.

Overlapping

Overlaps are when the participant speaks at the same time without listening to each other. The data found for overlaps:



Figure 2. NJ speaks while JJ speaks

NJ : ↘ which one did I forgot.

JJ : I don't know which part you

NJ: [Look you forget that ↗]- I don't remember

JC : [You don't know]
 [everyone laughter]

In this data, JC start the speak with falling intonation while answer the question from the host (↘) at the end of the sentences about *which one of you most likely to forget the lyrics* to make sure which part of him that he forgets about the lyrics. JJ answered JC's question by admitting that he often forgot the lyrics but he also told that NJ also sometimes forgot the lyrics but he did not know exactly which part NC forgot the lyrics but when JJ was talking NC also spoke with raised intonation (↗) at the same time by saying *look you forget that* followed by JC who spoke when NC spoke by saying *you don't know* and everyone in the talk show laughed and it is called Overlapping sometimes happens in every conversation and in this case, overlapping doesn't disturb the way of conversation.

Holding the Turn

Holding the turn when someone starts to speak. It is used because the speaker wants to retain the opportunity to speak, but they find it difficult to prepare what to say and they are speaking at the same time. The data found of Holding the Turn:



Figure 3. KJ holds his position as speaker

JC : It is lovely. Jonas's brothers' reunion is a time for things that could leak at any time and you, you kept this quiet for many, many months. Was there ever a moment that you thought that one of you might b

- low the secret.
- KJ : About a week out from seeing you like two weeks ago we were In London shooting our music video, it was incredible. Doing impress there and we were so tired.
 We hadn't slept in days, were jet lag, and at this lounge at the airport, and will I am walks
- JC : with the black-eyedness.
- KJ : yeah(.)
- KJ : Emm it's likes HEI what is up, guys, playing a show here. and we had been up pretty of all night.

In this data, JC asked the Jonas Brothers members whether the Jonas Brothers reunion is a time for things that could leak at any time and you, you kept this quiet for many, many months Was there ever a moment that you thought that one of you might blow the secret. KJ told about how he and the other members in London when filming their music video when they were in London, they were very tired, but they really enjoyed it, when they were at the airport, they fell asleep because they did not fall asleep during the filming, but he thought to walk (.) in that situation KJ was silent for a moment and JC said with the black-eyedness. He made a pause (.) at the moment and always continued speaking.

Yielding the Turn

Yielding the turn is to give the turn to the next speaker. In this term, the interlocutor, who holds the turn, gives the turn to the next speaker and the interlocutor can hear the listener's response. The data found:



Figure 4. NJ and KJ give the Turn to JJ

- JC : Now when you are back in the States, which one of
 Are you most likely to forget the lyrics?
 (NJ&KJ: Pointing at JJ)
- JJ : oh yeah, for sure.
- JC : oh really?
- JJ : you know all at this point, I just trust that I will forget the lyrics, so we are using a teleprompter

In this data, JC asked a question from the Jonas Brothers member *which one of Are you most likely to forget the lyrics?* in this situation KJ and NJ without thinking directly point to JJ

simultaneously. In this case, it can be seen that KJ and NJ directly give their turn to speak to JJ. JJ immediately answered the question JC by saying *oh yeah, for sure* to start the answer in this situation NJ and KJ give the turn to the JJ to speak and give a respond to the JC about the question.

Conclusions

Following the findings, it can be included some point that can answer the research questions. Turn-taking mechanisms in divided into three according to Stenstrom (1994) Taking the turn (Starting up, Taking over, Overlapping), Holding the turn, and Yielding the turn. In this research on *The Late Late Show by James Corden YouTube Channel* taking the turn in the part of starting up is the most used in the conversation on the talk show Some words are occasionally missing, but this has no effect on the conversation. Another strategy is to start. In conversation in *The Late Late Show by James Corden*, JC as the host always starts the conversation by asking questions or compliments to make the conversation more exciting. and makes the conversation more enjoyable. From the description above, it can be realized that each conversation has a variety of mechanisms. No matter which mechanism is chosen, the most important thing in a conversation is the coherence and cohesion in the utterances uttered by the participants.

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