A Socio-Pragmatic Examination of Turn Holding Mechanism in Live Shows

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ABSTRACT

Turn-taking in general and in TV a live shows in particular refers to the interaction between two or more speakers in which they change their interactional role with each other to achieve the goal of communication. They talk about expectations and shared assumptions in the conversation as well as how it develops, and the sort of contribution they make during interaction.

The speakers, who are the actors in TV a live shows, use certain devices to achieve the communication when they speak with each other resulting in a smooth conversation but sometimes these devices are violated. The problem of this study is that there is a violation of turn-taking process between speakers of the five TV a live shows. This study adopts Sacks, Schell off, and Jefferson model of analysis, namely a simplest systematics for the organization of turn-taking in conversation" Thus, this study aims at investigating turn-taking in general and in "Titanic" and "free speech and conflict Zone TV alive in particular, focusing on their pragmatic behaviors. The following hypotheses are put forward to achieve the aims of this study:

1- Turn-taking violation exists in the TV a live shows.

2- Societal factors and relationship between participants affect turn-taking proess.

Accordingly, a number of conversations have been chosen from five TV a live shows to be the data of this study.. These data are confined to some selected conversations in the five TV a live shows. They are collected according to the prominent converstions of the prominent characters in the TV a live shows to shed the fight on the analysis of turn- taking process pragmatically. It is concluded:

1- Turn-taking violation is frequent especially with ordinary speakers in the two movies.

2- The context of situation and society play a big role, affecting tum taking. The rank and age of participants are also inmportant. In bath movies, there are many relations like father-son, lovers relations as well as friends relations that affect the flow of conversation or turn- taking in the movies.

3- Occurrences of overlap and repair also exist in the five TV a live shows.

On the basis of the findings above, some recommendations and suggestions for further research have been put forward.

Kay words : Turn-taking , interactions , T.V shows

الدراسة الاجتماعية والبراجماتية لآلية الاحتفاظ بالدور في العروض المباشرة

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الملخص

يشير تبادل الأدوار بشكل عام وفي البرامج التلفزيونية بشكل خاص إلى التفاعل بين اثنين أو أكثر من المتحدثين حيث يغيرون دورهم التفاعلي مع بعضهم البعض لتحقيق هدف التواصل. يتحدثون عن التوقعات والافتراضات المشتركة في المحادثة وكذلك كيفية تطورها ونوع المساهمة التي يقدمونها أثناء التفاعل.

يستخدم المتحدثون، وهم الممثلون في العروض التلفزيونية المباشرة، أجهزة معينة لتحقيق الاتصال عندما يتحدثون مع بعضهم البعض مما يؤدي إلى محادثة سلسة ولكن في بعض الأحيان يتم انتهاك هذه الأجهزة. تكمن مشكلة هذه الدراسة في وجود خلل في عملية تبادل

الأدوار بين المتحدثين في البرامج التلفزيونية الخمسة. تعتمد هذه الدراسة نموذج ساكس وشيل أوف وجيفرسون للتحليل، وهو أبسط نظام لتنظيم تبادل الأدوار في المحادثة"

ومن هنا تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة تبادل الأدوار بشكل عام وفي تلفزيون "تيتانيك" و"حرية التعبير وتلفزيون منطقة الصراع على قيد الحياة بشكل خاص"، مع التركيز على سلوكياتهم الواقعية. وقد تم طرح الفرضيات التالية لتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة:

١- وجود مخالفة تبادل الأدوار في البرامج التلفزيونية المباشرة.

٢- العوامل الاجتماعية والعلاقة بين المشاركين تؤثر على عملية تبادل الأدوار.

وعليه فقد تم اختيار عدد من المحادثات من بين خمسة برامج تلفزيونية مباشرة لتكون بيانات هذه الدراسة. وتقتصر هذه البيانات على بعض المحادثات المختارة في البرامج التلفزيونية الخمسة الحية. وقد تم جمعها وفقا للتحويلات البارزة للشخصيات البارزة في البرامج التلفزيونية الحية لتسليط الضوء على الصراع على تحليل عملية تبادل الأدوار بشكل عملي. يستنتج:

١- كثرة مخالفات أخذ الأدوار خاصة مع المتحدثين العاديين في الفيلمين.

٢- يلعب سياق الموقف والمجتمع دوراً كبيراً في التأثير على عملية أخذ البطن. رتبة وعمر المشاركين مهمان أيضًا. في أفلام الحمام، هناك العديد من العلاقات مثل علاقات الأب والابن، وعلاقات العشاق، وكذلك علاقات الأصدقاء التي تؤثر على تدفق المحادثة أو تبادل الأدوار في الأفلام.

٣- حالات التداخل والإصلاح موجودة أيضاً في البرامج التلفزيونية الخمسة المباشرة.

وعلى أساس النتائج المذكورة أعلاه، فقد تم تقديم بعض التوصيات والمقترحات لإجراء مزيد من البحوث.

الكلمات المفتاحية : تبادل ادوار ومقابلات وبرامج التلفزيونية الحية

1. Introduction

Turn taking Is a fundamental study in a conversation. One of the basic facts of the conversation is that the roles of speaker and listener change, which is called turn taking, that is how the interlocutors change and manage their talks whether becoming a speaker or listener In a conversation (Coulthard, 1985). Stenström (1994) stated, turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. A turn in conversation Is treated as the speech that a participant In communication utters before another participant begins to speak. Then a turn ends when somebody else claims the floor (Taeboda, 2006).

Sack etal, (1974) stated that the system of turn taking are (a) when the current speaker selects the next speaker, the next speaker has the right and, at the same time, is obliged to take the next turn, (b) If the current speaker does not select the next speaker, any one of the participants has the right to become the Next speaker. This could be regarded as self-selection; and (c) if neither the current speaker selects the next speaker nor any of the participants become the next speaker, the current speaker may resume his/her turn

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

2 Turn-taking :A General Background

Collaboratively, individuals engage in constructing and organizing conversations. It is crucial for them to understand when it is appropriate to speak or remain silent, how to give the other person a chance to speak, and how to take their own turn. In essence, one fundamental principle is that participants alternate speaking during interactions. As a result, this practice of alternating turns in conversation is referred to as turn-taking (Levinson, 1983:296). To put it another way, the process by which each speaker talks when given the opportunity is known as turn-taking.

Turn-taking is a fundamental aspect of communication during verbal exchanges. Goffman (1955: 226) highlights that in any society, when people engage in spoken interaction, a set of practices, conversations, and procedural rules emerges to effectively guide and structure the exchange of messages. These practices serve as a mechanism to facilitate the smooth flow of conversation.

According to Duncan (1972:284), turn-taking is a crucial mechanism that operates during face-to-face interactions. These mechanisms are responsible for regulating the actions of participants and ensuring communication flows smoothly in various ways.

Turn-taking is emphasised as a key kind of social contact by Sacks et al. (1974:696). Turn-taking is the ongoing switching of responsibilities between the speaker and the listener, according to Richard et al. (1992:99).

2. Turn-Holding

Turn-holding refers to the way that a speaker intentionally prolongs his/her talk and does not give the floor to the speaker who claims the new tum, (Poyatos, 2002:238). Floor is defined as a speaker, a turn or a control over part of a conversation. Metaphorically, "it is the site of contest where there is one winner and loser" (Meltzer, Morrris, and Hyes 1971, cited In Tannem, 1993: 204).

Generally, in conversation speakers may pass the turn to the interlocutors. Then, the other speakers may wish to accept the invitation of speaking turn but may not be ready to provide a full turn. S/he holds the floor through a number of devices: silent pauses, filled pauses, discourse markers, etc. (Ibrahim, 2011:20-1). In the case of short pauses, Coulthard (1977:63-4) claims that a speaker may lose the opportunity of a turn because "s/he Is vulnerable at every sentence completion whether he selects next speaker or self-selects". Moreover, he suggests those speakers, who have not decided yet what to say have the intention to speak by "em", "mm", or an audible intake of breath. These are filled pauses which indicate clearly that the interlocutor wishes to talk, but s/he is not ready to do so. Let's deal with the following example:

"Have you ever been to the uh… museum"?

Furthermore, Sacks et al. (1974: 703) state that a speaker is firstly entitled to initiate one TCU, then the other speakers have the right to start talking. This suggests that speakers use devices to hold a turn such as 'story preface' (e.g. "I have something to tell you", "and", "but", etc. to indicate the control of holding a turn forcing the other speaker to be .

2.1. Filled Pause or Verbal Filer

A filled pause, commonly referred to as a verbal filler, usually happens when a speaker intends to maintain control of the conversation and is contemplating their next statement. Verbal fillers are used to indicate that the speaker is carefully choosing their words and deliberately avoiding giving up their speaking turn to someone else (Stenstrom: 76)

2.2. Silent Pause

As the current speaker maintains their speaking turn, it's crucial to keep the next speaker waiting for their turn. A strategically timed silent pause, both structurally and in meaning. This silent break serves as a method to retain dominance over the conversation, as the speaker strives to ensure that the listener refrains from speaking until they have finished (Stenstrom 76). An elongated pause, akin to the earlier instance, can provoke a change in the speaker. The sudden silence after a conjunction signals that more information is forthcoming, while also emphasizing the significance of that information.

2.3. Lexical Repletion

It is employed when the speaker proceeds the identical term multiple times in order to sustain their speech. The speaker employs lexical repetition by repeating words in order to maintain the flow of their speech (Stenstrom 77).

2.4. New Start

It's utilized when the speaker finds it difficult to articulate their thoughts clearly, resorting to repetitive words, pauses, and verbal fillers. Introducing a fresh start allows the speaker to avoid confusion and uphold coherence. This new beginning is instigated when an unexplored approach is required, prompting the speaker to restate their statement from the outset (Stenstrom 78).

3. Methodology

we will discuss Sacks' theory from 1992, which presents a comprehensive analysis of Turn Taking Strategies used in various live TV broadcasts. The primary objective of this analysis is to gain a better understanding of various turn-taking behaviors that occur during conversations. The researcher takes into account several factors such as allocation, overlap, speech continuity, turn size, and repair to examine the frequency and types of turn-taking strategies used in television shows.

The study reveals that there are several types of turn-taking in television shows, including backchannel cues, interruptions, and overlapping speech, among others. The distribution and frequency of these turn-taking behaviors significantly rely on the audience's characteristics. For instance, talk shows with a live audience tend to have more interruptions, whereas, in news broadcasts, the anchor typically holds the floor for a more extended period.

Moreover, the study provides a table with comprehensive information on the frequency and percentage of these outcomes to help interpret the findings. The table includes a breakdown of the different types of turn-taking behaviors, such as self-selection, other- selection, and no selection, and their frequency in various television shows. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of understanding turn-taking

behaviors in communication research and how it can aid in improving communication strategies.

3.1. The sample

According to the objectives of the study, the data collection will be five live T.V shows programs.

The Data collection for this study in clude five live T.V shows are as follow .

(a) what would you do? (2008)

(b) free speech (1995)

(C) conflict Zone (2009)

(d) Jubilee-middle Ground. (2017)

(e) The Ellen De Geners. (2003)

3.2. The Model

This study utilizes the model proposed by Sack et al. (1974) in their paper titled "A simplest systematics for the organization of turn-taking in conversation". The purpose of adopting this model is to investigate turn-taking facts in tape recordings or movies.

The analysis in this study is based upon items which are as follows:

The first item, according to this model, is **turn-allocation**. It refers to the ways people use to organize their interaction through distributing tams at talk between speakers. That is, the way whereby speakers allocate tams between each other in the process of conversation. Sacks et al. (1974:704) state that there are regulations dictating the assignment of the next turn to one participant in order to coordinate the transfer and reduce both gaps and overlaps.

The second item in concerned with **speech change**. According to Sacks et al. (1974), "speaker change occurs, or at least recurs". Turn taking provides a systematic basis for speaker change and its recurrence. This possibility exists with any single turns' construction

because a turn constructed will reach a transition relevance place which involves transfer to the next speaker. This is done according to the rules provided in the previous paragraph when the current speaker either projects talk to the other or the speaker self-selects.

The third item is **overlap**. Overlap occurs when the words of current speaker overlap with the words of the other speaker. There are many ways of adopting overlap: the allocation in rule 1b provides for overlap when self-selection occurs in that the words of the first speaker overlap with the second speaker's words, overlap comes from projectibilty of possible elements like address terms that go after first possible completion without intending continuation, and the projectability of turns before completion point in that the second speaker misses the completion point and starts talking before the first finishes then overlap takes place.

Repair is the fourth item. It refers to the processes that exist to speakers whereby they can deal with the problems which confront them in talk. It serves the purpose of managing the process of taking turns and addressing any breaches of rules. Repair technicians specialize in resolving malfunctions, infringements, and difficulties encountered by gadgets.

The **turn size** is the fifth element that is not constant and exhibits change. This variety is characterized by two factors: the diversity of unit kinds and the freedom of the current speaker to freely choose among these unit types, resulting in turns of different sizes.

The sixth component pertains to the uninterrupted flow of verbal expression. The continuity is maintained throughout a transition-relevance point, while minimizing both gaps and overlaps. Discontinuities arise when a speaker at a particular point of transition relevance ceases to talk,

Turn Alloca		Contin uity of
Speech-	Turn-taking	Turn- Size
Overl ap		Repai r
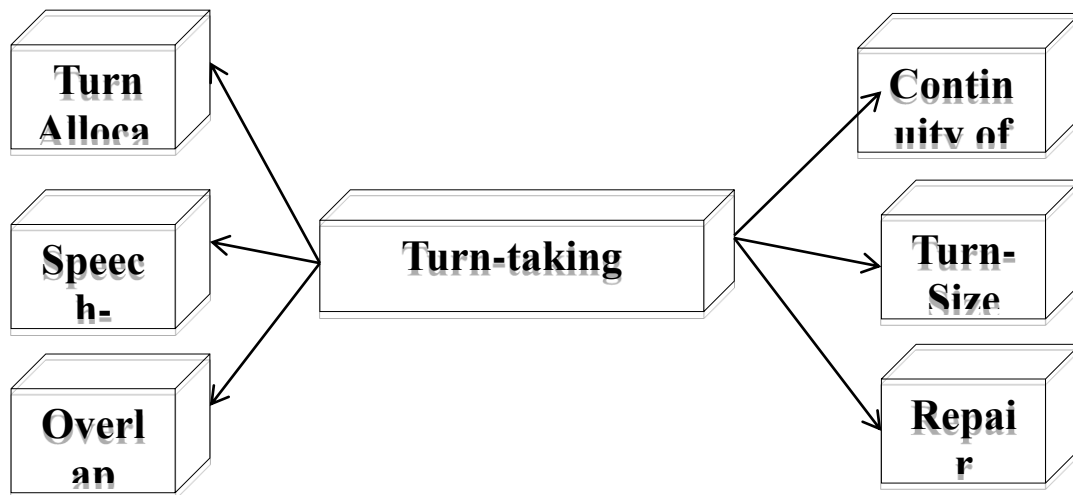
3.3. Analysis

3.3.1 What would you do?

Conversation (1): (Duration: 00:00:04 00:00:15)

Alice: I'm so excited for this weekend. I heard about this challenge on social media. Have you heard about this?

Jack: Yeah, I've seen It. It's like a game.

In this conversation, Alice indicates the upcoming speaker (la) by asking a question. As the discussion progresses, participants take turns as the main speaker guides the debate. The linguistic guidance provided by the main speaker helps ensure a smooth and coherent flow of speech throughout the conversation.

3.3.2 The Ellen DeGeneres Show

Conversation (1).... (Duration: 00:3:15−00:3:22−810)

Jen: There was a couple of women that got the award for it.

Ellen Right, but you were…

(cut) Jen: But I was one of five, six.

Jen: Can I call you from the set?

Ellen Uh−umm…

Jen: Mary!

First, in the conversation, Jen selects herself take over and become the next speaker (lb). During the conversation, Jen interrupts Ellen to provide an example or make a point. However, while Ellen is still talking,

Jen starts speaking, to produce a recognitional overlap. Recognitional overlap occurs when a listener predicts the likely continuation of an incomplete sentence and decides to continue it for the present speaker, thus taking over the position of speaker. (Sacks, 1992)

This dialogue shows examples of turn-taking repair, where speakers attempt to correct or clarify their contributions to the conversation. Ellen starts a statement with "Right, but you were…" but suddenly halts In the middle of the sentence with the overlapping"(cut)". This suggests that Ellen realizes she made a mistake or is struggling to articulate her thoughts. It is possible that she intended to correct herself or reword her remarks but couldn't due to the interruption. Affer Eller's interruption, Jen starts a new staternent with "But I was one of five, six." This could be seen as an attempt to clarify or finish Ellen's unfinished thought. Jen provides more details about the number of people involved, possibly addressing Ellen's previous remark or filling in the gap caused by the overlapping.

3.3.3 Free Speech

Conversation (1) (Duration: 00:02:01 00:02:32)

Bill: I will agree with you on is this the environmentalists do often lie because they have this idea uh this issue is so Important and by the way It is so important that it's okay if we shade the truth to get people on our side and I don't agree with that I'm alwayss matter

Candace: well not every time

Bill: they don't say global warming………

Candace: no they say climate change they, they went from

Bill: but in the world they do..

Candace: they don't, they went from global cooling to global warming.

In this conversation, the speakers overlap, no decision has been made, the speakers attempt to self-select. Bill states his belief that environmentalists may be because of the perceived significance of the

topic. Candace interrupts with a qualification, implying that not all environmentalists lic. Bill starts a speech on what environmentalists omit, suggesting they steer clear of the phrase "global warming." Repair happens here when Candace interrupts to rectify him and elaborate on the shift in terminology from "global warming" to "climate change." Bill persists in his assertion, but Candace once more interrupts to counter It by referencing historical fluctuations in climate change discourse. Candace and Bill interrupt each otter to express their opinions or correct remarks. This disturbs the flow of speech and causes speech changes. Candace makes shorter turns than Bill does. She interrupts with quick comments or explanations, cach including a few syllables or a short sentence. Despite her brief turns, Candace skillfully contributes to the topic by offering counterpoints and extra facts.

3.3.4 Jubilee Middle Ground

Conversation (1) (Duration: 00:07:10 00:07:40)

Patricia: When you're a white woman and the only oppression or prejudice you've ever faced in your life Is just being a woman, It's very easy to latch onto that identity and only wanna fight for that. I see a lot of queer people do this as well, trying to…

Alicia: Create a minority out of yourself.

Patricia: Create a minority out of yourself, yeah. And to make It as an excuse for why you should have a louder voice or why your opinions matter more….

Jennifer: It's the age of social media too. It's—I think it's a blessing and a curse.

Alicia interrupts Patricia, suggesting that she chooses herself as the next speaker (1b). Overlapping happens when Alicia interjects with "Create a minority out of yourself" to finish Patricia's sentence. Another instance of overlapping takes place when Jennifer interrupts Patricia and designates

herself as the next speaker by stating, "It's the age of social media too. It's—I think it's a blessing and a curse".

3.3.5 Conflict zone

Conversation (1) (Duration: 00:01:12 00:1:20)

Sebastian You, you look at the US, Ambasador James Jeffrey, the state department point man on Syria he said Turkey launched this operation despite our objections, undermining the ISIS campaign, risking, endangering and displacing civilians, destroy civilian infrastructure, and threatening the security of the area, that's not much of than acculate this

—Khalin: None of that happen actually, they claim

In the conversation, when Sebastian wants to indicate the subsequent speaker (la), he uses a particular intonation that suggests a question and introduces the next speaker with the word "You". This subtle linguistic cue helps to smoothly transition the discussion to a new speaker while also maintaining the flow of the conversation. The exchange of dialogue proceeds seamlessly, with participants taking turns and sharing their thoughts and ideas, all while the ongoing speaker linguistically steers and guides the discussion Through the use of language, each speaker is able to maintain their focus and keep the conversation moving forward towards its ultimate goal

Conversation (2) (Duration: 00:02:00 00:02:10)

Sebastian: You are not interested of that

Khalin: Most of the things we are talking about

Each statement has some overlap. Khalin interrupts Sebastian's remarks, indicating that he automatically picks himself as the next speaker (1b).

3.4. Findings and Discussion

Many TV Shows violate the rules of turn-taking during conversations. The use of turn- taking and reactions to other participants depend on the circumstances of the conversation. Self-

selection techniques are commonly used in TV shows such as Ellen DeGeneres and Jubilee: Middle Ground, especially due to the ages and social classes of the participants. On the other hand, asking questions is usually employed in conflict situations in TV programs that raise the question "What would you do?". Overlapping speech is also common in most TV series, and repair mechanisms are often used in combat zones. In Jubilee: Middle Ground, speech changes frequently occur, while speech continuity is particularly common in free speech and conflict zones.

In many TV shows, it is common to see violations of the rules of turn-taking during conversations. Turn-taking refers to the way in which participants take turns in speaking during a conversation, and how they respond to other participants. This depends on various factors such as the context of the conversation and the   participants' social status.

TV shows such as Ellen DeGeneres and Jubilee: Middle Ground frequently use self- selection techniques during their conversations. These techniques allow participants to choose when they speak and for how long, and are often used due to the participants' ages and social classes.

In contrast, TV programs that feature conflict situations often use a different technique, which involves asking questions. For example, shows that raise the question "What would you do?" often employ this technique.

Most TV series also include overlapping speech to some extent. This occurs when participants speak at the same time, either intentionally or unintentionally. In combat zones, repair mechanisms are commonly used to deal with overlapping speech and other issues that may arise during conversations.

Jubilee: Middle Ground is a TV show that frequently experiences speech changes during conversations. This refers to changes in the way

participants speak, such as changes in their tone of voice or the words they use. Speech continuity, on the other hand, is particularly common in free speech and conflict zones. This refers to the way in which participants maintain a consistent style of speaking throughout a conversation.

Conclusions

In the light of the findings and the analysis of the data, the curren study comes up with the following conclusions:

1- Turn-taking is an important system and a process of communication which is very frequent in the TV alive shows.

2- Turn-taking violation exists in the TV alive shows particularly in the free speech with those ordinary people. Occurrences of more than one party at a time in the five Tv alive shows occur which, consequently, lead to a simultaneous talk.

3- The context t of situation affects turn-taking process in that the speaker sometimes is affected by the situation of conversation resulting either in a gap or lapse in the conversation.

4. Questions are techniques used by speakers to allocate turns to other speakers or to get a piece of information. This refers to the societal factors that play a big role in this aspect in that speakers are at the same level.

5. Overlap occurs in the five T.V alive shows. It is common in five shows but it is more frequent in free speech than conflict zone one since the people in the former movie use self- selection rule which leads to a simultaneous talk. In both movies, self-selection is the dominant rule that leads to overlapping talk.

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