

The Turn Taking Strategy Used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019

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Abstract: Conversational activities that occur between two or more people usually carried out alternately in conveying their thoughts. When someone speaks, the interlocutor will shut up and listen to the conversation. Turn taking is a condition where the speaker in question talks in turn. Debate Turn taking on Presidential Election 2019 is the object of this research which is focused on strategies of speech change and patterns or forms of speech changes, using qualitative descriptive methods. The Turn taking Strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election 2019 which aired on Television is the data turn taking that can be analyzed. There were 149 data which analyzed by using conversation analysis. This study showed that there were three patterns of turn-taking that occurred consisting of 1) taking the turn 64% as an initiative to start the conversation, 2) holding the turn 15% as the initiative of the interlocutor who could not hold his turn to speak, and 3) yielding the turn 21% as an initiative to produce the impact of the conversation. It can be concluded, the strategy of turn taking in the presidential candidate debate shows the speakers' language skills, besides being able to influence voters based on the conversation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Conversational activities that occur between two or more people usually carried out alternately in conveying their thoughts. When someone speaks, the interlocutor will shut up and listen to the conversation. Vice versa, when more than one person tries to speak at the same time, one of them will try to be quiet and listen. Turn talking or turn taking can be called a condition where a speaker tries to take a turn to speak to express the contents of the conversation. Therefore, someone who speaks must understand the strategies or procedures for regulating conversation techniques so that they are able to speak softly.

One way to find out about the turn talk or turn taking process can be done through conversational analysis. Conversational analysis is needed in conducting a social interaction, people's behavior involve verbal and non-verbal action in every conversation. Conversational analysis can also be done on discourse or conversation that is built on collaboration between speakers and informants who are informal and unplanned, as happens in Presidential Candidates Debate in Indonesia in 2019. Turn talk or turn taking rests on the way and time for

the second speaker to take transfer of speech from previous speakers (Morrison and Andy Corry Wardhany, 2009).

As part of language behavior, turnaround studies or turn taking can be done on daily conversation activities. Various interactions and conversations that use language as a communication tool can be learned to explain the rules, structures, and sequences of forms of interaction. Turn taking in conversation analysis can finally describe how the conversation works, the rules that apply such as the types of the conversation, and sequence of interactions pattern, both in institutional conversations and ordinary conversations.

Conversational analysis also needed in many researches related to language. There were various researches of conversational analysis. The researches also discussed about the various culture which occurred in every life. As like culture of feminist behaviour or gender. Conversational behavior makes conversation analysis compatible with feminist studies

Conversational analysis begins with preparing a problem related to the initial hypothesis. The data which used in the research could be obtained through

the videos and text recording of conversation which collected. The situation could be like the conversation between advisor and his/her students. Then, the situation needed to record in finding the data related to turn-taking strategy in their conversation. Through conversation analysis, researchers can develop rules or models to explain the occurrence of patterns of interaction and modifications to the form of conversation that occurs.

Departing from that reality, we were interested in analyzing the conversations that took place in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate, specifically those related to turn-turn or turn taking strategies. Research like this had previously been done at the presidential debate between Obama and Romney, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Presidential debate is a language reality that rarely happens, only once every 5 years. The focus of the analysis in this study is the turn taking strategy between Jokowi's turn and Prabowo's turn in the Presidential Candidates Debate 2019.

The Turn Taking Strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 can be the language style information of each candidate. This study can describe Jokowi and Prabowo's turn-taking strategy in the 2019 presidential election debate, in addition to providing an overview of the effectiveness of language use in the debate.

The purpose of this study is practically to inform turn taking strategies or turn to speak from each presidential candidate, Jokowi and Prabowo when the 2019 presidential election debate takes place. With the support of facts or evidences as a basis, the turn-speaking or turn taking strategies used can influence voters. The turn taking strategy used by Jokowi and Prabowo emphasizes more on language behavior that has a strong influence on the emotions or feelings of voters

The benefits of this study involve theoretical and practical benefits. From a theoretical point of view, this research can add knowledge insight especially in the field of discourse and pragmatics and talk about turn-taking strategies to improve speaking skills and research on students. In practical terms, this study can help students improve their speaking skills and analyze conversations, can be taken into consideration in developing variations in learning models, can add knowledge and insights related to conversation analysis, and can be as an academic studies in the field of language.

2 LITARATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conversation Analysis (CA)

Conversational analysis was a branch of study that departs to find what is in the conversation. The section is a discussion of conversations and changes between speakers. Like how people interact with one another, besides also looking for how the turnover system speaks, or commonly called turn-taking.

Basically conversation is a manifestation of the use of language to interact. The manifestation of the use of the language can be seen from two aspects. The first aspect is content, i.e. aspects that pay attention to things like what topics are discussed in a conversation; how the topic is conveyed in the conversation: whether explicitly, through presupposition, or implied in various ways; what types of topics lead to other topics and what are the reasons for this sort of thing happening.

Conversation analysis theory focuses its attention on interactions in conversations such as various movements by communicators and how they manage and arrange the sequence of conversations as is clearly seen in behavior. The theoretical framework used in the analysis are: (1) the principles of conversation in Dell Hymes' ethnography of speaking (1972); (2) procedures for conversation analysis (Richards & Schmidt, 1983; Drew & Curl, 2008) under the umbrella of ethnomethodology by Malcolm Coulthard (1985) combined with principles of locution acts, illocution, and perlocution (Searle, 1969; Levinson, 1983).

Conversation analysis is carried out through data that is discussed and transcribed. The activity of transcribing conversations is not just giving a phonetic feel to describing and classifying phonemes and their variations, but as a technique that can help facilitate the way people build traffic to manage traffic 'in helping to use language tools. This means the intent by transcription techniques, the rules that govern the structure and organization that can communicate. These rules are important to discuss because they relate to these rules. It is expected that the process of producing oral participation. From the work of conversation analysis experts, there are some fundamental findings. One of them is the turn-taking transition.

2.2 Turn Taking

Turn-taking of conversation is natural action that occur when two or more people talk. In the turn-taking the people give their opinion or argumen to

make a communicative conversation. Turn-taking could be found when the people express their ideas by using some words, phrases, and sentences. The situation of their argument. Turn-taking in conversation has become the subject of this research. The basic model takes turns for conversations identified from field recordings. The basic foundation for this idea is that participants in the conversation are expected to express their words (phrases, sentences, or parts of both) during their turn. The most basic form occurs in the conversation of two people where the sentence is finished or pauses, for example, might be enough to justify the next turn to another person. This has been discussed under the 'adjacency pair' structure.

In multi-party conversations, a mechanism is found to be more complicated where the 'current speaker chooses' is a possibility, and how often individual speech is adjusted for the sequence of speakers in the conversation. The possibility of getting not only the next turn, but also a series of turns (needed for example in telling jokes or stories) are documented in the announcement analysis and story preferences. Certain balances in conversation can be found in the process in which the turn is allocated. The balance is not created only by the people who are speaking, but also in many other interactions where minimal forms are used to evenly distribute who speaks during conversations.

Other types of turn allocation mechanisms consist of the use of 'repetition', and 'omission' of words form. The use of temporary regulators in turns including chuckles, 'hmm', 'oh', 'eee', and other special short syllables beginning with consonants like 'tuh'.

According to conversational analysis, a take-up system consists of two different components, they are an allocation mechanism that is responsible for distributing turns (in any case) and the lexical component used by parties to fill that turn while remaining implied sequentially to deal with the contingency of conversations that force turn happened. The turn-taking component construction explains the basic units from which the turns are made.

2.3 Strategy for Turn Taking

Strategy is a plan in carrying out activities to achieve specific targets, including in presidential debates. Strategies related to science and art to lead a face opponents. According to Stenstrom (1994), turn-taking is a change of speaker, before or after another speaker takes over the conversation. Some turn-

taking strategies are very short and consist of one word, the rest is long and resembles a monologue. There are three basic strategies in turn-taking, namely 1) taking a turn, 2) holding a turn, and 3) producing a turnover.

2.4 Function and Objectives of political Language

The purpose of the use of language and the process of speech acts is one of the factors that determine the use of one's language. A person will use a certain language to achieve certain goals. People will use a variety of humorous, relaxed and familiar languages to create a lively and intimate atmosphere of conversation, and vice versa. In everyday life, the function or purpose of language can be classified into:

a. Reference

Referential functions are the language's ability to provide information. The information conveyed is accurate and there is no element of tax or ambiguity. This function is closely related to power. According to Thomas and Wareing (2007: 14) referential functions of language are related to what is used to refer to objects and ideas and how to describe events (or in other words how we represent / describe the world around us and the impact of that representation on the way we think.)

b. Affective

The affective function of language related to who is "allowed / entitled" says what, where this is closely related to power and social status (Thomas and Wareing, 2007: 14)

c. Aesthetics

Affective functions emphasize aspects to obtain certain results, such as respect, pleasure or mere adoration. Affective functions do not provide any information to anyone. As explained by Thomas and Wareing (2007: 13-14), if later after the flower was arranged, then someone visited and commented: "Beautiful flowers!" And you said "thank you", then that is an example of use of the phatic aspects of language.

As for Putrayasa (2007: 11) the purpose of using a variety of political languages in particular in print media is to vary the sentences used by the authorities (officials), to respect or appreciate, to refine, and to emphasize/strengthen intent. In addition, there are also those that aim for variations in sentences while refining, or variations in sentences as well as reinforcement. Political goals are to be communicated. According to Siahaan (1991: 68), the effects caused in political communication are divided into three aspects, namely: cognitive, affective, and behavioral or psychomotor

2.5 Campaign

Election campaigns are activities of participants in the General Election to convince voters by offering election visions, missions and programs (PKPU Number 15 of 2013).

2.6 Debate

a. Understanding Debate

According to Nurcahyo (2012: 3) the debate is a contradiction in argumentation, the debate aims to explore the reasons behind each point of view. Another definition of debate is an oral communication process, which is expressed in language to defend opinions (Dipodjojo, 1982: 47).

According to Hendrikus (1991: 120) the debate in essence is mutual fighting between interpersonal or human group arguments, with the aim of achieving victory for one party. Every person or group in the debate tries to bring down their opponents, so that they are in the right position.

Debates begin by examining the opinions and argumentative positions of the other person, after which concentrate on the weak points of the opposing argument. Then the process of thought and opinion takes place seriously until a person or group gives up. It can also occur that a ban is stopped without results, without a winner (Hendrikus, 1991: 120). Through the debate process, the participants were trained to speak briefly, densely and impressively (Hendrikus, 1991: 128)

b. Benchmark in arguing

According to Hendrikus, (1991: 123) there are sixteen benchmarks that can be used in the process of debating.

- 1) We must concentrate and limit ourselves to the subject of the other person's mind which is a weak point. If it turns out that out of ten thoughts there are nine righteous ones, then we rely on that one weak point, where there is a possibility to bring down the opponent.
- 2) If our position is weak, then we cannot express effective arguments, therefore we must always return to the weak point of the interlocutor.
- 3) We may only give evidence if we know for certain that the reason for speaking is not stronger than our own.
- 4) If the opponent shows the weakness of our argument, then we also have to show the same thing to the other party. With this we prove that there are weaknesses on the other side. The debate is balanced and the process of argumentation can continue.

- 5) We must distinguish between mistakes that occur in relationships with good manners and argumentative mistakes that can trap the other person.
- 6) We must show our truth and strength clearly, before the opponent sees our weaknesses. Meanwhile, we also reveal weaknesses and shortcomings that appear or that will emerge from the opposing party and reveal convincingly to the other person.
- 7) That thought or idea does not determine! What is decisive is action! Who accepts the idea then inserts the idea in a planned manner, he is the executor, the ruler and the owner of the idea and not the person who gave birth to the idea.
- 8) Arguing means subjugating your opponent through argumentation or in other words conquering the other person, but must be in a fair and sporty manner as in a sports match.

c. Scholarship Talking Scheme

The scheme of discussion in debate so that it can be an effective tool in convincing listeners is as follows.

- 1) Scheme to Maintain Position
- 2) Shows the starting point of our opinion
- 3) Expressing the basis, reason for our opinion (argumentation)
- 4) Give concrete examples to strengthen proof
- 5) Draw conclusions (which are demanding, compelling)
- 6) Call for action. (Hendrikus, 1991: 126)

3 RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research. Edi Subroto (1992: 7) argues that "qualitative research is descriptive research. The researcher carefully and carefully records the data in the form of words, sentences, discourses, pictures/photos, diaries, memorandums, video tapes". This research prioritizes the process rather than the results. This is due to the relationship between the parts studied it will be clear the meaning when observed in the process. The descriptive term in this study refers to existing facts or phenomena that are empirically occurring to the speakers, so that what is produced or recorded is in the form of a description of the usual language such as portrait: exposure as it is" (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62).

The facts described include: 1) special features and ways of distributing the turn to talk in the Turn Taking conversation used in the presidential debate, 2) the closest pair in the Turn Taking conversation

that is used in the presidential debate, 3) the intent of the occurrence (interruption and overlapping overlap in the Turn Taking conversation used in the presidential debate. Descriptive methods can be used to describe, describe, describe, and explain the phenomenon of object research. Arikunto (2005: 83) reveals that in his study, this method describes data or objects naturally, objective, and factual.

The population of this study is the whole conversation or dialogue in the Turn Taking conversation used in the Presidential Candidates debate. Population is the object of research or the total number of objects studied. Edi Subroto (1992: 32) states that "in linguistic research, the population in general is the whole individual and certain aspects of language. The population in general is the language used by a particular group of people studied ". The research object that has been determined is the study population. Sudaryanto (1990: 36) states "The population in question is understood as the total number of uses of certain languages which are unknown limits due to the number of people who use (from thousands to millions), duration of use (throughout the lives of speakers), and extent area and usage environment".

The research sample, referring to Edi Subroto (1992: 9) stated that the sample is a portion of the population used as the direct object of research. Or in other words, a sample is a concrete form in the use of language by native speakers who, if they represent populations. Sampling is purposive sampling, namely sampling based on characteristics or traits that are considered to have a close relationship with the research objectives. The selection of samples is done more selectively to get data that is more relevant to the research objectives. The choice of sample is based on that sample can represent the entire population. In addition, the themes raised in the sample are things that are widely discussed by people and always make headlines in mass media and electronics at the time they were there

This study uses oral data sources. Therefore, the main source of the data in this study is the language utterances carried out by the resource person, the audience (who expressed opinion), and the moderator in the Turn Taking conversation used in the Presidential Candidates debate. The method of data collection is a method used to obtain quality data. In this study, the author uses the refer method, record method, and note method. Sudaryanto (1988: 2) states that the method of referencing is listening to the use of language, referring technique is the activity of tapping which is done by not participating when listening. This method is carried out by the author by

watching and listening to the conversation that occurs between the parties involved in the Turn Taking conversation process used in the Presidential Candidate debate.

To get the validity or validity of research data, it is necessary to periodically check the data. The checking of the data is carried out with the perseverance and consistency of the researchers in data collection. In addition, to obtain more valid data validity, researchers also used the triangulation method (see, proficient, and introspection).

According to Moleong (2011: 329) the consistency of observation means looking for consistent interpretations in various ways in relation to a constant or tentative analysis process. This defines the openness of the researcher in conducting research, enabling the existence of contextual factors that can influence the research subject. Then the researcher examines in detail up to a point so that at the beginning of the examination it appears that one or all of the factors examined are understood in the usual way (Moleong, 2011: 330). In contrast to that, observation perseverance intends to find traits and elements in situations that are very relevant to the problem or issue being sought and then focus on these things in detail (Moleong, 2011: 329).

Checking the validity of the data is also done by reference to existing pragmatic books. From these books, researchers with a careful and thorough attitude make the validity of the data. The triangulation method is used to make sure the validity of data.

4 RESEARCH RESULT

Turn-taking is the time when the second speaker takes over the talk of the previous speaker, and vice versa. This turnover is a form of social action that runs according to the conventional local regulatory system. Substitution of each subsequent speaker is highly valued. Exchange is accompanied by long silence or overlaps. If the exchange is accompanied by a long silence between the two turns, then the conversation that occurs occurs feels stiff. A very short pause is a form of doubt, while a long pause becomes silence.

The strategy of taking a turn to talk or turn taking involves three basic strategies: taking the floor (taking conversation), holding the floor (mastering the conversation), and yielding the floor (producing conversation). There are three types of turnaround strategies. The first type is to take over speech, the second type is in control of speech, and the third type

is to produce conversation. This type explains how people start conversations, how people continue to talk and how people give opportunities to others.

Taking the floor is the time when the first speaker or the next speaker takes the turn of speech. Types of taking the floor include: a) starting up (starting the conversation) can be done with doubt or clear speech, b) taking over that is taking over the turn of speech (can be started with conjunction), c) interruption, which is taking the turn of speech speaks because the speaker who will take over the turn of speech feels that the message that the previous speaker needs to convey is enough so that the speech turn is taken over by the next speaker, and d) overlap, the speaker predicts that the speaker will immediately turn to speak to the speaker then, he took over the turn to speak.

Holding the floor, namely the time when the speaker is speaking the utterances, and how the speaker maintains his turn to speak. Yielding the floor is the time when the speaker gives a turn to speak to the next speaker.

In an extended turnover mechanism, speakers hope that their opponents say they are listening. One way to show these responses is by facial expressions, smiles and other signals, but the most common vocal indication is called backchannel. For example:

Sandiaga: "Fix recording of State assets. Important!"

Jokowi: "I do not agree with what was said by Mr. Prabowo because we know, we know the salary of our ASN, our current civil servants in my opinion are enough. With additional performance benefits already large."

Prabowo: "Yes, I think the problem is that I see that I learned from the case of many countries, even though there are various types of benefits called performance, there is fear in entering and there are doubts about acting outside the interests of the people and the public interest."

Sandiaga: "Well, by fixing the state asset record, I experience time in DKI that we can get the unqualified predicate used by motivating the ASNs"

Referring to 149 data turn taking or turn to speak in the Turn Taking Strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019, the following data can be presented:

Table 1: Strategy of Turn Taking Used by Jokowi and Prabowo in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate

No	Types of Turn Taking	Debate 1	Debate 5	Total	%
1	Taking the Turn The initiative to start a conversation, then invite the other person to comment or answer the question; the beginning of the debate.	47	49	96	64%
2	Holding the Turn The initiates of the other person who can't hold their turn to speak, usually occur as a result of the first speaker talking all the time and not giving the other person the opportunity.	9	13	22	15%
3	Yielding the Turn (Producing Talks) Initiatives to provoke, feedback, or not be able to respond and protest.	15	16	31	21%
Total		-	-	149	100%

Based on the table above, turn taking or turn to speak in the turn taking strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 can be stated to tend to be based on 1) taking the turn of 64% as an initiative to start a conversation, then invite the other person to comment or answer questions; as the beginning of the debate. While 2) holding the turn is 15% as the initiative of the interlocutor who cannot resist the turn to speak, which occurs as a result of the first speaker talking all the time and not giving the other person the opportunity, and 3) yielding the turn of 21% as an initiative to produce talk in the form of provocation, feedback, or unable to respond and protest.

In addition, this research can reveal turn taking based on speakers in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate as can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Strategy of Turn Taking based on Speakers in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate

No	Types of Turn Taking	Jokowi	Prabowo	Moderator
1	Taking the Turn The initiative to start a conversation, then invite the other	14 23%	16 27%	30 50%

	person to comment or answer the question; the beginning of the debate.			
2	Holding the Turn The initiatives of the other person who can't hold their turn to speak, usually occur as a result of the first speaker talking all the time and not giving the other person the opportunity.	17 68%	6 24%	2 8%
3	Yielding the Turn (Producing Talks) Initiatives to provoke, feedback, or not be able to respond and protest.	17 26,5%	40 62,5%	7 11%
Total		48	62	39
Persentase		32%	42%	26%

Based on the speakers aspect, turn taking in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate, it can be stated that:

1. Jokowi has a portion of 32% turn taking or turn to speak, while Prabowo controls a portion of 42% and moderator 26%.
2. Turn-taking strategy is dominated by Prabowo 27%, while Jokowi is 23%.
3. Take over the turn is more dominated Jokowi 68%, while Prabowo is 24%.
4. Yielding the turn or producing talks is more dominated by Prabowo 62.5%, while Jokowi is 26.5%.

Turn taking or turn to speak as a form of conversation is essentially a manifestation of the use of language in interacting. The coverage can represent two aspects; 1) aspects of the content, concerning the topics discussed in the conversation; explicitly, through prepositions, or implicit in various ways; including managing topics and 2) formal aspects of conversation, concerning the conversation process that occurs; rules that are obeyed; and 'succession' that is achieved in giving and obtaining according to turn-taking mechanisms such as pauses, interruptions, overlaps, and so on.

For example, there was a yielding turn in the form of "appealing/attracting" conducted by Sandiaga so that Jokowi encouraged him to respond. There was also talking the turn in the form of an "alert/warning" from Moderator when Jokowi responded to Sandiaga's exposure, then Sandiaga "meta comment/comment" to comment on Jokowi's statement in the following debate:

Sandiaga: "During a visit to 1000 locations, met the community. I found things that really

made us sad, that there was the story of Mr. Najib, a fisherman on the Pasir Putih beach in Cilamaya in Karawang. He took sand to plant mangroves in mangrove forests. He was executed, criminalized. Many of these persecutions and criminalization are not monitored and only we see the big ones going up. While cases that affect the community are small people, small people are not handled well. Under Prabowo Sandy, the law must be upheld for the small people. Under Prabowo-Sandi, we will enforce human rights, and this is confirmed. It's fair prospered with Prabowo Sandi. "

Moderator: "Immediately I go to candidate number 01. Please respond to answer number 02 number one time. "

Jokowi: "The diversity of differences, both ethnic differences, religious differences, different traditional customs, different regional languages, has become Sunatullah, it has become God's law given to our nation, Indonesia. And the nation's greatest asset is brotherhood, the nation's greatest asset is unity, the nation's greatest asset is immeasurable. Well, that's why I always invite you to keep ukhuwah Islamiyah, we keep our ukhuwah watoniyah. Because of the unity of brotherhood, this is the greatest asset of our nation that we love. If there is indeed a persecution, then Mr. Sandi was accused again earlier. Easy, report me I will order the act of the perpetrator firmly. "

Moderator: "The time is up, please pass the 02 candidate response to the response of the candidate 01, it's one minute. "

Sandiaga: "Mr. President, whom I respect, I am not accusing. What we convey is the story that we collected during the visit. We meet with the community. We want to bring a sense of justice to human rights. We think the definitions are big, but for small people, that is the right to get jobs as guaranteed by our constitution, the basic law 45 article 27 verse 2. People struggle to get a more decent livelihood, affordable livelihoods and living costs. Prabowo

Sandi will side with the people. Prabowo Sandi will ensure that human rights also include access to education on health and good livelihoods, according to Mr. President".

The turn taking strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 can also show the style of the language of the speakers in the conversation, besides being able to be associated with the characteristics of the speaker's turn-taking system. High engagement styles usually occur in relatively fast conversations almost without pauses between speech turns, and accompanied by a slight overlap. But there is also a high style of solidarity when the speech style in the conversation is presented relatively slowly, expecting a longer pause between talking turns, not overlapping, and avoiding interruptions without coercion. It is this speech style which then tends to give rise to prejudices against speakers.

In addition, the turn taking strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 emphasizes the existence of three patterns that occur in conversations or debates, which consist of: 1) taking the turn or taking turns as an initiative to start a conversation, then invite the other person to giving comments or answering questions, 2) holding the turn or holding turn as the initiative of the interlocutor who cannot hold his turn to speak, usually due to the first speaker speaking all the time and not giving the other person the opportunity, and 3) yielding the turn or yielding talk as an initiative to provoke, feedback, or unable to respond and protest.

Finally, the turn taking strategy used by Jokowi and Prabowo in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate as presented in this study suggests the importance of language skills as the spearhead of communication that can give an impression to other language speakers. The 2019 Presidential Election Debate is a language reality that can be studied in a language perspective.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions in the study of the turn taking strategy used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 can be stated as follows:

1. The strategy of turn taking used by Prabowo and Jokowi in the Presidential Election Debate 2019 consists of three patterns, namely 1) taking the turn of 64% as an initiative to initiate talks, then inviting the other person to comment or answer questions; as the beginning of the debate. While

2) holding the turn is 15% as the initiative of the interlocutor who cannot resist the turn to speak, which occurs as a result of the first speaker talking all the time and not giving the other person the opportunity, 3) yielding the turn of 21% as an initiative to producing talk in the form of provocation, feedback, and unable to respond.

2. In terms of speakers, turn taking or turn to speak in the 2019 Presidential Election Debate has a composition: Jokowi contributes 32%, while Prabowo contributes 42% and moderator 26%.

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