



participant who speaks at a time. Since there will be two or more participants in a conversation, we could not estimate who will take the turn because each participant has the same right to speak. Therefore, each participant has the same opportunity to take the turn the exchange of turn occurs orderly. The reason is that there are rules which govern our conversation. When someone talks, the other will listen to him and wait for their turns. Those rules are called turn taking system.

Participant could not take the control as they want. There is a set of rules that governs one's speech, when a speaker takes the turn, giving turn, or keeping it. Turn taking system is proposed to make sure that there is only one participant who speaks at a time with the minimal gaps or overlaps in each turn change. Turn taking is considered to play an essential role in structuring people's social interactions in terms of control and regulation of conversation. Therefore the system of turn-taking has become object of analysis for both linguistics and sociologists.

Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson are a group of sociologists who are considered to be most influential in the area of turn-taking and what methods people use to participate in and make sense of interaction. They examine a variety of recorded conversations from everyday life and conclude that turn taking seems to be a basic form of organization for conversation and that organization must be controlled by some kind of mechanism which facilitates the orderly distribution of turns and govern the process of talk in their seminal review of the systematic of turn-taking in conversation. They also construct the rules that coordinate our spontaneous









