POWER DYNAMICS IN A CONVERSATION OF THE HOST COUPLE ON THE COUPLES THERAPY PODCAST AND MEDIOCRE MINDS PODCAST

THESIS

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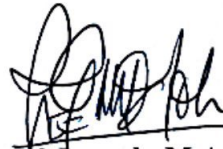
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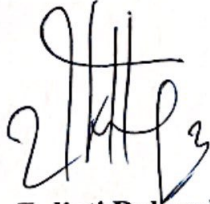Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

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ABSTRACT

Kharismah, Anggraini Maulidiarti. (2021). *Power Dynamics in a Conversation of the Host Couple on the Couples Therapy Podcast and Mediocre Minds Podcast.* English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag

Keywords: power dynamics; couple host; podcast

This thesis analyzes the Power dynamics used by couple host of Couples therapy Podcast and Mediocre Minds Podcast. In this research, the researcher reveals two problems of the study; first, What are the power dynamics by the Host Couple in *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*; second, What are the differences in power dynamics by the Host Couple in *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*.

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. By using the methodology of the descriptive study, the researcher begins with applying these paths: 1) identifying the research by applying the coding process; 2) classifying the determining data by giving a table in each utterance; 3) discussing and analysed the data, and last 4) finding the differentiate of the Power Dynamics that uses by Couple host of both Podcast in this research

Based on the work of this study, it reveals that gender has vary and unique application in the ten types of Power dynamics. And there are different results between both podcasts, the Couples therapy podcast and the Mediocre minds Podcast. The first Podcast show contrasting example in Minimal Response that a lot of uses by female, but the second podcast show that male leads in Minimal response. However, the data found that the first podcast is Couples therapy find that there are differences in males with 28 times and 40 times by female. However, the other podcast, Mediocre minds, is balanced both male and female using power dynamics type 37 times.

ABSTRAK

Kharismah, Anggraini Maulidiarti. (2021). *Dinamika kekuasaan dalam percakapan dari pasangan pembawa acara di Podcast Couples Therapy dan Podcast Midiocre Minds.* Jurusan Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Keywords: dinamika kekuasaan, pasangan pembawa acara, podcast

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika kekuasaan yang terjadi pada pasangan pembawa acara dari Couples therapy Podcast dan Midiocre Minds Podcast. Dalam penelitian ini, mengungkap dua masalah, pertama apa dinamika kekuatan oleh pasangan pembawa acara *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*; kedua, apa perbedaan dinamika kekuatan pada pasangan pembawa acara podcast *Couple Therapy* and podcast *Mediocre Mind*

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Dengan data yang ada, analisis dimulai dengan menerapkan jalur berikut: 1) mengidentifikasi penelitian dengan menerapkan proses pengkodean; 2) pengklasifikasian data penentu dengan memberikan tabel pada setiapungkapan; 3) berdiskusi, dan terakhir 4) menemukan perbedaan pada Dinamika kekuatan yang digunakan oleh pasagan pembawa acara pada kedua podcast di penelitian ini.

Berdasarkan hasil kerja penelitian ini, terungkap bahwa gender memiliki penerapan yang berbeda-beda dan unik dalam sepuluh jenis dinamika kekuatan. Dan ada hasil yang berbeda antara kedua podcast *Couple Therapy* dan Podcast *Mediocre Minds*. Podcast pertama hasilnya adalah sebuah perbedaan contoh terhadap minimal respon yang banyak digunakan oleh perempuan di podcast pertama, tetapi podcast kedua menunjukkan bahwa minimal respon dikuasai oleh laki laki. Selain itu, jumlah dari data yang ditemukan pada *Couple Therapy* bahwa ada perbedaan penggunaan dari laki-laki dan 28 kali dan perempuan 40 kali. Namun, podcast kedua *Mediocre Minds* adalah dengan hasil yang seimbang antara pria dan wanita dalam menggunakan tipe dinamika daya sebanyak 37 kali.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter shows the important concept of power dynamics in the host couple on the podcast. They are the background of the study, research problem, research purpose, the benefit of the study, the scope of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

The conversation has received good recognition in the research environment for an extended period. People have a reason when they accomplish their needs literally. And the conversation is the manner of two single people to support the needs of the human being. The conversation includes the basics of social interaction that people use, and it has many optional functions. The example of human purpose from the conversation are gathering information, can help someone to interpersonal meet, can form a personal identity, etc. Based on (Horton, 2017) The concept of conversation points out many varieties of conditions to be discussed, firstly about the communication situation, secondly involves interactive exchanges, and thirdly about the interaction of communication between two or more people.

The interaction between two or more people has risen to good conversation in specific ways. (Liddicoat 2007) states that human language use conversation as one of the most prevalent things. And he also gives more statement that all human beings use conversational interaction depends on functioning itself. The discussion that the manner of people socializes. Develops and supports their relationship with each other. This issue gives attention to observation for an extended period. The study that relates to the conversation interaction is called conversational analysis.

The Conversational analysis includes to the interesting topic that was analyses by particular objectives. And has several important roles in linguistic research analysis.

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The research that analyzed in conversation analysis is on the example below. (Baity, 2019) investigated the conversational analysis that focuses on the types of repair and chooses two kinds: the position of repair and the patterns of repair completion. She analyzed the kinds of repair and applied it to the selected episodes of the British Late-Night Show. This thesis is used in descriptive-qualitative research. And the data is taken from the form of utterance by the participant of the conversation. This thesis uses the methodology to identify and categorize the data into a simple form sheet. The result of her study is she found the four patterns of repair it is completion, repetition, exemplification, and specification. And the total finding is 27 times from the patterns from the participation of the talk show.

The study by Pamungkas (2012) investigated the conversational analysis that applied to the interviewer of the participant of the presenter in Oprah Winfrey and Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg. His research focuses on the four aspects of conversational analysis: adjacency pair, topic management, preference organization, and turn-taking. The study is used a qualitative-descriptive methodology. The data collection of this research is taken from a data script of a video downloaded from the website. His research found eight adjacency pairs, eight preference organizations, three topics of the data, and 18 turns taken from the speakers in the conversation.

As we know that from the previous studies above are the research that analyses the conversational analysis. The conversational analysis above only focuses on repair analysis and focuses on the four aspects: turn-taking, adjacency pair, topic, and preference organization. However, to have the ideal conversation analysis requires good management of the whole theoretical set. Conversation analysis shows the strength of one of the participants in the conversation. The activity to steer the conversation's ability that connects participants from the conversation is called power.

The study that discusses Power belongs to Fisman (1976); the research is with the title *The Work Woman do*. She analyses the male-female hierarchy in everyday interaction in conversation. The concept of power in the dialogue between the participant means a successful communication of male-female. Fishman analyses the

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power relation that focuses on four types, asking questions, asking do you know, attention beginning, minimal response, and making the statement. She analyzed the kind of Power relation and applied it to the interaction of three couples in their everyday communication. The result of her study is she found that women do more conversational than men. It means that the interactional between those three couples with males and females have the interactional appearance of power.

Based on (Fishman, 1976). power is the ability to require one's definition of what is possible, what is right, what is rational, and what is reason. Power is the product of human activities, as the activities are themselves products of the power relation in the socio-economics era. Power dynamics as interactive strategies allow people to grasp the notion that the prospect of more power can influence and change the ideas that partners/couples already have (Li & Matouschek, 2013). This initial process of the power dynamics conversation lasts until one of the two individuals (the couple) passes the payoff continuity. If it falls below the lower threshold discussion, other individuals may either take away the right of judgment permanently or end the relationship entirely. Thus, an active dialogue in complex power winds up with two very different power distributions in the long run. These complexities speak to the debate on whether one partner in a relationship always finds it impossible to alter their partner and fails to emulate that of their most successful partner/couples.

In reaction to these different sources of opinion, how power relations are exerted structurally and relationally by partners/couples in communication, hence this gender-based research conversation. Yet this expression faces a significant problem, with the opportunity for gender equality if the conversation structure has not been appropriately examined (Wallerstein et.al, 2019). The study of influence in human relations has not been achieved much before. In the mass media, this discourse exercises the dynamic force of awareness through narrow subject selection and, more broadly, through complex gender reconstructions of social and cultural realities. Nowadays, the digital media using discourse is growing and increasingly diverse. The revolutionary influence of digital practices on the radio has raised numerous concerns

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about the essence of the media as a strictly sensory medium, challenging whether the radio is a medium identified purely by its mode of transmission – radio waves – or anything more complex than that.

According to (Berry, 2016) podcasting sounds like radio while at the same time placing its sense of uniqueness at stake, which may challenge historically held definitions of what 'radio' is while also being a function of the radio industry. Hopefully, we should find a consensus about what 'radio' is, as though formats shift, the underlying 'radio-ness' of the thing stays constant over time. Podcasts, like the tv, are a sensory activity. Like radio, we could listen to them by ourselves when doing other activities. Like radio, they contain presenters, songs, stories, and subjects that could cater to a wide variety of listeners. While content is increasingly niche in podcasting and bears a closer resemblance to participatory journalism, independent podcasters add to the extended network of online media content.

Podcast is the publication of audio or video over the Internet. It is meant to be downloaded and listened to by a portable mp3 player of some kind or on a personal computer. Podcasting has now become popular as an alternative medium of delivering high-quality 'radio' material that can be listened to anytime, anywhere, and as many times as the audience wishes. As a new platform for students in international languages, podcasts can also be used by teachers to encourage students to choose whether or not to listen to the feedback (Alfian Alfian, Asrun Lio, 2019) . In addition, podcast is claimed to accelerate listening abilities and enhance other fields of language in cases of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and learning (Samad, 2017).

It would seem evident that podcasting hosts who lack institutional authority would be more likely to use power dynamics in Talk. In some sense, this is true of the podcasts analyzed here. There are undoubtedly false starts, corrections, and breakdowns in turn-taking that would be unexpected in professional commercial radio discourse and are more typical of everyday conversation. The couple hosts analyzed here offer varying degrees of fluency and seamlessness in their delivery, at times appearing stiff and readerly, while at other moments failing to negotiate the in-studio

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dialogue coherently. The impact of extraneous sounds, such as a clicking pen and the couple host's acknowledged sound, is also a feature of their podcasts.

This study choose selected episode of podcasts in two kinds of podcasts channels they are, *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts.*

1.2 Research Problems

1. What are the power dynamics by the Host Couple in *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*?
2. What are the differences in power dynamics by the Host Couple in *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*?

1.3 The Significance of The Study

There are four significances of study that the researcher expects, which are for the reader, the University, the researcher, and the next analyzer. Hopefully, the readers of this research can be more aware of the phenomena of the Power Dynamics that they frequently encounter in their daily conversation. So, they have a new experience in language study, especially power dynamics. Therefore, this study can also contribute to the scholarly discussion about the field of power dynamics in that podcast, especially in this University, is still deficient. The researcher gets more knowledge about Power Dynamics.

1.4 Scope of the study

The study is about the power dynamics that exist in the podcast conversation. And this study also contains the description of conversation analysis in power dynamics as social strategies developed by Coates, which is included with cooperation, overlapping, etc. This study also picks the selected episode of podcasts is chosen in two kinds of podcasts channel they are, *Couple Therapy Podcasts* and *Mediocre Mind Podcasts*.

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1.5 Definition of The Key Term

1. Power Dynamics

Power dynamics is aspects of communicating in organization between participant. The participant of conversation that has power and relationship among power, hegemony, and ideology reveal that organizations to struggle where different groups compete the social reality of organizations in ways that serve their interests.

2. Couple Host

Couple host is a hosting podcast by men and women to guide, monitor discussion, stimulate guests, and facilitate the participants according to the role of the program, with according men and women to direct performance.

3. Podcast

Podcast is a word created by combining iPod and broadcast, is a medium that incorporates a collection of audio or video files to which individuals freely subscribe via the internet (Alfian Alfian, Asrun Lio, 2019)

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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Considering this study investigating Power Dynamics, the researcher provides a theory of conversation as the basis of the current research. It is include Conversation, aspect of conversation, Power Dynamics, and Couple Host in Podcast.

2.1 Conversation

The conversation is the kind of speech that occurs informally, symmetrically, and obeys etiquette rules to establish and maintain social ties because the conversation is social interaction. The conversation is an informal conversation involving two people or a small group, an everyday conversation, something similar to the Talk (Suparman, 2017)(Suparman, 2017).

According to Ciccourel, as described in Deborah Schiffrin (1994), a conversation is a source of much of our sense of social order, e.g., it generates many of the typifications that underlie our notions of social position. The conversation also shows its order and communicates its sense of structure.

Conversation is more than just exchanging information since it is possible to determine whether or not the listener understands the message. It will therefore encourage not only a post but also the hearer's favorable response. In addition, interaction is aimed at developing a social partnership or even making choices.

The conversation is the dialogue between mutually developed speakers and negotiated in time; it is typically casual and unplanned. (Cook, 1989) Talk can be categorized as conversation when: It is not mainly essential to perform a realistic task; The number of participants is partly suspended; last, Talk is

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exclusively for participants, not for external audiences. (Fairclough, 2001) argues that the conversation has been structured systematically and that the participation in these structures shows how they are guided by how they design a different conversation route and react to that of the rest."

In specific ways, conversations are the optimal type of communication because they allow individuals with different views on a subject to learn from each other. On the other hand, a voice is an oral presentation guided to an audience by one person. The partners must achieve a workable balance of inputs for a fruitful discussion. A good conversation requires relations between the speakers that are mutually interesting or things the speakers know.

In general, conversations are divided into three key levels. These are usually the opening, middle, and closing stages that Burns and Joyce propose (Paltridge, 2000).

1. Stages of opening: beginnings (for example, greetings and welcome like 'hi, how are you?')

2. Medium phases: development of a range of subjects using conversational turnaround policies, allocation of turns and turns, adjacent pairs, preferred and disproportionate responses, ways to return a topic, request clarification, correct what has been said, etc.

3. Closing stages: pre-summary exchanges that signify the end of the conversation, for example, speech markers and formulas like 'I will be better off anyway,' 'thanks for calling,' or dropping intonation, Closing (e.g. the articulated formula like 'well see you').

2.1.1 Aspects of Conversation

1. Opening and Closing

A helpful aspect of the conversation is opening and closing. It has a significant role in deciding how the discussion begins and finishes and how the dialogue is to occur. It's also imperative that of culture in this world uses the conversation method to sign the relationship. Depending on where a conversation ensues, the way to open and end a conversation is often different. (Paltridge, 2000) notes that "openings and closings are often carried out in typical ways in conversations." For instance, opening a conversation at the bus station is quite different from what we do on the phone.

Openings and closings also use pairs of utterances, such as:' Hello',' How are you' and 'Bye', 'See you later', which are often not meant to be taken literally. Pre-closures, such as:' Okay', 'Fine,' expressions such as 'Ok, it's been nice talking to you or 'Anyway, I've got to go now are frequently followed by closures and an associated decline in intonation. However, these kinds of conversational rituals differ from culture to culture to culture, just because someone may open and close a conversation in their first language does not indicate that in a second language and culture, they would inherently know how to do this.

2. Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pairs is a conversation unit that involves an exchange of one turn and between two speakers. The turns are functionally connected so that a specific form or set of second turn types is needed for the first turn. One way meanings are conveyed and interpreted in a conversation is by using adjacency pairs. It is adjacent pairs of utterances that are correctly paired, generated by different speakers.

(Sacks and Schgloff, 1973) The most fundamental mode of speech used to create dialogue is the adjacency pair. Adjacency pairs used in conversation

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analysis are a pair of conversational turns of two speakers. The output of the first turn (called the first pair part) makes the answer (the second pair part) of a specific form important. For example, a question like, "What's your name? "Requires the addressee to answer in the following conversational turn. The failure to provide an immediate response is evident and accountable. Sequences of adjacency pairs carry out many everyday acts.

Adjacency pairs are used for conversational opening and closing. The basic rule for adjacency pairs is that they should stop talking when a speaker generates the first part and allows the other to generate the second part of a pair. This is often commented on when the second speaker does not do this, such as when someone says 'You did not answer my question' or continues with variations on the first part of the pair before he gets an acceptable response

3. Topic Management

Topic management is one of the essential aspects of the conversation. In making the conversation, how the speaker maintains the topic is related to the social culture where the speaker appears. The speaker should not talk about topics thought of as taboo by society. There is an effort to maintain the issue to change easily before another speaker follows the previous case.

"Topic management also includes awareness of how speakers deal with changes in the subject, how they maintain the subject, and how they deal with interaction when a misunderstanding occurs," Burns and Joyce said in (Paltridge, 2000). (Paltridge, 2000) as Nolasco and Arthur point out, "In their daily lives, different cultures talk about different things." In their language, native speakers are well conscious of what they can and should not talk about with specific groups of people, but the rules in a foreign language might be different. To prevent offense, both teachers and students need to build a sense of "taboo subjects

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In addition, there are also culture-specific rules for who initiates the subject, how it is performed, who creates the issue, and how it is created. There are often unique cultural techniques that people use to incorporate, design, or alter themes in conversation. Likewise, there are conventions and constraints on the choice of subject in specific conversational situations, depending on the type, or speech case, the circumstance, and the community in which they occur. The initial question is what kind of thing can be the focus of discussion

4. Turn-Taking

The conversation isa situation where the speaker takes the opportunity to speak in response. Turn-taking allows speakers a chance to have a smooth conversation, so there won't be a dominant voice in the conversation. The first speaker says something that another speaker precedes. It could be a simultaneous conversation. In most cultures, generally speaking, only one person talks simultaneously; the speakers take turns, the first talking, the second talking. As for how long a speaker can take the stage when a new speaker can start, if the new speaker can overlap and interrupt when speakers can pause, and for how long, all cultures have their preferences.

Turn-taking offers an opportunity for a speaker to talk because in a discussion, there would not be a dominant speaker. This is not an objective reality since there are so clear in several instances of short pauses and short overlaps, but rather a conversational characteristic that is normative or observably oriented; in other words, it is a rule that conversationalists themselves use.

For who talks, when, and for how long, there are standards. In English, the basic rule is that one individual speaks at a time, after which they can nominate another speaker or another speaker without being selected. There are some ways we can signal that we have reached the end of a turn, such as a syntactic unit completion followed by a pause. A point where a change of turn is necessary in a

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conversation is called a Transition Relevance Place or TRP. The next speaker may not be sure that the current speaker's turn is complete, but they will usually take the end of a sentence to suggest that the turn might be finished. This is considered an interruption when speakers don't want to wait until TRP.

5. Preference Organization

There are always first and the second speaker involve in a specific purpose conversation, the term preference refers to a possible answer uttered by the second speaker as a response to the first speaker's utterance (Mayasari, 2018)writes in Pragmatics that preference divides second parts into preferred and dispreferred acts (Yule, 1996). (Levinson, 1983) Furthermore, he explains, the preferred is expected subsequent actions, while dispreferred is unexpected following actions. According to Levinson, there are two preferences a second part or speaker has to respond to the first speaker, namely preferred and dispreferred. Both are contrary to each other. For example, if the first part is requesting, the preferred second part tends to accept, while the dispreferred second part is, on the other hand, refuse.

Based on (Paltridge, 2007) preferred is when the speaker produces the first part and they should stop talking and allow the next speaker to create the second pair part. It is pointed out that when there is the first speaker is talking, and the first speaker should make the second speaker answer or respond from the first speaker, and it is being continued in both. As well as preferred, the dispreferred is also the statement that comes from answering from the first speaker. But, the dispreferred is in the form of 'refusal,' 'disagreement,' 'unexpected answer,' etc.

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Table 2.1 General Pattern of Preference Organization by Levinson, 1983

First speaker	Second speaker	
	Preferred	Dispreferred
Request	Acceptance	Refusal
Invite	Acceptance	Refusal
Question	Expected answer	Unexpected answer

Thus, some second pair parts may be preferred, and others may be dispreferred. For example, an invitation may be followed by an acceptance (the preferred second pair part) or a rejection (the dispreferred second pair part). When this happens, the dispreferred second pair part is often preceded by a delay, a preface, and/or an account, for example:

A: Would you like to come to the movies on Friday? (Invitation)

B: Uhhh (Delay)

A: I don't know for sure (Preface)

B: I think I might be have something on that night (Account)

A: Can we make it another time (Rejection)

6. Repair

Effective strategy speakers use in spoken interaction is repair, that is, how speakers correct things that have been said in a conversation. Repair organization addresses problems in speaking, hearing, or understanding in conversation. According to(Ali 2018), Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (2007), repair is how these 'interaction issues are resolved. Repair is a correction to what the speaker

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said. Two forms of repair are available, self-repair and other repairs. Self-repair is the speaker's repair to what has been said before.

2.2 Power Dynamics

The study of power in a variety of disciplines has provided comprehensive literature. Some recent work includes studies by Dahl (1957), Debnam (1984), Galbraith (1985), Lukes (1974), Milliband (1983), Mills (1956), Therborn (1980), White (1976), and Wrong (1979), among many others. Most of this study is carried out within sociology and political science (Jullius, 2015). It is not our job in this chapter to study or summarize this rich tradition. We thus pick a range of main properties of social power and recreate them within our theoretical context. However, it should be understood that, in our view, the dynamic notion of power cannot necessarily be taken into account in a single concept.

In social life, every human being, male and female, aims to communicate well with others. Language is one of the devices that have been used for a long time. The role of sociolinguistics in gender research is very profound since sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary naturally with sociology, with the purpose of the research being the relationship between languages and social factors in a speech society (Chaer, 1995). According to (Fishman 1976), Sociolinguistics is a study of the characteristics of language varieties, the features of their roles, and the characteristics of their speakers, as these three are continuously communicating, modifying one another within a speech culture.

Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and culture, which ties the formal structure of language through linguistics and the construction of society through sociology (Wardhaugh 1984; Holmes 1993; Hudson 1996). Sociolinguistics is a linguistic derivative that explores the type of language and its use concerning socio-cultural factors (Tetsuo, 1992). The type of language includes pronunciation,

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vocabulary, grammar, and speech. Socio-cultural factors, apart from being regional, social, gender, and age, include several factors such as the place or environment of speech, human relations. The formulation of sociolinguistics by experts has not been isolated from the relationship between language and social activities. Then the sociolinguistics came up to language variations.

When it comes to conversation, we know that there are moments when we need to speak. It's often like a pattern where each speaker has their turn to talk about themselves. First, Speaker A begins the conversation. After speaker A has finished what is on his mind, Speaker B typically continues the discussion, and so on. Usually, the males dominate the conversation in conversations between men and women.

There are variations in the vocabulary used by women and men. These disparities reflect that the social view that men are the highest hierarchy in society is still adhered to by some institutions. Men are, in other words, more powerful than women in speaking. (Coates, 1986) shows that by not preceding or interrupting the conversation, women pay attention to conversations, tend to be quiet, and wait for the men to finish speaking.

On the other hand, (Zimmerman & West, 1975)found that if women speak to other women, women are more likely to precede talks. (Levinson, 1983) also adds that at the beginning of the turn, women spend more time, while men spend more time in dialogue, compared to women who tend to wait for their turn (Li, 2014). If women have to speak to men, women prefer men to finish their sentences.

Meanwhile, the sentences of women are less than those of men. The dialog describes that in conversations between men and women, men are more dominant than women. Through observing the conversation, you can find patterns and check for common threads that form the logic of the conversation participants' thinking as they make statements during the conversation.

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As (Coates 1986) explained in his writing, social interaction is a conversation with a group of people. (Harvey Sacks, 1974) says that a conversation have their own rules of the game, as do all other social interactions. One of the essential principles in discussions between men and women is the right to chat, as anyone who feels like to tell something is welcome to talk. Therefore, to describe the dynamics of power in conversations between men and women, it is explained by the following points:

1. Cooperation

Coates said that conversations between women and men sometimes recognize elements of competition. Although sometimes in a conversation, they help each other, such as completing the sentence of one of his speech partners and together looking for or giving the right word equivalents when someone is having problems finding the word he needs.

A. Cooperation in composing sentences

During the conversation, men and women will show an element of cooperation in building their conversation by completing the sentence of one of their partners/partners.

B. Cooperation in finding words

Apart from showing the spirit of cooperation through sentence completion, sentence fragments can show that men and women are also not quickly desperate to find a word.

2. Overlapping

Overlapping is when we put our thoughts into a conversation even though the other person is taking their turn to speak. It is interesting to observe that there are partners who object to the overlapping utterances or not.

A. Saying the exact words at the same time

Coates placed the same utterance as one of the forms of speech constructed by two interacting people. The act of saying the same thing at the same time is a form of overlapping.

B. Saying different words at the same time

Besides saying the same word simultaneously, overlapping can also occur when two people speak different words simultaneously.

3. Laughter

During the conversation between men and women, there will be dominant laughter every time they speak, either at the beginning of an utterance, in the middle, or at the end.

4. Minimal Response

From the results of observations of the number of researchers such as Coates, Zimmerman and West, and Fishman, it was found that most men and women gave minimal responses with a reasonably high frequency when speaking. In theory, women use minimal reactions with a higher level of sensitivity than men.

5. Continuous Talk

One of the rules often mentioned in speaking activities is "No Gap, No Overlap"(Harvey Sacks, 1974). It means that the partner / both speakers are prohibited from speaking simultaneously. Still, they are also required to maintain the flow of the conversation so that it continues smoothly and without stopping.

6. Discourse Markers

The primary function of discourse markers is to mark something in the structure of an utterance and indicate the number of aspects of a person's attitude and behavior. In general, a discourse marker can be in the form of conjunction (but, you know, etc.).

7. Repetition

In a conversation between two people, one element that is often heard is the element of repetition. Repetition, in this case, is not the repetition of a word like a repeat but says the same thing in a different way.

8. Establishment

Although the male and female partners are partners who have a strong bond and usually tend to have the same mindset, they are still individuals who are free of opinion. When agreeing, they say they agree, and otherwise, if they don't agree, they say they don't agree.

9. Narration

In the conversation between the two people, there is always information to be given and received. One form of conveying this information is narrative.

2.3 Couple Host in Podcast

The podcast is a platform that combines collections of audio or vidéo files that are freely listened to via the Internet by individuals through mixing iPod and broadcast. A podcast is a modified online material that has been added to MP3 and occasionally to the speaker script. Podcasts are usually online. It enriches with different subjects and also with varying speeds of voice. Hearers of any level can also join this form of resource. Podcasts are online programs that are usually regularly modified. It can listen to new episodes on the computer with the internet or download them to an MP3 player or iPod for later listening.

(Lio, 2019) also notes that a podcast is a digital recording name for a radio show or similar. Podcasts are available as MP3 players on the internet. Interested listeners can download this MP3 file to any kind of personal computer or MP3 player. The file can be heard for your listener's convenience. Learners can listen to any content that concerns them time and time again. A teacher needs a computer that can play audio files or an MP3 player to assist in a school environment. (Lio 2019) has also pointed out that Podcasts can have some new ideas and inspiration. It has different types of subjects and has different documented speech speeds.

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2.3.1 Couples Therapy Podcast and Mediocre Minds Podcast

Based on (Sullivian, 2019) a Podcast is a kind of media transition using online platforms. It begins to invest in attracting listeners, viewers, advertisers, and podcasters. Couples Therapy podcast and Mediocre Minds podcast is a popular online Podcast that is accessed through the site *Google Podcast*. Couples Therapy podcast is hosted with Casey as a male podcaster and Candice as a female podcaster. The selected episode in Couples Therapy podcast is chosen with the title "I Scream, Your Scream."

Meanwhile, Mediocre Minds podcast picked with the entitled "How Well Do We Know Each Other" is hosted by Joey as a male podcaster and Bona as a female podcaster. Those Podcast channels are included to one of the podcasts that hosted by two podcasters with a male and the female host. Male and female hosts in those podcasts are required to solve the problem of this research.

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CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODS

Research methodology is contained with the process of analysis of the study. In this research method, there are five steps which are; research design, data collection, research data, data source/ subject of the study, instrument, data collection technique, and also data analysis

3.1 Research Design

Research is formal, systematic application of the scientific method to studying a problem (Haig, 2018). That research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue (Singh, 2014)

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive study. Descriptive analysis is structured to collect information on the current state of phenomena (Nassaji, 2015). The data will be collected through transcribed conversation couple host in Mediocre Minds Podcast and Couples Therapy. The tests aimto find conversation 'power dynamic' using podcast on couples host, and then the analysis aims to know about the power dynamic in listening using podcast.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The main point of this research is to collect the data descriptively. It intended to describe the conversation analysis by 'power dynamic' by couples host at Couples Therapy Podcast and Mediocre Minds Podcast. This research data uses the utterances in male host and female host of Couples Therapy Podcast and

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Mediocre Minds Podcast. Therefore, the hearer's reaction toward the speaker was included in the analysis of Power Dynamics.

3.2.2 Data Source/Subject of The Study

Data source is a person, something, or place that provides information for a piece of research. In this study, the data sources got from the couples who hosted the subjects as 'an analysis conversation' in using 'power dynamic' and gave information about issues and selected. The data source in this research is transcribed conversation between the couple host in Mediocre Minds Podcast and Couples Therapy.

3.2.3 Instruments

In doing the research, the researcher used some methods and instruments to help the work easier, more effective, and more efficient. The data collecting method and the devices were needed to obtain data in the research (Kabir, 2016). The reason for collecting data in conducting scientific research was to get the required material. In most qualitative studies, data collecting and data analysis are executed (Sutton, 2015). It means that the researcher did not wait until all the data was collected before interpreting them.

The research instrument is an essential section of research that should be fixed. The instrument is used to collect data to gain the data of research to arrange of methodology. The researcher herself will be the one instrument of this present study. In analyzing the data, the researcher will need some equipment, including a laptop and internet access. Those equipment are the tools of this research by using the manual transcript.

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3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

Some methods commonly used in analysis conversation research are collecting impressions of the word using all of one's senses, especially looking and listening systematically and purposefully to learn about a phenomenon of interest. To collect the data, this study occupied the following step below:

a. Downloading mp3 files of the selected title of the *Couples Therapy Podcast*s the first podcast in picture 1, and the *Mediocre Minds Podcast*s, the second podcast in picture 2. The researcher needs an online feature and uses *Google Podcast* as the primary media of the files.

b. The researcher listening to both the *Couples Therapy Podcast* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast* repeatedly and adequately

c. Transcribing the interaction of the host in the podcast. The researcher arranged the following steps during the transcription process:

  - Transcribing manually. The researcher is listening while typing the conversation between two hosts of the podcast.

  - editing transcript manually in picture 3 and picture 4.

  - re-editing transcript and re-listen the podcast.

  - completing both the first and second podcast.

d. It is selecting the data from the transcript by underlining the utterances in the conversation that contains the types of power dynamics. And giving bold markers as the type of power dynamics. The data is applied as in picture 5

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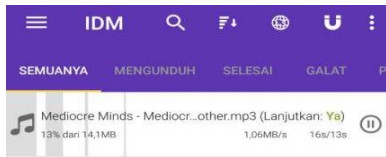
***Figure 3.1 Downloaded file
Mediocre Minds podcast
from the Internet to the mp3***
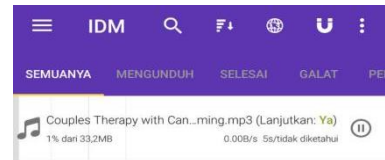
***Figure 3.2 Downloaded file
Couples Therapy podcast
from the Internet to the mp3***
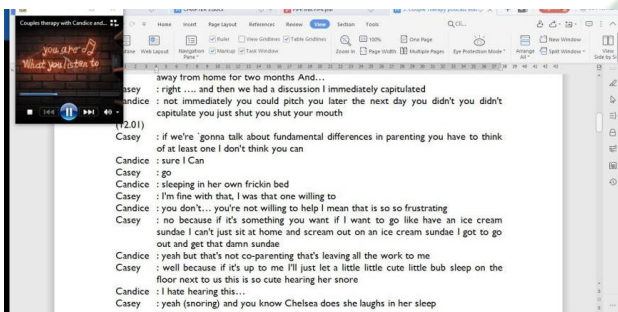
***Figure 3.3 Screen capture of transcribing manual of
Couples therapy podcast***
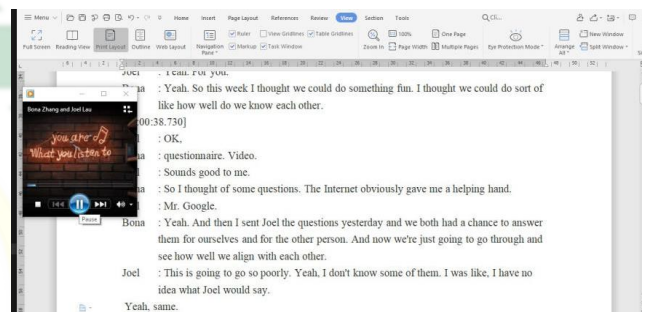
***Figure 3.4 Screen capture of transcribing manual of
Midiocre Minds podcast***

(09.55)

Casey	: what do we fundamentally disagree about
Candice	: um no
Casey	: I don't know I don't know **REP** what the hell you're talking about right now
Candice	: come on let's think of an example
Casey	: I don't. I dont say a little thing….
Candice	: …like candy **CFW**
Casey	: yeah I just sort of say whatever I think you want to hear so the conversation can be over and then we can move on
Candice	: well that in and of itself is a problem
Casey	: (laughing) **LAU**

Figure 3.5 Screen capture of underlining of data

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3.3 Data Analysis

In this data analysis, the study that focuses to the analyzing types of power dynamics in the conversation of both podcast. To receive these focuses, the researcher's step to analysis is by giving identifying, classifying, and also discussing the data with detailed explanation.

1. Identifying

NO	TYPES OF POWER DYNAMICS	CODES
1	Cooperation Composing Sentence	CCS
2	Cooperation Finding Words	CFW
3	Overlaping	OV
4	Laughter	LAU
5	Minimal Response	MR
6	Continuous Talk	CT
7	Discourse Markers	DM
8	Repitition	REP
9	Establishment	ES
10	Narration	NAR

Table 3.1Various codes used in coding progress by Coates, 1986

Source: Coates, J. 1986

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In identifying progress, the researcher use and applying the coding process. Codes are used to analyze the couple host speaking aspect improvement. (Alwasilah, 2011) states that there are some benefits of coding the data. First, it helps the researcher to simplify phenomena identification. Second, it helps the researcher to count the frequency of the phenomenon emerging. Third, it allows the researcher to see the tendency of the findings. Fourth, it helps the researcher to organize the categorizations and sub-categorization of the inventions. The types of podcasts are cooperation in composing sentences, cooperation in finding words, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, and narration shown in Table 3.1.

2. Classifying

By determining the data, all data in the participant's conversation in the selected episode of both podcast couples therapy and mediocre minds were organized in the table's datasheet. The datasheet is focusing on the male and female host that shows 10 types of power dynamics. Cooperation in composing sentences, cooperation in finding words, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, and narration. The data of classifying are represented as in Table 3.2.

NO	PODCAST	CONVERSATION	HOST GENDER		CCS	CFW	OV	LAU	MR	CT	DM	REP	ES	NAR
			M	F										
1	PODCAST 1 MIDEIOCRE MIND													
2	PODCAST 2 COUPLES THERAPY													

Table 3.2 Screen capture of the data sheet for classifying the data

3. Discussing

Discussion section is all about explaining the data found in the classifying. In the discussion step, the researcher revealed and inform the analysis. The researcher also represents the analysis with some interpretation and description that is based on the finding of the research.

4. Conclusion

Giving the conclusion of this study is the last step in this research. The research is sum up all the result analysis that held in the identification, classifying, and discussing which show the 10 types of power dynamics; cooperation in composing sentence, cooperation in finding words, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, and narration that held in both *Couples Therapy Podcast* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast*.

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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two main parts, research findings and discussion. Research findings explain findings of power dynamics found in both podcasts, *Couples Therapy Podcasts,* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast* selected episodes. in addition, this part provides the discussion of the study

4.1 Finding

Type of Power Dynamics	Podcast 1 Couples Therapy		Podcast 2 Mediocre Minds	
	M	F	M	F
CCS	4	4	3	3
CFW	2	2	1	
OV	1		3	2
LAU	1	4	1	3
MR	2	14	10	2
CT	1	2	1	3
DM	4	4		7
REP	5	2	6	5
ES	2	5	12	8
NAR	6	3		4
TOTAL	28	40	37	37

Table 4.1 List of Power Dynamics in Finding progress

In this part of the study, the researcher shows the result of analysis of power dynamics in both couple host of *Couples Therapy Podcast* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast* in a table. The table presents the frequency of occurrence of 10 types of power dynamics, which is cooperation in composing sentence, cooperation in finding words,

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overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, and narration. The table is show in Table 4.1:

4.1.1 Types of Power Dynamics in Couples Therapy podcast

As present in the previous finding table, the types of power dynamics show in the *Couples Therapy Podcast* are cooperation composing sentence, cooperation finding a word, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, narration. And here are the explanation of those types is show on below:

a. Cooperation composing sentence

Based on the finding table that previews earlier, cooperation composing sentence is the type of power dynamics that appear with balance in both male and female conversation. In the data above, the researcher finds that this type is used by the male four times and female also use four times. Therefore, in the case of this type of power dynamics, the conversation used by males and females is balanced because the hearer and the speakers both complete the sentence with perfecting a sentence almost finished by an interlocutor. Type of cooperation composing sentence happens when the hearer is trying to repair and complete the speakers' sentence. Generally, the hearer gives more strength in completing the sentence. Cooperation composing sentence in the Couples Therapy Podcast is shown below:

Candice : it felt selfish to get … to have … I didn't want… neither of us I think we're willing to get into our zone <u>because it was just …</u>

Casey : **CCS** <u>it felt good</u>

The conversation above is happening with Candice as a female, and she stated that she felt selfish to have or to get something that she wants to. And at the end of his sentence, Candice as a female unable to accomplish his sentence. She is unable to finish because she is disconcerted to express his sentence. And the interlocutor of the conversation is Casey as a male completing the missing sentence. He equips Candice's utterance in his honesty that it feels good to be selfish when having something into their

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zone. He also perceiving the sentence because Casey as a male encourages Candice as a female. Therefore, the conversation above is included to the type of power dynamics, cooperation composing a sentence, which interlocutor is required to complete the sentence of thespeaker by their genuinely.

b. Cooperation finding a word

Same as the previews type of power dynamics, cooperation finding word also happens in both male and female balance results. The researcher finds from the data of Couples Therapy podcast use this type with two times in male and female also in two times. Therefore, Casey and Candice execute this type the exact two times because this type is about completing the sentence with either word that the hearer can answer. The hearer has the capability to respond with one word to complete the sentence uttered by the speaker. Cooperation finding a word in the Couples Therapy Podcast can be shown below:

Candice : <u>almost five months</u>

Casey : <u>five months pregnant</u> **CFW**

The utterance from Candice as a female starts with a completed sentence without further explanation. Casey as a male and the conversational partner, adding one word to clarify the previously spoken sentence. The word "pregnant" completes the sentence of Candice, which repair from "five months". The statement above is ideal if there is indeed a word that matches the previous word.

c. Overlapping

Unlike Cooperation in composing sentences and finding words, overlapping in Couples Therapy podcast is done by the male only in one time. Candice as female is the speaker and Casey as the male and the hearer is doing the overlapping. Overlapping happens when the hearer interrupting the sentence of the speaker while having a turn on the conversation. Therefore, the overlapping conversation also involves saying the same sentence or different words at the same time as the speaker and the listener are

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interacting. Therefore, interactions with overlapping have more control over gender to provide it. The conversation that represent overlapping in Couples Therapy Podcast is on below:

Candice : and it was like an extra three inch girth <u>in one week</u>

Casey : <u>… in one week</u>**OV**

Candice : yeah

Candice as the speaker giving the first complete utterance. Casey as the interlocutor of the conversation responded with the same phrase and interrupting the sentence. The sentence including its speaker is distracted via an interlocutor. Therefore, the interlocutor uses the same last sentence of Candice as the speaker. However, these lead to the type of power dynamics of the first speaker's statement overlapping with the interlocutor.

d. Laughter

Different fromanother type of power dynamic before, the type of laughter in the Couples Therapy Podcast hasa unique differentiation. The researcher finds in the data that laughter belongs to the male at one time and four time belongs to the female. In addition in the conversation of the podcast, females especially take a lot of part in this form of conversation. Therefore, the conversation that arises with laughter is a conversation that is purposeful to the speaker and the interlocutor. Otherwise, female and male who take the role of laughter are able in this example below:

Casey : so Candice drives every day from her office to this office and if she pulled up today and I saw her pull up and then she hadn't walked into the studio what for five minutes I was calling her and texting her and she sends her back a long text that said need ice cream

Candice : <u>(laughing)</u> **LAU**

Casey : its cute

Candice : All those… all those … sorry … this is remember I told you that one of my drugs I take causes stupor imagine having that plus baby brain it's like if I'm lucky if I get a complete sentence out one of the Day

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Casey   : (laughing)**LAU** aand welcome to the podcast everyone…

Candice   : (laughing) **LAU**

The conversation above shows that Casey as the speaker tells the story about his experience when he sending a message to Candice. And the story makes Candice remember what happened on that day. Candice as the hearer begins to respond with first laughter. In this conversation, Candice as the object of the story, certainly responds with laughter at two times. Then, Casey as the first speaker of the conversation re-responses Candice's laughter after she knows the story make to warm up the conversation. Therefore, the conversation with laughter in both females and males affects their responses as the conversation proceeds.

e. Minimal Response

Unlike with the type of power dynamics above, the couples therapy podcast in this minimal response type finds that females lead in this. In this type minimal response finds that male use only in two times, but female use minimal response in fourteen times. This significant differentiation of utilization against both genders affects their roles. This role of females that dominant in use minimal response. The minimal response has important places in conversation. The conversation in both speaker and hearer with minimal response gives a pleasant outcome. The reaction of the hearer in minimal response take anxample in this conversation below:

Casey   : yeah (snoring) and you know Chelsea does she laughs in her sleep

Candice   : uhuh**MR**

Casey   : do you ever hear that

Candice   : uhuh **MR**

Casey   : she talks

Candice   : I know **MR**

The conversation that starts with Casey with his statement and explanation makes Candice as a hearer give her minimal response three times. Candice provides her minimal response to Casey because to make Casey satisfy when his statement is getting

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heard by her. Casey then automatically continued his statement as a speaker, in the entire term he explained. after Candice, as a female and hearer qualified his minimal response.

f. Continuous Talk

Similarly leads by female, Continuous Talk also dominant use by the female. In this Couples Therapy podcast, this continuous talk type is used by the female two times, and useonly by the male one time. When the male giving his statement to continue the explanation, the male provides to detail his statement. Likewise, when it had to complete, women tend to discover all the verbal arguments. Providing continuous talk type in conversations for both the male and the female makes the flow of the conversation even more intense. The intensiveness of conversation by continuous Talk is able in this example below:

Candice : but I have to make Her

Casey : <u>I mean</u>**CT** so she's three and a half and she's at that age where she can articulate almost any word like you could say anything to her and she would be able to repeat it back and with perfect … um.. like perfect inflection and she's also you know kids at that address super chameleon like so they'll understand they can deduce what the meaning of a word just by its context and we work pretty hard not to swear around her I would say that like on a scale of one to two failure we're like a b-plus with not swearing around her we try really yeah

The example conversation above is by Candice and Casey. To let the flow of conversation by both of them, Casey provides continuous Talk by explaining more sentences. Casey as the male usesthe word "I mean" to continue the statement of Candice. In the conversation above, in the first utterance, Candice explains about his daughter, and then Casey continues with giving more variety of sentences about their daughter. In his conversation about his daughter, Casey's detailed re-explanation also indicated to Candice that Casey's explanation already reflected the argument Candice would express.

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g. Discourse Marker

Discourse marker is a type of power dynamics that related to a marker of conversation. The conversation with marker provides to make conversation unmistakable and understandable. In this conversation the researcher claim that both gender use with equality in this type. Because the researcher find that conversation in the Couples therapy Podcast is the male use four times the discourse marker, and the female also uses four times the discourse marker. Discourse marker in the conversation of Couples Therapy is by using a word that is used to connect between one sentence with another sentence. The sentence that uses Discourse Marker in the Couples Therapy podcast is in the example below:

Casey   : we never thought about that

Candice   : <u>well because</u>**DM** we're so good at communicating but

Casey   : we're Not in terrible.

Candice   : we were in that car when we were in the car discussing that yeah we both shut down <u>because</u>**DM+NAR** I was like that is a hard no if we're moving to California then Francine is gonna grow up in LA…

The conversation between Casey and Candice while use Discourse Marker is in the example above. The conversation above that uses discourse marker is by Candice as a female and illocution. Candice uses the word "because" which includes the kind of discourse marker. As an interpretation, the word "because" from Candice means clarifying why she is still speaking to Casey. And Casey, as the first speaker, also answered Candice's words with another sentence to make another response.

h. Repetition

Dissimilar from the previews type of power dynamics, repetition finds that the male leads in this type. The researcher finds that the Couples Therapy podcast use this type with the male five times and female two times. By giving repetition to provide both male and female intensity in the conversation. The stage of conversation with

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repetition uses the same sentence and phrase or uses the same word. The duplication of phrase that uses by the illocution, it presents in the following example:

Casey   : what do we fundamentally disagree about

Candice : um no

Casey   : <u>I don't know I don't know</u> **REP** what the hell you're talking about right now

Candice : come on let's think of an example

Casey   : <u>I don't. I don't</u> **REP** say a little thing….

Casey and Candice's conversation above require that there are two times repetition. The repetition is with a phrase "I don't know" and "I don't" use by Casey as the illocution. In the first repetition Casey denial and disagree with the utterance of Candice. And the other repetition also use a phrase *don't* as a main purpose of Casey's denial. When Casey repeating his phrase, the rejection of Casey by repetition made Candice as the first speaker need to regard it.

i. Establishment

The researcher finds that there are two times in male, and five times in female in the use of the type Establishment of power dynamics in Couples Therapy podcast. The conversation in the podcast use establishment when there is some utterance of the first speaker and replies with agreeing by the hearer. The agreeing response in a statement includes the establishment. Otherwise, when the hearer requires in a statement of agreeing, they put a phrase or a word that they respond to the previews statement. Both male and female establishment by giving agreeing statement are shown in this conversation below:

Casey   : oh yeah. Greg and Sophie… two years before we got over the fact that like we're not bad parents because we have a babysitter come every weekend for just a couple hours like it's not a it's not like we hand our child away when it's family time in fact Francine doesn't even know the word weekend she calls him family days she's got school days and family days but even on the family day we usually have a babysitter come for a couple of hours and in that couple of hours like what this weekend went had dinner <u>right</u>

Candice   : <u>right</u> **ES**

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Casey   : <u>yeah you did</u>**ES**… I think for..

Candice   : you have to wait for table, <u>right?</u>

Casey   : no, <u>right</u>**ES**

The case of establishment type of power dynamics by both Candice and Casey above is shown with the word "right". The first establishment by Candice comes from the statement of Casey. When Casey tells a short story two years ago, then Candice provides with her establishment. And while Candice gave her a chance, Casey also believed that at the time of her establishment, he agreed with Candice. In the other example of the type of establishment in the conversation above, Casey replies word "right" to say that he also agrees with the statement of Candice in the preceding utterance.

j. Narration

Narration is one of the typesof power dynamics used by the Couples Therapy podcast. The researcher finds that this Podcast use six times by male, and three times by female. Not in the same amount with another type of power dynamics, but the male uses this type is dominant. Narration is a place whenever the speaker has a chance to explain multiple kinds of phrases to make the hearer listen. In this type of power dynamics, the narration is belongs to the speaker who had a possibility to describe their statement. The example of narration by the male in the podcast Couples Therapy is on below:

Candice   : You disagree

Casey   : <u>no I don't disagree</u>**REP+NAR** I agree with you and I think that as I've gotten to know you and know your family I realized that you you you know you've referred your waitress when you move to New York City because you had to you had to support yourself and and I appreciate that I've always known you as a hard worker

Narration in the conversation above belongs to Casey. When Casey needs to describe his statement, and he also persuades by using narration in his statement. The sentence with narration mostly coincides with another type of power dynamics. It also

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happens in Casey's Narration. When he repeated the word "no" and "I do not," then he had an opportunity to explain more about his thought process and his previous statement. The narration process is the way Casey re-explains his statement and it has to strengthen in a conversation.

4.1.2 Types of Power Dynamics in Mediocre Minds

Similar to Couples Therapy podcast, the Mediocre Minds podcast also includes conversations that contain the type of power dynamics. In particular, the types found in the podcast are cooperation composing sentences, cooperation finding a word, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous Talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, narration. The following is a division of the ten types of power dynamics along with an explanation of each type:

a. Cooperation composing sentence

Language of communication cannot be separated from the role of the speaker, which in this case, the speakers are male and female who communicate back and forth. In communicating, women, by nature, choose to wait for their turn, especially when the other person is in conversation. Meanwhile, men are more likely to take part in the talks (Levinson, 2001).

Joel : Did I tell you that story where I told my mom I wanted to be a journalist? And she was like…

Bona : And she was rated you? **CCS**

Joel :Yeah. She was like, no, like you you'll get deployed to like Afghanistan and get bombed to death. And then I was like, oh,

According to the above discussion, it can be seen how Joel, the men, tried to tell his experience when he told his dream to his mother. When Joel tried to find the right words to express how his mother responded, Bona got into the conversation and looked for the right words that roughly represented the atmosphere of the conversation.

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b. Cooperation finding word

In power dynamics, Sacks (1974) explains that conversations have their respective roles. In cooperation in finding words, male and female have a role to fill in the void of utterance carried out by the speaker, where the listener's role becomes someone who looks for suitable words to fill the utterance void of the speaker.

Joel   : <u>Yeah</u>. **MR**

Bona   : <u>For us.</u>

Joel   : <u>For us here</u>, **CFW**

The conversation above is in line with Skuse's (2012) theory which states that the speaker and the listener give responses to each other based on their understanding of where the conversation is headed. In the above case, Joel understands Bona's explanation, which way the "us" in Bona's utterance is aimed. The reference "us" can refer to "us" of anyone. The direction of the conversation is, however, understood by Joel that the "us" of utterance Bona refers to those around them, including themselves.

c. Overlapping

Fishman (1972), in his theory, explains how sociolinguistics has three characteristics of communication that go hand in hand with one another. These characteristics are contained in the language varieties, roles, and characteristics of their speakers. Overlapping, in particular, displays the characteristics of the three types, which combines language variety in communication, such as overlapping in roles, which are related to how speakers and listeners both have roles in overlapping and characteristics of their speakers, where the speaker and listener both have characteristics and opportunities for overlapping.

Bona   : I just inhale that stuff.

Joel   : Oh My gosh. But I think it's like I do, <u>I do remember you mentioning that</u>. Oh the smell of like grass after rain is really nice. <u>I do remember you saying</u> **OV**

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In contrast to overlapping in Couples Therapy, where overlapping occurs when the speaker performs utterance and the listener overlaps, Midiocre Minds presents overlapping in the utterance section. Overlapping is done by the speaker in the discussion, so that overlapping is done in the same utterance and the same speaker.

d. Laughter

Suparman (2017) states a situation where communication is based on conversations that contain intermezo in the process, so that communication is not rigid and of an informal type. One way to make communication more relaxed and comfortable is by providing jokes and inviting laughter.

Joel   : Coconut. **MR** Well, yeah, I know that.

Bona   : Wow. I believe that. I bet that hard. Yeah,

Joel   : hahaha **LAU**

The Couples Therapy Podcast shows how laughter in power dynamics occurs once for males and four times for females, making women take a significant role in the type of power dynamics laughter. Mediocre Minds, on the other hand, only features one male laughter, which is Joel's, as the laughter role of the Mediocre Minds podcast is not very visible, especially in the communication snippet. However, because laughter is produced by the only male, which is Joel, Joel takes the role of laughter in the power dynamics type. Whereas Bona, in the above case, is the provider of jokes where she may or may not have the intention of inviting laughter in her utterance, but Joel feels that the delivery or choice of words is something that brings laughter to the listener, in this case, is Joel.

e. Minimal Response

Paltridge (2007) references how communication can run when the speaker performs utterance, then the speaker stops producing to let the listener respond as a reply utterance to the first speaker. The communication then reciprocates with this

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pattern, so there is two-way communication, as has been mentioned in the previous section.

Joel : And we want to visit the filming sites.

Bona : <u>That would be amazing.</u>**ES**

Joel : <u>Yeah,</u> **MR**

Bona : <u>Quick side story</u> **CT** I've always wanted to make like a real world trip, like like a walking hike from the filming location of The Hobbit, like The Hobbit. And to do.

Joel : <u>Yeah.</u>**MR+REP**

Bona, in the podcast, has the role of the first speaker to express utterance to get a response from Joel. In fact, the response is given only consists of one word, which is "yeah", which in essence can mean anything and does not refer to an opinion or topic. There are several causes for the minimal response, one of them is the first speaker who does not allow the second speaker to respond, so she continues her utterance without expecting a response to the utterance.

f. Continous Talk

Continuous talk is one of the rules in communication that is upheld and is the goal of communication itself. Good communication is communication that has a flow in every topic of discussion and minimizes communication accidents, such as speaking at the same time as well as being able to have smooth communication without obstacles (Sacks, 1974).

Bona : My biggest fear is actually that I live my entire life thinking I'm a Christian, but then I come before the throne of God. He's like, I never knew you.

Joel : OHHH, man

Bona : Yeah! I'm **CT**<u>like</u> futchh, I don't want to believe that. Like, that's that's terrifying to me.

Joel : OK, yeah **MR**

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Bona   : So **CT**<u>I feel like</u> all those people in the Bible that Jesus was referring to, they actually thought they were like believing in the truth. Right. Like they actually thought they were followers of God. Yeah. But they were so misguided. So I'm just like. That's my worst fear.

Joel   : OK, <u>that makes sense</u>, yeah. **ES**

In the conversation in the podcast above, Bona is feeling comfortable and fluently telling about how she doubts herself as a follower of God. It can be seen how it has quite a lot of utterances in conversation, which three utterances that are quite long and contained. Although Joel responded with a minimum response, Bona continues the topic of conversation smoothly with Joel, so that the conversation is continued without a hitch. It can also be seen how Bona throws back responses to Joel as signs that the conversation is moving along the line, such as "Yeah!" and "So" as the conjunction Bona produces in the continuous talk.

g. Discourse Marker

Discourse markers, by definition, have markers in a conversation to indicate that the conversation contains discourse makers. The marker is also used to show the nature and attitude of a person in the course of the conversation.

Bona   : No, that is true.<u> But</u>**DM** I don't consider that my worst trait.

Joel   : Oh, really?

Bona   : <u>Well,</u>**CT+DM** <u>because</u> I think a lot of times it's OK that I want to please people <u>because</u> it means I'm at least putting them before myself.

In the above communication, we can see how Bona uses the conjunctions "but" and "because" several times in her utterances. It can also be seen how the conjunction "well" in the last utterance of Bona can be categorized as continuous talk as well as discourse markers, because of their similar nature (Sacks, 1974), as discussed in the previous discussion. With the markers used in Bona's utterance, Bona's use of discourse markers can be easily detected in the above discussion. Joel, in the conversation, acts as an angler in the continuation of the conversation. Joel has a position as a bridge to lure Bona to continue the topic, in the case above, Joel asks for certainty about Bona's

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opinion about something referred to as "that". Which is, the question of certainty raised by Joel invites Bona to use discourse markers in her utterance.

h. Repetition

Repetition is one of the power dynamics that often occurs in communication, usually, repetition is used to emphasize opinions, discussions, and something that the utterance recipient believes and wants to hear. Repetition is also usually carried out in the same utterance so that both the listener and speaker have the same understanding of the importance of using repetition and its purpose in the aspect of ongoing communication.

Joel : Coconut. Coconut. Its my favorite thing!

Bona : Oh my gosh. Yeah you're right when you think of that. <u>OK, yeah I knew that. I knew that.</u>

Joel : Whats wrong with you?

Bona : <u>I knew that</u> **REP**

In the above discussion, repetition is carried out by the speaker which is indifferent utterance pieces in one other repetition. Bona performs repetitions in one utterance and performs directly, as two adjoining sentences, emphasizing her knowledge of the ongoing topic of conversation. Joel, acting as the respondent, asks back, does satire, and provokes the repetition as well, which succeeded in getting Bona to do the next repetition in a different sentence.

i. Establishment

Establishment shows the basis that current communication is closely related to the delivery of opinions. In communicating, humans, especially focusing on gender, which are male and female, at one time will have similar opinions and agree with each other on where they stand, but in the next time, they will have differences of opinion which make communication a forum for discussion to achieve the desired communication

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result. The results of the communication can be advanced knowledge to the two speakers or it can also be divisive for them.

Joel   : It's like a good balance of sweet but also refreshing.

Bona   : <u>Yeah but yeah true</u>. **ES** It's true. And mint and chocolate. It's like…

In the above case, it can be seen how communication can become a platform to share the opinions of each speaker and how listeners react to these opinions. In context, Joel explains his opinion about something, where he believes that something has a sweet and refreshing taste for him personally. Bona continues talking about her agreement with Joel's opinion. It can be noticed that Bona uses the word "but" in her agreement, even though she agrees. Here, the word "but" can mean refutation of her previous opinion, which may be that she previously disagreed and did not think that "something" was sweet and refreshing. She may think that "something" offers different impressions for her since it is a talk of preference. However, she continues the conversation about expressing approval of her change of opinion. That way, the effects of opinions and explanations given by Joel may or may not change Bona's opinion and preference for that "something".

j. Narration

Narrative functions as an element that gives meaning to communication. Narrative can be a process of providing and receiving new information, making narration an important and frequent part of communication. Lio (2019), in his theory, explains that podcasts have a purpose as a medium to provide ideas and inspiration, which is in line with the existence of narrative in podcasts as a medium for providing information through hosts who communicate with narrative information through podcasts. Not only does this provide information to fellow hosts, it can also be conveyed to listeners from the podcast.

Bona   : You know what I mean?

Joel   : <u>I guess.</u> **MR**

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Bona   : <u>And like</u>**DM+NAR** the exam and everything, it was kind of just all a blur and that sort of thing. Whereas, like, the church magazine was something I was very intentionally working towards. It was something I was really, like, more excited about.

In the above communication, the narrative functions as a provider of information from the speaker. Information is channeled by the speaker on questions or requests for confirmation from other speakers, in this case, Joel. Bona pours information about herself to Joel so that Joel can understand what Bona feels or has, thus making Bona what she said at the time.

4.2 Discussions

The research aims to identify the power dynamics conversation analysis that occurs in the host couple podcasts. The researcher uses two podcasts as data sources, which are *Mediocre Minds Podcast* and *Couples Therapy Podcast*. The researcher specifically wants to know what kind of conversation the male host uses and the female host's uses. Earlier, Coates (1986) determined ten elements that can occur in conversation analysis power dynamics, including Cooperation Composing Sentence or CCS, Cooperation Finding Words or CFW, Overlapping or OV, Laughter or LAU, Minimal Response or MR Continuous Talk or CT, Discourse Markers or DM, Repetition or REP, Establishment or ES and Narration or NAR, which were then adopted by the researcher as the basis for identifying the type of conversation analysis in podcasts that were used as data.

From the use of the ten elements, the results show that the male host in Couple Therapy uses all types of conversation analysis power dynamics provided by Coates (1986). The type most used by the male host is NAR, which is 6 times. Male host uses conversation as the function of language, to reflect on his personal's social and cultural interactions, which also affect past experiences and how he lives his life (Tetsuo, 1992). Then, the types that are almost never used by the male host are OV, LAU, CT, each of which is identified only once. Meanwhile, female hosts appear to be using quite a lot of MR, namely 14. These results go hand in hand with Paltridge (2007) theory of

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fluency in conversation, in which female hosts, as listeners, respond on many occasions, thus making the conversation run properly. The large number of MR uses in the conversation analysis of the female host shows the willingness of the female to wait for the male host to finish all her words, by inserting a lot of MR as a clue that she listens to the words of the male host well (Levinson, 2001). OV is a conversation analysis that is not used by the female host at all, where it shows that the female host is responsible for waiting for the male host to finish speaking rather than having to overlap. The final results find that, overall, the female host used conversation analysis power dynamics more than male hosts, with 40 for female host and 28 for the male host.

In the Mediocre Minds podcast, there are quite interesting results in the use of conversation analysis power dynamics by female and male hosts. There is an equal total of uses, with the results showing that the two hosts produced conversation analysis of 37 times/each in total. However, there is a significant comparison between the sharing of conversation analysis power dynamics carried out by male hosts and female hosts in Midiocre Minds. It can be seen that the use of conversation analysis with a sufficient number of gaps occurs in the male host, where the male host uses a lot of ES in its utterances, which is 12 times. Then, he also uses quite a lot of MR, which is 10 times, then an imbalance in the number of numbers occurs which shows that he does not do so much conversation analysis on other types. Male hosts use quite a lot of opportunities to provide understanding and approval to their partners and also to themselves so that it gives a good impression and is in line with the goals of a podcast (Lio, 2019). Furthermore, it can be seen that male hosts do not use DM and NAR in the entire podcast duration. On the other hand, Bona, the female host has a fairly balanced use of conversation analysis power dynamics. On the occasion, the female host used ES and DM as conversation analysis which she often said in the podcast duration. In addition, he used the remainder of the conversation analysis with less lame numbers, as was the case with the male host. It can also be seen that the female host

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does not use CFW at all. In comparison, male hosts only use CFW 2 times, which can be concluded that both of them are not too interested in finding the right words to help the continuity of the conversation of the other person. Another possibility that could occur is that there is no moment where the two hosts fill in the blanks of each other's words, so the opportunity for CFW to occur does not really exist. A final conclusion can also be drawn by knowing that the two hosts value each other's smooth utterance, so they don't want to interrupt or interfere with smoothness.

To answer the second research question, the researcher found that it is very unique to know that the research results show how gender roles vary greatly in the application of power dynamics in conversation analysis. As has been listed in detail in the previous discussion, communication is basically more influenced by the characteristics of the individual, specifically, this is what this study found (Fishman, 1972). As seen in the two podcasts, one of the most contrasting examples is how the MR section both have users who do a lot of MR, but the user in Couples Therapy is the female host while the user in Mediocre Minds is the male host. The patterns found in each power dynamic are very diverse so that it is possible that the role of individual traits, culture, and social life greatly affects how a person communicates (Tetsuo, 1992). The power dynamics of CCS, as an example, in Mediocre Minds does not coincide with the theory of Levinson (2001), where the female is accustomed to waiting for the other person to finish their conversation. In this case, the female host gets into the conversation rather than waiting for the male host to finish his sentence. Nevertheless, it can be related to the theory of CCS in power dynamics, where the female host tries to help the male host to find the right words to represent the continuation of his sentence, which makes the conversation categorized as CCS. The theory emphasizes how the results should show that women basically do at least CCS in communicating, while the researchers show that the use of CCS from both genders has a very thin gap, that is, it is only one way different. The final results also show how this happened in both podcasts.

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Comparing the results of this study with the results of the previous research (Fishman, 1972), which loudly states that women use more interactions than men. His research shows how there is a sizeable gap when the "asking questions" analysis was conducted. The results showed that females asked questions three times more often than males, namely females 150 times and males 59 times. Because of the large gap, the researcher expressed his opinion that in the process of researching interactions, women were seen the most frequently asking questions until he thought that the analysis of the interaction stopped there. In line with the type of conversation analysis in this study, the results of the study (Fishman, 1972) further describe how the male and the female both use MR types in conversation analysis. Then, he added that the MR produced had different interests. Male's MRmostly aims at showing that he is not that interested in conversation, making his MR sounds insincere. Meanwhile, in the case of the female's MR, it shows more of insertion of response, which shows that she is still in the interaction and not obscuring herself from it. In this study, when compared, it has a fairly similar situation. The female host shows enthusiasm in communicating, so the male host performs MR as an empty response to the utterance of the female host.

Overall, conversation analysis shows gender roles and conversation types that are not fundamentally observed as research interests, where making the data being analyzed is a natural phenomenon and not contrived. The female and the male create the same time and equal opportunity to communicate, which makes anyone who wants to communicate and share information entitled to do so within the basic rules of communication (Sacks, 1974). With an analysis of the conversation and gender, language users can find out about various elements that influence the content of the conversation as well as how gender influences in describing its characteristics. Furthermore, gender also has a major influence on how an individual grows and how the environment treats him or her.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The last chapter of this research is giving a conclusion. There are two parts to this section. The first is the conclusion with a specifics explanation of the finding and discussion of this research. And then the second part is the suggestion that comes from the researcher that correlates with this research

5.1. Conclusion

Firstly, every research always has some point to be concluded. And this research is to determine the power dynamics that happen in the host couple podcasts. The researcher uses two podcasts as data sources, which are *Couples Therapy Podcast* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast*. The selected Mediocre Minds podcast that the researcher has chosen is the title "How well do we know each other?". The selected Couples Therapy podcast is by the title "I'm Not Screaming, You're Screaming." The researcher generally needs to know what type of conversation the male host uses and what variety of conversations the female host uses.

Secondly, related to the first question of this research, the researcher uses ten types of power dynamics that determined by Coates (1986) which is Cooperation Composing Sentence with the code CCS, Cooperation Finding Words as CFW, Overlapping as an OV, Laughter or LAU, Minimal Response by code MR, Continuous Talk with code CT, Discourse Markers as code DM, Repetition or REP, Establishment or ES and last is Narration with the code NAR. Based on the table of findings, the researcher finds separation of conversation that the male and the female uses in different types and both podcasts. In the first podcast, *Couples Therapy Podcast*, 28 times use by male host and 40 times used by females host. The male host uses cooperation in composing a sentence by four times, cooperation in finding words two times, overlapping one time, laughter

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one time, minimal response in two times, continuous talk only one time, discourse markers in four times, repetition in five times, establishment in two times, and last is used narration in six times: the female host uses in total 40 times type of power dynamics, which is cooperation in composing a sentence in four times, cooperation in finding words in tow times, no uses overlapping, laughter in four times, minimal response in 14 times, continuous talk by two times, discourse markers four times, repetition only in two times, five times in establishment, and three times uses narration type.

And next to the second podcast, which is the *Mediocre Minds Podcast*. The total uses of power dynamics type by male and female hosts of this podcast are balanced with the same number 37 times. The male host uses cooperation in composing a sentence three times, cooperation in finding words only at one time, overlapping in three times, laughter also only in one time, minimal response in 10 times, continuous talk only at one time, there is no discourse markers, repetition in six times, establishment in 12 times, and last the male is not using narration types. On the other hand, the female host uses cooperation in composing a sentence by three times. The females do not use cooperation in finding words, overlapping in two times, laughter in three times, the minimal response also in two times, continuous talk also in three times, discourse markers in seven times, repetition in five times, the establishment with eight times, and the last type used by narration in four times.

Then, related to this study's last and second research question, the researcher finds that there are different results between the two podcasts *Couples Therapy Podcast* and *Mediocre Minds Podcast*. When both the male and the female having conversation or communication, there should be domination of both genders. But, this research is uncovering that women also have this domination of conversation. However, the conversation on the podcast also finds that the male roles that use one of the types of power dynamics several times overmuch than the female.

And this research also concludes that the Power Dynamics use ten types which is cooperation composing a sentence, cooperation finding a word, overlapping, laughter,

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minimal response, continuous talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, narration have different function in both podcast and both male and female gender.

5.2. Suggestion

This current research has occurred by the theory of Coates (1986) with ten types of power dynamics: cooperation composing a sentence, cooperation finding a word, overlapping, laughter, minimal response, continuous talk, discourse markers, repetition, establishment, narration, narration. With some acknowledgment and reference in the study of Fishman (1972). In addition, future research can also advise with the conversation of Power dynamics by gender, which is male and female should have some proportion of the type. The comparison of gender should be the difference or should be balanced.

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