AN ANALYSIS OF TURN TAKING STRATEGIES ON PODCAST BY ZACH SANG SHOW

THESIS

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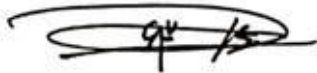
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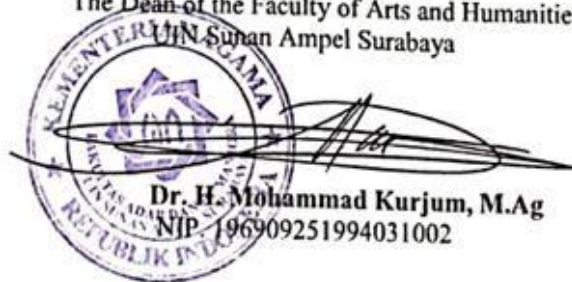Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.
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ABSTRACT

Wiranda, E. R. (2022). *An Analysis of Turn Taking on Podcast by Zach Sang Show.* English Literature Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Keywords: turn taking, podcast, Zach Sang Show

This thesis investigates types of turn taking strategies used by the host, co-host, and guest star in podcast show and discovers the function of turn taking in podcast. This research has two questions to answer (1) What kinds of turn taking are mostly used in conversation of Zach Sang Show podcast? (2) What function of turn taking used in conversation of Zach Sang Show?

This research uses descriptive qualitative method to clearly and systematically describe turn taking strategies in Zach Sang Show podcast used by host, co-host, and guest star. Data was collected by downloading transcripts of Niki Zefanya interview on Zach Sang Show podcast. The transcription was then analyzed by identifying various kinds of turn taking strategies in the appropriate text. The investigation is continued by discovering the function of turn taking contained in the podcast show.

Referring to the results of this present research that the researcher has done, this research shows that there are totally 35 data are found. The most dominant data is taking over and the least is overlapping. It is dominated by taking over is because the guest star talks more than the hosts. The researcher concludes that turn taking strategies are important in launching in conversation, because the existence of turn taking strategies can make the conversation flows well.

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ABSTRAK

Wiranda, E. R. (2022). *Analisis Pengambilan Giliran Berbicara pada podcast oleh Zach Sang Show.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: pengambilan giliran, podcast, Zach Sang Show

Tesis ini menyelidiki jenis-jenis strategi pengambilan giliran yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara, serta bintang tamu dalam acara podcast dan menemukan fungsi pengambilan giliran dalam podcast. Penelitian ini memiliki dua masalah yang harus dipecahkan (1) Jenis pengambilan giliran apa yang paling banyak digunakan dalam percakapan podcast Zach Sang Show? (2) Apa fungsi pengambilan giliran yang digunakan dalam percakapan Zach Sang Show?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan secara jelas dan sistematis strategi pengambilan giliran dalam podcast Zach Sang Show yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dan bintang tamu. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh transkrip wawancara Niki Zefanya di podcast Zach Sang Show. Transkripsi tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi berbagai macam strategi pengambilan giliran dalam teks yang sesuai. Penyelidikan dilanjutkan dengan menemukan fungsi pengambilan giliran yang terdapat dalam acara podcast tersebut.

Mengacu pada hasil penelitian yang telah peneliti lakukan, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 35 data yang telah ditemukan. Data yang paling dominan adalah mengambil alih dan yang paling sedikit adalah tumpang tindih. Didominasi dengan mengambil alih adalah karena bintang tamu berbicara lebih dari tuan rumah. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa strategi bergiliran penting dalam melancarkan percakapan, karena dengan adanya strategi bergiliran dapat membuat percakapan mengalir dengan baik.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Human as a social creature needs a media to communicate each other. Therefore, human also needs media to communicate and language is the media. Language also makes us easier to communicate. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 1), states that Language is what a particular member of society speaks.

According to Kreidler (1998, p. 19), language as a utility that can be used for creating an interaction and allow us to communicate with other people in our daily activity wherever we are, such as in public place, an institution include education or not, tourism object, family, etc. Language is a system of communication in speech and written by people of a particularly country and also communication between two people or more occurs because of language. Language is used not only to communicate between people but also can be used for conveying ideas, feelings, thoughts, concepts, etc. Linguistic is study of language and its structure and it is divided into several sub-fields of science, including: semantics, phonology, syntax, pragmatics morphology, semiotics, discourse analysis. They cannot be separated from each other.

The meaning of verbal language itself is conversation. Conversation means how the way we as human build social relationships between another. By understanding the meaning of conversation, human are able to know, recognize and identify the character of each other. Normally, conversation consists of two or more

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people. It cannot be called conversation if the conversation consist of a person. We can conclude that conversation is two or more people who do the interaction of each other to get and exchange information.

People have conversation anywhere and everywhere as they want. They do conversation when they need to communicate. Such a conversation among student and teacher, the interaction among father and daughter, the interaction among patient and doctor, also the interaction among guest and host in talk show. Instead of the conversation is used to communicate, the conversation can be analysed by using Conversation Analysis. According to White (2018), conversation analysis is the specific of microanalysis of talk in interaction to provide insight into the structures of action. Among the various sub-disciplines of pragmatics, turn taking is the one that researchers pay attention to.

Turn taking is the way how the speaker manages the conversation flows well. It begins when the first speaker takes the turn to speak firstly, another one who also known as the second speaker has a chance to speak when the first speaker ends the conversation. Santander and Amaia (2013) stated a basic form of conversation is to switchover speaking from current speaker to next speaker at a transition place, or competition spaces. So that the conversation reaches its goal, to study about turn taking strategies is necessary. According to Jacob L. Mey, turn taking strategies divide into three types. Those are taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the turn and yielding the turn.

Podcast is a program consists of several people who discuss about a topic. The term podcast is derived from compound word of *ipod* and *broadcast*. Podcast is an audio recording of the conversationalists (people speaking in the audio) discussing in a particular topic. It can be concluded that podcast can be heard at any time, unlike radio which can only be listened at certain times and regulated by the broadcaster.

From 5 previous studies researcher conducted, most of previous studies are using the same data. The data they are using are television program, such as debate television talk show and interview talk show. Other previous studies are also using movie script and conversation on the researcher's class. As well as research conducted by Mustofa, 2010 analyzes debate talk show on TV One which the speech event has the characteristics, discovering 8 adjancy pairs in data of his research, occuring the difference in the conversation such as interruption and overlaps. It is also happened in research by Lestari, 2008 using movie script in "The Kingdom" which movie script is uncommon, has a difficulty level and also numbers of violation over maxim of relation. Besides that, research from Yoriza, 2008 analyzes conversation of overlaps in talk show, conversation with Michael Eisner which finding overlapping sentences in conversation that were included in overlaps. Furthermore, research from Jufadri, 2018 analyzes turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in Google talk show which shows that there are totally 25 data are found in his research, the most dominant data is yielding the turn and the least are starting up and holding the turn. Other research from Yunita, 2019 analyzes an analysis of turn taking strategies on English department student

at IAIN Bengkulu which finding 3 patterns of turn taking used by teacher and students in English education, they are taking the turn strategy, holding the turn and yielding the turn. The hypothesis that was initiated by researcher is complete, who argues the reason most of previous research are using television program is because television program is easy to find, we only need to turn on the television and analyzes the conversation that were made by the participants.

Many previous research used television program as their data, yet they analyze turn taking using difference theory, which means television program is too common to be analyzed. Nowadays, current generation are rarely to watch the television, many people prefer to watch platforms such as youtube, netflix and spotify. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze podcast as the data. Moreover, podcast has many variations of content, more enjoyable than visual content, also flexible, because of podcast is convenient to listen whenever and wherever we want. People do not have to turn on the television and waiting for the television shows at certain hours. So, podcast has their own interests for millennials.

In this research, the researcher uses Zach Sang Show podcast with a singer Niki Zefanya as the data of this research which is taken from Youtube channel of Zach Sang Show (https://youtu.be/Sk9VZGWOHzE). The video was published 7 of September 2019. In other side, the conversation among the host and Niki Zefanya as a guest star is naturally done without scenario. The topic of conversation talks about music and life experience of Niki Zefanya, also known as one of the best Indonesia singer. It can be seen, the conversationalist has the power to control the program and bring the podcast in order to get the program's goal.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What kinds of turn taking are mostly used in conversation of *Zach Sang Show* podcast?

2. What function of the turn taking used in the conversation in *Zach Sang Show*?

1.3 Significance of Study

It is expected that this study gives theoretically and practically advantages for the readers and the next researchers. Theoretically, the researcher gives a scientific description about how turn taking operates in podcast program. Practically, this study provides many information about turn taking which is used by host and guest star in conversation. It can be an additional reference or knowledge for readers in understanding of conversational analysis and turn taking analysis.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of Study

The scope of this study belongs to Pragmatic area. As Yule (2006, p. 112) states, pragmatic is the study of what speaker means or invisible meaning and how we organize what is meant, even it is not said or written. The researcher focuses on turn taking analysis in conversation which are taken from *Zach Sang Show*. The researcher analyzes types of turn taking and the process based on Jacob L. Mey's theory. The focus of this research is pointed turn taking strategies which is used by the host and guest. The researcher uses the utterances which are spoken by participants in *Zach Sang Show*.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Turn taking is having a control of the conversation and attempt to get the turn.

Podcast is a sort of digital media, typically audio, available in a series of episodes or elements and is streamed or downloaded by top user over the internet.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1   Conversational Analysis

Conversational Analysis is analysis of spoken interaction. According to Woffit (2005, p. 27), Conversational Analysis clarified as a study of talk where it is interpreted as the systematic analysis of talk produced in every day situation of human interaction. Reay (1998, p. 54) stated "a technique which is developed for looking and exploring spoken language is Conversation Analysis." In other words, conversational analysis is an approach to analyse spoken language that is possible to find common visible rules and procedures by which participants organize and manage their conversation behaviour such as who is speaking next, when and how they are speaking.

Mey (2001, p. 135) notes of conversational analysis, the mechanisms specifying people's use of the language in a broad, open conversational settings are explored: who holds the right to speak, called turn, and what kind of rules are taking, yielding or holding the floor, what makes a specific point in the conversation particularly suitable for a turn and so on. Cutting (2002, p. 24) states that conversational analysis is studying how the way speakers say, dictates the type of answer expected and that speaker take turns when they interact.

Conversation analysis investigates the various mechanisms that determine how people carry on a conversation, including: who holds the right to speak (often referred to as the 'floor'); what kinds of rules exist for taking, yielding, or holding

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the 'floor'; what makes a particular point in the conversation particularly

Appropriate for a 'turn'; and so on. Many people have developed an understanding

of this through conversation analysis, and they have also discovered a set of

techniques for describing and explaining the mechanism of the conversation. In

other words, conversation analysis is a minimalist approach capable of producing

only hypotheses to explain the phenomenon under investigation.

As a result, conversation analysis is used to comprehend how talk is

structured in a social setting. It focuses on conversation between two or more

participants who take turns. When the first speaker speaks before the next speaker,

the turn begins. The first speaker creates or maintains a turn for the next speaker

in this case. The next speaker must then comprehend or make sense of the first

speaker's intent. Thus, conversation analysis is used to determine how participants

understand and respond to one another during their turns at speaking.

2.2   Turn Taking

Cutting (2002, p. 29) explains that cooperation in conversation is managed by

all participants through turn-taking. Furthermore, he explains that in most

cultures, only one person speaks at a time, and then another takes over. Yule

(1996, p. 72) explains that there is a scarce commodity called floor which can be

defined as the right to speak. A turn is when you have control of a scarce

commodity at any time. Anyone can attempt to gain control in any situation where

control is not predetermined. This is known as turn-taking.

Almost every culture has its own ideas about how long a speaker should hold the floor and how they should indicate that they have finished and that another speaker can take the floor. One of the fundamental facts of conversation is that speakers and listeners switch roles in order to begin speaking.

There are two people or more that are do the interaction, communicate each other and only one of them who talks at that time. In order to run the conversation well, the participants who do the conversation have to know when they speak and when they listen. Turn means a shift in the way of the speaking flow that is characteristic of normal conversation. According to Yule (2006, p. 127), turn is having the control of conversation or floor and try to get the turn is called turn taking. Jacob L. Mey (2001, p. 139) defines a central feature of conversation is that exactly one person, at least one and no more than one talks at the time. Turn taking, as defined above, is the changing of the roles of the speaker and the listener. It starts with the first speaker speaking, or they try to keep their turn or give the next speaker a chance to speak. When there is nothing to say, the turn taking stops. Turn taking mechanism system consists of three basic strategies: Taking the turn, Holding the turn, and Yielding the turn.

2.2.1 Taking the Turn

The speakers have the initiative to begin speak or bring the topic to be discussed in the conversation when the conversation occurs. It must be cooperative between speaker and listener. So, it will make the conversation runs well. The listener who give comment or answer or response to the current's speaker questions are called taking the floor. In other words, taking the floor is the

listener take a turn to speak when the speaker is finished. Types of taking the floor are:

2.2.1.1 Starting Up

Starting up means that the beginning of the conversation. There must be someone who starts to talk the conversation firstly and it can be done by hesitant start and clean start. Hesitant start means someone does not have enough preparation to begin the conversation. Clean start is someone who have good preparation to start the conversation and ready to begin speak. For example:

> PM: "**I switch to the more glamorous Avalon Club in Hollywood. I found somebody even more glamorous than Rob Lowe. And that is Bruno Mars. Bruno, welcome.**"
> BM: "(.) Good to be here."

In this data, Piers Morgan as a host is the first speaker who starts the program with clear start by giving a praise to the guest star, so the guest feels happy and proud to be in that program. Piers Morgan gives the turn to Bruno Mars with a greeting such as *welcome*. Bruno Mars takes the turn with hesitant start, it is signified with pause or silent (.) for a moment before answering the host because Bruno Mars seems nervous and he does not have good preparation. In this case, the beginning of the conversation is one of simple talk show category. The host gives a praise and asking to the guest by saying 'Bruno Welcome' followed by smile and good mannered.

2.2.1.2 Taking Over

According to Jacob L Mey (2001, p. 134) states that taking over means that someone takes a turn from the speaker to give a respond toward previous speaker. This may have done directly, for the purpose of allotting the right to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice. In other hand, taking over is when someone takes a turn to begin speak from the previous speaker to give a respond. It may be done directly, for the purpose of giving the right to speak to another speaker of his or her choice. For example:

> DB: "So I'm going to continue to enjoy playing soccer here, **e::m and my family will continue to enjoy it↓**"
> H: "**= Well**, speaking of, kind of way from the Galaxy, I saw when you came in 2007, you made a very public statement that you wanted to help grow the game of soccer in the U.S., can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?"
> DB: "well that's the thing. It's one of the reason why I came to this country."

In this data, David Beckham tells that he's enjoying play soccer in the U.S and decides to continue his career as a football player in the Galaxy, his family also enjoy to live in this country. The researcher points that in the end of his statement above David Beckham has already finished his talk by using falling intonation (↓). The host also takes the turn by saying "well". It can be seen in the utterance that the host tries to give a turn by asking "can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?" and it makes DB spontaneously take his turn by saying "well that's the thing" to indicates that he wanted to be football player in the U.S.

2.2.1.3 Interruption

Interruption is when the speaker does not want to wait until the TRP. This means takes a turn to speak while the current speaker has not finished the speaking yet. Mostly, they take the end of a sentence to signify that the turn is possibly complete. For example:

> BM: "I definitely don't plead guilty to being a heartthrob. I don't think my friends will ever let me say **that I'm a** //"
> PM: "// **Some mornings you look in the mirror**."
> BM: "And I say, yeah, you are the most beautiful man I've ever seen. But that's just me, Piers."

In this data, Interruption is used in this strategy by Piers Morgan to take the floor which is signed by "//". Bruno Mars does not finish the speaking after he tells about facing the heartthrob, Piers Morgan takes the turn before Bruno Mars takes on TRP (Transition Relevance Place). When Bruno Mars said 'That I'm a…' means that he is still thinking to carry on the speaking but Piers Morgan takes the floor without waiting TRP's. Piers Morgan did the interruption when Bruno Mars was speaking. Bruno Mars continue speaking after Piers Morgan speaks, it makes the conversation still informative.

2.2.1.4 Overlaps

Overlaps means that when the participants talk in a time together. Richards (2000) states four strategies in taking the floor in a conversation by using facial or other gestures to indicate when a participant want to take a turn, using interjections such as "Mm-hmm,", Yeah and rising intonation, accepting a turn

offered by another speaker, completing or adding to something said by the speaker. For example:

> PM: "That's going really eat away at Rob Lowe. You're younger.
> [**You're better looking**]"
> BM: "[**That's my goal in life**]. Eat your heart out, Mr. Lowe."
> [LAUGHTER

In this data, Bruno Mars greeted by Piers Morgan, by giving him a compliment as the topic which is being discussed. Overlaps occurs when Bruno Mars speaks to Piers Morgan before he takes a TRP, it makes them both speaks at the same time. That is called by Overlaps which is signed with symbol ([]). Bruno Mars does the overlaps "*That's my goal in life*" as a great appreciation that given by a host.

2.2.2   Holding the Turn

Holding the floor means to continue or carry on talking. Someone who holds the conversation has right to bring the conversation as well as he or she wants. Brown and Yule state a strategy in holding the floor that, when a participant was asked directly by the questioner, the most response by English native speakers is "well, erm, er (in any order) interspersed with pauses". For example:

> H: "So what role did Victoria and the kids have in decision, in making this decision?"
> DB: "=*I mean, they have – they have the final answer*. **It's as simple as that.**
> ((laugh))
> (0.3)
> DB: **That sounded wrong**. But, no, obviously, when you are married, when you have children, your priorities totally change.

In this data, the topic which is being discussed above is about the reason why David Beckam wants to move to America. The host asking a question to David Beckham, he explains the most important why he moves to America is because of soccer. He wants to be a part of the soccer growth in America. David Beckham uses silent pause which is signed with symbol (0.3). Silent pause here means that he tries to hold his turn to speak after his first turn. David Beckham uses silent pause because he needs time to think before continues his speaking.

2.2.3 Yielding the Turn

Yielding the floor means that give a turn to the next speaker. To yield someone the turn uses a question and statements. Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson state a strategy in yielding the floor that speaker will let others to give a turn by using tag questions. They point out that using a tag question such as "you know?" is "a generally available 'exit technique'". For example:

> PM: "If I could take away the money or the woman, which would you rather keep? ↓"
> BM: "Definitely the women, Piers. What kind of question is that? **What is this, a set up? ↑**"
> PM: "It's a good answer."

In this data, Piers Morgan gives the floor to Bruno Mars by asking a question to him with falling intonation in the end of the utterance. He asks Bruno Mars' life, woman or money that will be chosen. Bruno Mars answers it that he will choose his woman. Bruno Mars throws a joke by saying "what kind of question is that?", because Piers Morgan is trying to make him shy and

confused. Bruno Mars takes a turn by statement with rise intonation in the end of his utterance and answers it without hesitation.

2.3 Zach Sang Show

Multimedia superstar Zach Sang has a new generation of fans. He is a pro at radio, a former Nickelodeon star, a pop culture and social media addict, and everyone's closest friend. In 2012, Sang and WYD Media and Westwood One debuted "Zach Sang and The Gang," a terrestrial radio program that was later renamed "Zach Sang Show" in March 2016. Shelley Rome departed the program for the Z100, and Jill Gutowitz took her place. Every night, the show is broadcast live on more than 70 stations in the US and 13 in Canada. The majority of the viewers of Sang's program are teens, and it features entertaining interactive activities and entertainer interviews. He has played games with famous people, such as "Hillary Clinton or Hilary Duff" when Hilary Duff was involved.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains research methods used in this study. The researcher provides the sub-chapters, include research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. As stated by Creswell (1994), qualitative research is asking the process of understanding social or human-based problems building complex and holistic images, formed from words, reporting the details of the view of the informant and carried out in a natural atmosphere. Descriptive qualitative is suitable for this research to analyze turn taking strategies used by participants in the talk show and also to find out the reason why the distribution of taking floors occur between the participants. This study uses descriptive qualitative because the data are not presented in the form numeral or percentage, but in the form of words descriptively.

3.2 Data Collection

This part is the explanation of the method used to collect the data, it covers several points, which are research data, data sources, instruments and data collection techniques.

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3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research was taken from the host and guests in Zach Sang Show in the form of utterances. The utterances which are taken only focus on the interaction between the interviewer and Niki Zefanya as a guest.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The data source of this research is taken from the video of "NIKI Talks Indigo, 88 rising and Heads in the Clouds II" in "Zach Sang Show" Youtube channel (https://youtu.be/Sk9VZGWOHzE). The video published on September 7, 2019 and takes the duration for about seventy-one (71) minutes and fifty seconds.

The subject of the research was Zach Sang as the host and Niki Zefanya as the guest star. Zach Sang is American radio podcaster and Niki Zefanya is Indonesia singer. Therefore, the researcher decided to choose them as the subject of this research because of easy to listen and this podcast program went naturally without scenario.

3.2.3 Data Instrument

The main instrument of this research used human instrument. The researcher collected, identified and analysed the data because it only needed the researcher, in order to make the process done easily and systematically.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

1. Searching the video

   The researcher looked for the podcast video and also transcript from https://www.youtube.com. The researcher chooses the platform because youtube is a great platform for marketing and has a large audience, easy to use.

2. Download the video

   The researcher downloaded the video of "NIKI Talks Indigo, 88rising and Head in the Clouds II" on Zach Sang Show Youtube channel

3. Watching the video

   After downloaded the video, the researcher watched the video carefully several times and checked the scenes which contain in turn taking, in order to simplify the analysis and also to know the utterances in detail.

4. Collecting the data

   To find out the utterances which contain in turn taking, the researcher transcribing the video and makes the script of conversation among host and guests in detail.

3.4 The technique of Data Analysis

1. Identifying

   The researcher identified the utterances of the Zach Sang show podacts, which contains turn taking. The data was transcribed into utterances

.

2. Classifying

After finding the data which have transcribed used to identify, the researcher transcribed into utterances. The researcher collected and classified each utterance which included in turn taking.

3. Analyzing

In this process, the researcher will define the result of the data which have been found after passed through the classifying process. This process bring out the aim to answer statement of problems by describing, searching and classifying the utterances that include in turn taking, also to know how the host distribute in paragraph form by concerning the conversation between host and guest in podcast to analyze data using Gail Jefferson' symbol:

3.1 Gail Jafferson's Symbol

Symbol		Meaning
↓ or ↑	Arrows	Indicates into especially high or low intonation
//	Double obliques	Interruptions
[]	Brackets	Overlapping
-	A dash	A cut off
=	Equal signs	No break or gap
(.)	Dot in parentheses	Elapsed before time by tenths of second
?	Question mark	Rising vocal pitch
::	Colon	Indicates prolongation of immediately prior sound
(())	Double parentheses	Contain transcriber's description
()	Empty parentheses	Contain transcriber was unable to get what is said

4. Drawing Conclusion

This part will be the final process in analyze the data is the process of take a draw conclusion and this process will draw a conclusion from the three process in paragraph form.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses finding and discussion of the research. The first, the research presents the data finding and the analysis of turn taking used by hosts and guest star in conversation on Zach Sang Show podcast video. Furthermore, the second is on discussion part.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher provided this sub-chapter to present the result of this study, to answer the two research questions related to this research. The first question is about types of turn taking strategies based on conversation in Zach Sang Show podcast. The second is about the situation of guest does not obey the rule. The researcher uses turn taking strategies by Jacob L. Mey's theory during the analysis, in which the data are categorized into three types of turn taking: Taking the turn (Starting Up, Taking Over, Interruption, Overlapping), Holding the turn, Yielding the turn. To give an initial overview, the researcher here will briefly mention that in this research, there are 32 conversations contain turn taking strategies.

4.1.1 Taking the Turn

Taking the turn is when someone have initiative to begin speak. It must be a cooperative between speaker and listener, so there must be one speaker speaks and the other wait for the turn. This strategy is useful when the participant wants to

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take a chance to speak in a conversation. Taking the turn is divided into four

types; starting up, taking over, interruption and overlapping.

4.1.1.1 Starting Up

Starting up means that the beginning of the conversation. There must be

someone who starts to talk the conversation firstly and it can be done by

hesitant start and clean start. In this study, the researcher discovered two (2)

pieces of data representing starting up of Zach Sang Show podcast. The

following data illustrate the findings.

> Datum 1 → 0.00 – 0.18
> N: "**Hey it's Niki! I was just on the Zach Sang show, we just talked
> about… life and Asian as in representation and music and e::mm
> ramen and colors and all the things. So stay tuned.**" ((laughing))
> ((Music))
> H: "We have a Niki here!" (applause)
> N: "Hello, amazing!"
> H: "Hello beautiful human"

Niki Zefanya is one of Indonesia singer who is able to go international.

Niki Zefanya was raised by an agency called 88 rising star. She was invited to

Zach Sang Show as a successful singer among the current generation. In the

piece of conversation of "Hey it's Niki! I was just on the Zach Sang Show,

we just talked about…" is the beginning of the podcast show in which Niki

Zefanya as the guest star tries to bring the program by opening the show. She

opens the show by providing information that will be talked during the show.

The information are including her life, Asian as in representation, music,

ramen and colors.

From the data above, can be concluded that the first datum is included in the initial opening session at the show. Based on Stenstrom's (1994), starting up refers to the beginning of the conversation. Moreover, the researcher believes that the first datum is included in the type of starting up. It can be seen that Niki opened the podcast show without any doubts or nervousness, also from her expression while she smiles to the camera during open the show and laughs after finish talking. Therefore, Niki used a clean start to begin the conversation.

Datum 2 → <mark>0:25-0:35</mark>
Z: "**We have Niki here, hang out your stereo**" [Clapping]
N: "Hello Amazing"
Z: "Hello beautiful human, thank you for being here, Dan is here too ↓ Let's not forget him."

The conversation above is the opening of the Zach Sang Show podcast which introduces Niki to the listeners. After Niki tried to open the program, Zach as the host tried to reopen the show and welcomed Niki with the opening line "we have Niki here, hang out your stereo" with raising intonation ↑ while encouraging his team to clap. Niki, who felt welcomed and warm, responded with "Hello -- amazing" while smiling sweetly. The word amazing spoken by Niki refers to the warm welcome she received and also the applause given by Zach and his team. After that, Zach responded to Niki's "Hello" by saying "Hello beautiful human" referring to Niki who appeared beautiful on his podcast show. He then continued to thank Niki for being on his show with the phrase "thank you for being here". At the end of this conversation, Zach says "Dan is here too - let's not forget him" with a falling intonation. What Zach said

was to explain to the audience that in this podcast there is not only him and Niki, but also Dan as the co-host of the show.

From the data above, the researcher discovers another data of starting up. Zach's try to reopen the podcast show after Niki's opening (first datum) was interrupted by the program's opening video. The host is the first speaker who starts the program with clean start by saying, "We have Niki here" as a greeting in which indicates the podcast show has started.

4.1.1.2 Taking Over

Taking over is one of the types of taking the turn. As we know, taking the turn is also a part of turn taking strategies. Taking over means when someone takes a turn to speak from the previous speaker to give a respond. It can be done directly by giving the right to speak to another speaker. In this study, the researcher found ten (10) pieces of data representing taking over in Zach Sang Show podcast. The following data illustrate the findings.

Datum 3 → 0:37-0:42
Z: "You're talking about Indonesia that is where you grew up ↓"
N: "**That is** indeed where I grew up yes."
Z: "What do you learn about music (.) in Indonesia, everything you know today? ↑"
N: "Uhmm - yeah, I mean I had a pretty unique upbringing back home like (.) so my mom (.) sang at church and she I just kind of grew up within this like super musical Christian community everybody like played music and that's kind of it I just like got exposed to music so it's always been like a familiar concept to me."

After Zach takes over the program by opening the show, the Host and co-host along with the people who are in the show, giving applause to Niki before

jumping to the topic that is being discussed. Zach takes his turn to ask Niki a question, starting with the statement "You're talking about Indonesia that is where you grew up", ending with a falling intonation (↓) to indicate that he is finished to talk. Then, Niki as the guest star directly takes her turn by saying "That is indeed where I grew up yes" followed by a silent pause.

In this case, Niki has been waiting for the TRP (transition relevant places) to take her turn to speak. As stated by Jacob L. Mey (2001), conversationalist do not speak all at the same time, they wait for their turn. Then, Zach tries to yield a turn to Niki with a question "What do you learn about music (.) in Indonesia, everything you know today?" with raising intonation (↑). After that, Niki took her turn to answer Zach's question with the statement "Emm - yeah, I mean I had a pretty unique upbringing back home like (.) so my mom (.) sang at church and she I just kind of grew up within this like super musical Christian community everybody like played music and that's kind of it I just like got exposed to music so it's always been like a familiar concept to me." A statement stating that she started learning music because she was influenced by her surroundings, from her mother to the musical Christian community.

Datum 4 → 4:21-4:45
N: "I just feel really grateful that I (.) that I even have this like platform to like (.) represent people you know ↓"
D: "What - **why do you think it's been so hard for Asian artists to break in to America?**"
N: "**Dude**, honestly we could get into that I have I have this question all the time and honestly I don't have the answer but like ……"

In this section, Niki tells about her journey before becoming a singer. She decided to become a singer because she really loves music. During her journey to becoming a singer, Niki feels that she was lacked a sense of social responsibility that comes along with it. Niki continue her speaking by explaining how she feels grateful to have a platform that can introduce Asians like Niki to the world. Niki also ended her statement with a falling intonation.

From the data above, can be concluded that this data is categorized in taking over. Dan, as the co-host, gives Niki the opportunity to take over the conversation by asking a question and saying, "what- why do you think it's been so hard for Asians artist to break in to America?" Niki responded to Dan by taking the opportunity to speak by answering, "Dude, honestly we could get into that I have I have this question all the time and honestly I don't have the answer but like."

In this case, the co-host is the first speaker who starts the conversation by asking question, then continue with the responses from the guest stars as the next speaker. If the next speaker takes over the conversation, then it can be said that it is taking over. So, Both Niki and Dan have taken their turn to speak clearly.

Datum 5 → 8:23-8:46
Z: "Something that is so incredible and yields so much power ↓"
N: "Right."
Z: "- can't exist without having dark (.) elements ↓"
N: "**Absolutely** ↓ and that is social media on the internet and like (.) but hey like now it's brought light to (.) us …"

Niki starts to using hand gestures as she explains to Zach, which shows that she thought a little and tried to speak more carefully. Zach, who felt he understood what Niki meant, tried to clarify clearly. He feels that Niki does not really agree with social media making things easier for people. Furthermore, with social media, it can actually be a double-edged sword. Someone easily accesses information through social media without knowing the truth. Then, he also added a statement by saying that something so extraordinary and generates so much power, cannot exist without the dark element.

In this case, this data is categorized as taking over. It can be seen when Zach talks about social media can be a double sword-edged to people. He continues speaking with a statement by saying, "Something that is so incredible yields so much power". Therefore, Niki agrees with his statement by saying that. He keeps speaking on his statement with, "Can't exist without dark elements, right?" using falling intonation. It indicates that Zach gave Niki a turn to speak by giving a "right?" as an agreement that Niki can respond to it. It can be said as a taking over, because the host gives Niki a turn to respond to his statement. Niki responded to Zach's statement by taking over the turn to speak and saying "Absolutely". Likewise, Niki agrees that social media does have a bad side but Niki also added a sentence stating that social media has now brought positive things to many people.

Datum 6 → <mark>34:36-34:52</mark>
N: "I wrote my first song when I was nine (.) in the fourth grade yeah that was very shortly after my mom got me my first guitar and I wrote (.) I'm pretty sure about that song the same day yeah ↓"
Z: "**Pretty cool**"

N: "Yeah."
Z: "Look at that (.) the day something real was (.) [Zach clapped] created."

Before the piece of conversation above occurs, Zach asked Niki the first song she wrote. Niki answers the question thoughtfully, she's a bit oblivious about the first song she wrote was about. She says that the song was in English. Niki continue talks how she started writing her first song when she was nine years old. She keeps go on to say that she wrote her first song when her mother bought her first guitar. After she explained the story of when she wrote her first song.

From the data above, Niki ends her talking with a falling intonation that signaled that she was done talking. After that, Zach took her turn by complimenting Niki after she heard Niki's story by saying, "Pretty cool (.) look at that the day something real was created." The compliment given by Zach here aims to respond to Niki's story while taking his turn in the conversation. In this case, Zach has made silent pause which is signified by symbols (.) and it follows by Zach's applause. It means that Zach gives a signal he finished to talk, to Niki to take the turn to speak. As stated by Jacob L. Mey (2001), the natural breaks occuring in every conversation is when a speaker has to pause for a breath, runs out of the things to say, and simply declares his or her contribution to be finished. It can be said, this data is categorized as taking over, because Niki wants to give Zach a turn by using falling intonation, which can be indicated that Niki wants Zach to respond her statement by lowering her tone

Datum 7 → 48:29-49:00
N: "I'm school Nashville ↓"
Z: "**Also be in Nashville** which is one of the writing capitals of world ↓"
N: "Exactly so it's like I really saw no downsides to it like in the beginning and then I just like lived there and everything closed at 9:00 …."

This is a conversation where Zach and Niki are talking about where Niki went to college. At the beginning of the conversation, Niki explains that she is now attending school in Nashville. Niki talks her story with a happy expression, but with a falling intonation. It shows that she was very happy when she talks to the host, she attending school in Nashville. She thinks the school in Nashville is an achievement. Zach noticed Niki's falling intonation, he took his turn by giving the statement "Also be in Nashville which is one of the writing capitals of world ↓-" to give respond to Niki, which explains that Nashville is famous as a school where there are many famous writers. After Zach finished his sentence, Niki immediately took her turn by describing how her first impression of attending school in Nashville.

In this case, the data above is categorized as taking over. It can be seen when Niki quickly says that she is attending school in Nahville, which shows that she really likes studying there. Niki also uses a falling intonation at the end of the statement indicating that she wants to give the host a turn to respond. Zach, who knew about it, immediately took his turn to respond to his statement.

Datum 8 → 51:14-51:44
N: "I didn't really like (.) think about like I - I never thought that I would have to like have this big conversation with my parents until like later or something but it just kind of like really put me (.) yeah and just this place where I just like have to decide ↓"
Z: "**You have to address it**."

N: "Yeah"
Z: "How do you convince your dad that leaving school is the right thing?"
N: "Dude it was like it took a long time so that was the first phone call and that was a very terrible conversation cuz he was just like not understanding it and he ……"

Before this conversation occurs, Niki was too hard on herself and tried her best to pay for his education. However, Niki decided to contact his father who lives in Indonesia to pay for her education, she explained that she cannot depend on his YouTube channel because she feels like YouTube is snowballed which can't be predicted. At that time, Niki had a bit of trouble with her parents when she decided to quit school and continue her music career abroad.

As explained above, Niki talks that she had a trouble with her parents when she decided to quit school and continue to music career abroad. In this data, Niki says, "I didn't really like (.) think about like I - I never thought that I would have to like have this big conversation with my parents until like later or something but it just kind of like really put me (.) yeah and just this place where I just like have to decide." At the end of her statement, Niki uses a falling intonation which indicates she has finished to talk. Then the host directly take his turn to give respond by giving the statement "You have to address it", which ended with a pause to let Niki take her turn. Niki, who was aware of this, immediately answered Zach's statement with a simple "yeah." After Zach got Niki's answer, he took his turn and asked Niki a new question, "How do you convince your dad that leaving school is the right thing?" Niki answered Zach's question directly after Zach finished her sentence with an answer stating that

convincing her parents, especially her father, was difficult. It can be concluded that this data is taking over.

Datum 9 → <mark>55:36 -55:54</mark>
N: "I was just like oh my god you know but at the same time (.) no it meant everything like they really flew out from Indo to just like see me in action like it was it was tight ↓"
Z: "**It's a long flight just to see you ↑**"
N: "I know right, yeah me, their daughter."
[Laughing]

Before this conversation occurs, Niki talks she had problems with his parents, she decided to not continue her education and wanted to continue his music career. Her decision finally paid off, she was become successful in her music career and it made his parents proud, even though she didn't continue his education. Niki said that her parents were so proud that they both flew from Indonesia to America just to see Niki.

As explained above, Niki finally made her parents proud of her. In this data, Niki saying, "I was just like oh my god you know but at the same time (.) no it meant everything like they really flew out from Indo to just like see me in action like it was it was tight." She ends her speech with a falling intonation which indicates that she has finished telling her story. In this case, it can be said that Niki talks her parents were willing to fly directly from Indonesia to go abroad, so they could see their daughter directly. Niki tells the story using falling intonation at the end of her statement. It indicates that she is giving Zach the opportunity to take his turn to continue the conversation and respond to her story. Zach, knowing this, took his turn by saying "It's a long flight just to see

you ↑" supporting Niki's previous statement about her parents going to America just to see their daughter. It can be seen that the data is categorized as taking over.

Datum 10 → <mark>57:16-57:39</mark>
N: "But honestly (.) I'm super Deeping it out right now but when I wrote that - that was just me literally spit balling like syllables and it just made sense."
Z: "**So that's really how these things start along ↓**"
N: "Yeah it's just kind of like honestly sometimes it doesn't start out super deep and then obviously like my goal as a songwriter is to make sure that there is like some value to what I say."

This conversation is still related to the previous conversation of how Niki started her career as a musician. In the conversation before, Niki talks her journey where she decided to prefer choose her music career over her education. This decision made Niki's parents disappointed. Niki feels that she will not make a wrong decision, with full confidence wants to prove to her parents that her decision is not wrong. Niki also talks about her song, indigo. She clarifies that the indigo song means just like a metaphor of a night sky.

As explained above, Niki talks her song, indigo, which she wrote her song by herself. In this data, Niki says, "But honestly (.) I'm super Deeping it out right now but when I wrote that - that was just me literally spit balling like syllables and it just made sense." She tells how she feels when wrote the song lyrics. She explains that when she writes songs, everything just flows like syllables and she ends her story with "it just made sense". Zach who knew that Niki was done talking immediately took his turn by adding "So that's really how these things start along ↓" a statement that supported Niki's previous story

and ended with a falling intonation. After Zach lowered his intonation, Niki took her turn by agreeing with Zach's statement, she also added with a statement stating that she writes songs with the aim of having a value that can be expressed to the music lovers. It can be seen that this data categorized as taking over, because Niki has already give a turn to Zach. Zach notices Niki directly take his turn to give a respond.

4.1.1.3   Interruption

Interruption is when the speaker does not wait until the TRP (transition relevant places). This mean takes a turn to speak while the current speaker has not finished the speaking yet. This study discovered nine (9) data representing interruption in Zach Sang Show podcast. The following data illustrate the findings.

Datum 11 → 1:09-1:22
N: "Yeah but then like there was also like American television that I was like exposed to and like Disney Channel and all that **so ehmm** //"
Z: "// **like Hannah Montana?**"
N: "Oh yeah dude (.) honestly that final episode really killed me"

Niki is talking about how she learned English from American movies like Disney channel. "Yeah but then like there was also like American television that I was like exposed to and like Disney Channel and all that so -" In this sentence, Niki has not finished speaking but Zach immediately interrupts Niki's conversation with "Like Hannah Montana?". The purpose of Zach's interruption was to ascertain what kind of movies Niki watched when she was learning English. After Zach's interruption, Niki replied with "Oh yeah dude

honestly that final episode really killed me" which shows that the example of the movie mentioned by Zach is one of the movies that Niki has watched, this is proven by Niki explaining her feelings about the final episode of the movie Hannah Montana.

Datum 12 →
N: "So first of all Indonesia is not an english-speaking country (.) it everybody speaks bahasa indonesia and so like the fact that I even had access like an education that where like I was exposed to you know American accent like English like that's **that's not common** //"
Z: "// **Normal?**"
N: "That's not normal."

Niki is talking about Indonesia not being a country where English is a daily language. She also explains that people like her who have the good fortune to be able to learn English and master the American accent well are unusual. When Niki said that what happened to her was unusual, Zach interrupted Niki's sentence by using (//) symbol and saying "Normal?" with a raising intonation. The purpose of Zach interrupting Niki's sentence was to justify that what Niki's meant by common should be replaced with the word normal. After Zach interrupted her, Niki, who understood the purpose of Zach's interruption, responded by saying "That's not normal."

From the data, as explained above, Niki talks to Zach that not most all people in Indonensia can speak English. When Niki talks, Zach suddenly interrupts Niki by giving a respond, "Normal?" In this case, this data can be categorized as interruption. Furthermore, the next speaker interrupts the firs speaker to speak. As stated by Jacob L. mey (2001), naturally one of the ways

to give a turn to another speaker is by giving silent pause. In this case, Zach does not wait TRP and then the interruption occurs when Zach is speaking by giving a respond to Niki. The host thinks that Niki is enough and informative, so he does not need more information.

Datum 13 → <mark>25:27-25:41</mark>
N: "The reason I even got into production was (.) because my youtube channel I used to record my voice and like my guitar on GarageBand like I would use GarageBand **just for that like for that purpose** //"
Z: "// **and then sync it with the video** ↑"
N: "-Yeah and then one day I acts literally accidentally like clicked a button or something and it revealed the sound library like in GarageBand and I was like wait and there was like bass lines and drum sounds and like all these thing I was like wow I can do this so then I started layering ……"

Niki talks about how she started creating songs. "- the reason I even got into production was because my youtube channel I used to record my voice and like my guitar on GarageBand like I would use GarageBand just for that like for that purpose". When Niki had not finished telling her story, Zach interrupted Niki's story and gave the statement "and then sync it with the video ↑" which refers to Niki's story. Zach's interruption here aims to complete Niki's story which Zach feels is incomplete, namely that after all the song-making process from Niki, Niki will certainly sync the song with a video before uploading it on YouTube. And this interruption from Zach was responded well by Niki, proven by Niki's next words "- yeah and then one day I acts literally accidentally like clicked a button or something and it revealed the sound library like ......"

From the data above, it can be concluded that this data including in interruption. The host interrupts Niki when she is talking about how she started creating songs. In this case, Zach does not wait until the TRP. The interruption occurs when Zach is speaking by giving a respond to Niki. The host thinks that Niki is enough and informative, so he does not need more information. As stated by Jacob L. mey (2001), naturally one of the ways to give a turn to another speaker is by giving silent pause. So, the interrupt occurs because the next speaker interrupt the first speaker.

4.1.1.4 Overlaps

The last type of taking the turn which is part of taking turn strategy is overlaps. Overlaps means when the participants talk in a time together. In the study, the researcher found two (2) pieces of data representing overlaps in Zach Sang Show podcast. The following data illustrate the findings.

Datum 14 ➔ 8:49-8:57
N: "I don't know if you've seen good boys (.) have you seen good boy? ↓"
Z: "Yes I have (.) oh my god yeah ↓"
N: "Soren (.) like that little kids."
Z: "[**so cool**]"
N: "[**He's so cool**] and they made a Mazen you know what I'm saying"

Niki asked Zach if he had watched Good Boys and Zach responded with "yes I have oh my god yeah" with raising intonation and an exciting tone. When she got the answer from Zach, Niki immediately responded by mentioning one of the characters in the Good Boys movie, namely Soren while saying "like that little kids" Zach who heard the character's name immediately responded by saying "so cool" along with Niki who also said the same thing "he's so cool and

they made a Mazen you know what I'm saying." The same response from Zach

and Niki regarding Soren's character in the Good Boys movie indicates that

they both have the same assessment of this character. Therefore, they both

overlapped in their conversation because they talk at the same time. It can be

concluded this data is including in overlaps.

> Datum 15 → <mark>23:28-23:40</mark>
> N: "I had a lot of internet like (.) uhmm inspirations for sure like most of them //"
> Z: "[cover people]"
> N: "[cover people] yeah like I could name some (.) I don't know if you know who Dodie is (.) have you ever heard the name of Dodie? ↓"

Niki was talking about how she gets a lot of inspiration from the internet.

Before Niki finished her sentence, Zach interrupted Niki by saying "cover

people" and Niki overlapped by saying the same thing at the same time "cover

people yeah (.) like I could name some I don't know if you know who Dodie is

..." Which emphasizes that one of Niki's inspirations in creating songs is from

people who like to cover songs.

In this case, as explained above, Niki was talking gets a lot of inspiration

form the internet. Zach interrupts Niki by saying, "cover people". Niki saying

the same thing as Zach. When Zach interrupts Niki, she also talks at the same

time. It can be concluded that this data is categorized as overlaps. Moreover,

the next speaker interrupts the first speaker, the next speaker also talks at the

same time.

4.1.2 Holding the Turn

Holding the turn is the second type of turn taking strategy. Holding the turn means to continue or carry on talking. Some who holds the conversation has right to bring the conversation as well as he or she wants. This study found only one (1) data representing holding the turn in Zach Sang Show podcast. The following data illustrate the findings.

> Datum 16 → <mark>14:08-14:27</mark>
> N: "I don't want to like relive you know**, I like you know what I'm like 20 and clearly I know everything about the world cuz I'm 20 but like –**"
> [Laugh] (0.3)
> N: "**- but like I wrote that song like what when I was like 18** ….."

Niki is talking about being 20 years old. With a funny tone and expression, Niki emphasizes that she is 20 years old and she thinks she knows everything about the world. Since Niki was talking about this with a funny expression, Zach and Dan responded with laughter. Niki had not finished speaking which could be seen when she said "but like -" which was paused due to the laughter from Zach and Dan. After seeing them both finish laughing, Niki continued the previous sentence with the same word "- but like" and continued with the sentence "I wrote that song like what when I was like 18 ....." What Niki did here was to hold her turn by continuing the previous unfinished sentence so that the story would finish well.

In this case, as explained above, Niki uses silent pause for three seconds which is signed with symbol (0.3). Silent pause indicates that Niki tries to hold his turn to speak after her first turn. Niki uses silent pause because she needs a few time to think of what she will say. Jacob L. Mey (2001) states a TRP can

be exploited by the speaker holding the turn, this may be done directly for the purpose of allotting the right to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice. It can be seen that Niki does not want to the host take a turn to speak. She has already not finished talking, but the hosts and Niki laugh simultaneously, which made Niki look like she thinks for a moment to continue her conversation. It can be concluded that this data categorized as holding the turn.

4.1.3 Yielding the Turn

The last type of turn taking strategy is yielding the turn. Yielding the turn means that give a turn to the next speaker. To yield someone the turn uses a question and statements. In this study, the researcher discovered nine (9) data representing yielding the turn in Zach Sang Show podcast. The following data illustrate the findings.

Datum 17 → 0:43-1:39
Z: "**What do you learn about music in Indonesia everything you know today? ↑**"
N: "Uhmm (.) yeah, I mean I had a pretty unique upbringing back home like (.) so my mom (.) sang at church and she I just kind of grew up within this like super musical Christian community everybody like played music and that's kind of it I just like got exposed to music so it's always been like a familiar concept to me …"
Z: "**Was there an artist for you that kind of showed you that you could do this too? ↓**"
N: "No, on (.) I mean like no if you're asking if there was an Asian person like a household Asian name that I grew up like looking up too there realy wasn't …"

After Zach takes over the program by opening the show, the Host and co-host along with the people who are in the show, giving applause to Niki before

jumping to the topic that is being discussed. Niki introduced herself, she was immediately asked by Zach with the question "What do you learn about music in Indonesia everything you know today?" with falling intonation and after Zach finished giving his question coupled with a raising intonation indicating he was yielding the turn to Niki, Niki took her turn by answering Zach's question "Uhmm (.) yeah, I mean I had a pretty unique upbringing back home like (.) so my mom (.) sang at church and she I just kind of grew up within this like super musical Christian community everybody like played music and that's kind of it I just like got exposed to music so it's always been like a familiar concept to me …" After finishing getting the answer to her previous question, Zach again asked a question with a falling intonation at the end of the sentence to Niki "Was there an artist for you that kind of showed you that you could do this too? ↓" with the aim of yielding the turn to Niki so that the conversation they were having would run smoothly. And Niki also took the turn given by Zach to answer "No, on (.) I mean like no if you're asking if there was an Asian person like a household Asian name that I grew up like looking up too there realy wasn't …" What Zach and Niki are talking about in this minute is how Niki first learned about music. Zach asked a question to find out where Niki started learning music to become a famous musician whose songs are recognized by many people all the way to America.

In this data, as explained above, Zach as the host yields a turn to Niki. The conversation above begins with a question from the host with a rising and falling intonation at the end of his sentence. It shows that to yields a turn is

clear, it gives contribution to make a good conversation, and it absolutely flows well. As stated by Jacob L. Mey (2001), the intonation can be rising or falling to give a sign that the next speaker is selected. It can be concluded this data is including in yielding the turn.

Datum 18 → <mark>11:02-11-22</mark>
Z: "**I mean you've written entire songs dedicated to this f*cking place ?↓**"
N: "Yeah"
Z: "Please tell me what you see here [Niki Laughed] I applaud you as somebody who's been coming back and forth and lived here for the last five years?↓"
[Laughing]
N: "Dude honestly like (.) uhmm it's not really it's okay (.) starting out it really wasn't that deep like here's the thing my upbringing in Indonesia was very interesting and it's not it's it was very unorthodox like okay …"

Before this conversation occurs, Niki tells about her journey before becoming a singer. She decided to become a singer because she really loves music. During her journey to becoming a singer, Niki feels that she was lacked a sense of social responsibility that comes along with it. Afterwards, Zach is talking about Niki's songs that have connections to places in America. Before asking Niki a question, Zach starts with the statement "I mean you've written entire songs dedicated to this f*cking place ↓" which ends with a pause. What Zach is doing is yielding the turn to Niki, Zach wants to hear Niki's answer before he gives Niki a follow-up sentence. After Niki answered Zach's statement with "*yeah*", Zach took her turn by giving Niki a command "Please tell me what you see here I applaud you as somebody who's been coming back and forth and lived here for the last five years ↓" which he ended with a falling intonation to indicate that he had finished speaking and gave Niki her turn.

After getting Zach's turn, Niki took her turn by answering Zach's prompt "Dude honestly like (.) uhmm it's not really it's okay (.) starting out it really wasn't that deep like here's the thing my upbringing in Indonesia was very interesting and it's not it's it was very unorthodox like okay …"

In this data, the conversation begins with a question from the host. The host feels that Niki yearning for America from very an early age and that is reflected in the song lyrics written by Niki. Zach asks why Niki dedicated her song to the place she now lives. This data categorized as yielding the turn. Furthermore, Zach yields a turn to Niki with a falling intonation to give a sign that he wants Niki take her turn. As stated by Jacob L. Mey (2001), Mechanism of selection (self or other) is the most important moving parts of turn management system. It can be concluded, by selecting the next speaker gives a clear sign for the next speaker to take the turn.

Datum 19 → 13:40-13:55
N: "Yeah also Anaheim houses Disneyland and that was kind of the whole premise was like (.) I just wanted to talk about like oh how cute would it be to like go on a date and like Disneyland **you know** ↓"
Z: "**Have you gone yet?** ↓"
N: "To Disneyland? ↑ Oh yeah"
Z: "On a date ↑"
N: "No, no (.) uhmm I just feel like now it's kind of like I'd be a walking cliche if I did that ↓"

Niki was growing up by speaking both languages, English and Indonesian. She talks to the host that not all Indonesian people can speak English. Her parents were able to afford that because she was in a private school back home. Then, Niki is talking about how she imagines how exciting and funny it would

be to go to Disneyland with her loved one for a date. Niki ends her statement with "you know ↓" with a falling intonation, indicating that she is done which means niki yields a turn to Zach and allows Zach to take her turn to speak. Zach, who was aware of this, took his turn to ask Niki a question "Have you gone yet? ↓" with a falling intonation. Niki responded with "to Disneyland? ↑ oh yeah" then after hearing Niki's answer, Zach again asked a simple question "*on a date* ↑" and Niki responded with the answer "No, no (.) uhmm I just feel like now it's kind of like I'd be a walking cliche if I did that ↓" Zach's question and falling intonation here was because he wanted to yield the turn to Niki so that she could answer his question about whether she had gone to Disneyland on a date or not.

In this case, as explained above, Niki talks and imagines how it is exciting and funny to go to Disneyland with her loved one for a date. She uses falling intonation at the end of her sentence which indicates she clearly give a sign to Zach to take the turn. Niki yields the turn by making silent pause and the host yield the turn by giving question. As stated by Jacob L. Mey (2001), naturally giving question and silent pause indicate to give the turn to the next speaker to speak.

4.1.2. Function of Taking the Turn

First of all, there are four type of this turn taking strategy. The first type is starting up which is adopted when the host or the guest want to start the dialogue. It is adopted when the speaker feels hesitant to speak or commonly used at the beginning of a podcast to introduce the guest and the topics that will be raised in

the podcast. In this Zach Sang Show podcast, there are 2 types of starting up which is found when Niki introduce herself and when Zach introduce Niki and the co-host, Dan.

Also, another type of this taking the turn strategy is taking over and interruption. The guests and the host primarily adopted the taking over strategy in this Zach Sang Show with 10 frequencies. It appears that the conversation between the participants did not overpower one another because there were constant remarks from host and guest expressing their agreement and disagreement. In contrast, interruption appears with 9 times which illustrates that the conversation between Niki and Zach is not a particularly formal conversation. This is supported by the fact that Niki and Zach are not too far apart in age. The use of this type is also influenced by how both Niki and Zach feel that there is something important that must be informed or to start a new discussion.

The last type of this taking the turn strategy is overlapping which is when two speakers talk to each other at almost the same second. In this podcast there were only 2 overlappings. And the use of this type is in the minute where Niki is talking about the character in the movie the Good Boy and in the minute where Niki is talking about her inspiration in making another music.

4.1.3 Function of holding the turn

The function of the use of this strategy by the speaker is to hold the turn in order to keep speaking. Signs such as silence or repeating the same word is one of the characteristics of holding the turn strategy. The factor that causes the use of this

type is the speaker who forgets what he said or maybe the speaker is stringing the right words to continue his speech. In this podcast, the researcher found 4 data containing the holding the turn type. Niki is the speaker who does the holding the turn strategy the most because she is a guest on the Zach Sang Show podcast, where her stories are an important part of this podcast. When doing holding the turn, Niki uses silence and repetition of words several times which the purpose is to finish what she said.

4.1.4 Function of yielding the turn

The last type of turn taking strategy is yielding the turn. This is a type of strategy that the speaker uses to give the listener a chance to respond to the speaker. And the most common thing that shows this usage is the question tag. In the Zach Sang Show podcast, Zach as the host and Dan as the co-host are the ones who do this turn taking strategy the most. This was done by both of them to let Niki tell her story through the questions they asked. And in this study, the researcher found 8 dialogs containing yielding the turn performed by the participants in this podcast.

4.2   Discussion

This section clarifies more about the results of researcher's findings. In this study, the researcher focuses on the type of turn taking strategy which mostly used and also the function of turn raking strategy in Zach Sang Show podcast. The researcher has answered the first research problem about the types of turn taking strategy which appear in podcast show. Based on the result of this study, it shows that all the types of turn taking strategies appear in Zach Sang Show podcast.

In Zach Sang Show podcast, the researcher found that taking over became the most frequent type of turn taking strategy with ten occurences. On the other hand, the least frequent type of turn taking strategy is holding the turn. There is a reason why taking over is became the most common followed by interruption in this podcast. It simply because here Niki talks more than Zach and Dan. Zach as the host and Dan as the co-host just give Niki a place to share her experience and life.

Specifically, the basic concept of turn taking is to change the roles of the speaker and listener so that they both have their own opportunity to speak. A conversation starts when a speaker speaks either to ask a question or to make a statement. A speaker can either hold or yield their turn to be given to the next speaker (who was previously a listener) to take their turn in the conversation. Jacob L Mey (2001) states that there are several things that cause turn taking to stop, such as when someone runs out of words to say, when declares that their turn is finished, or when the speaker takes a pause to breathe.

In this research, the researcher found that taking over, interruption, and yielding the turn became the most frequent turn taking strategies in this podcast. Unlike previous studies that used talk shows or podcasts as their data source, Cahyono (2018) analyzed the conversation between David Beckham and the host in a Google talk show. He found that yielding the turn became the most prevalent turn taking strategies in the talk show. Similarly, Ismaliyah (2015) also found that yielding the turn became the most frequent turn taking strategies in Pierce Morgan talkshow.

This study found that taking over and interruption appeared more often in Zach Sang show podcast. The researcher argues that the topic being discussed and the age of the host and guest can be factors that influence turn taking strategies in a talk show or podcast. In the previous study by Ismaliyah (2015), where both hosts were Pierce Morgan, it was found that yielding the turn became a frequent turn taking strategy because the host was 57 years old. Whereas in the current research, where Zach Sang as the host is still relatively young at 29 years old. Niki as a guest in this talk show is also 23 years old. Therefore, the researcher can conclude that the age of the host and guest can affect the turn taking strategies that appear in a talk show.

The researcher not only elaborated more on the results of the analysis that has been done, but also answered the second research question. In the present research, the researcher believes that the use of turn taking strategies in a podcast or conversation is important because they have the function of making the conversation between two people fluent. Whether taking the turn, holding the turn, or yielding the turn, these three types of turn taking strategies have their own functions in carrying out a conversation between a host and guest in a podcast. Taking the turn has the function of starting a conversation or responding to someone's statement, holding the turn which has the function of letting someone finish their word until it is complete, and yielding the turn which can make a conversation go longer with various questions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher tries to provide the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is acquired based on the analysis to answer the research problems of this research. Then, the researcher presents the suggestions to give information for academic readers, especially for the next researcher who wants to conduct the similar research or to continue this research.

5.1 Conclusion

This research discovers all the types of turn taking strategies in the Zach Sang Show podcast, also revealed the function of turn taking strategies. The researcher totally found that there are 32 data of turn taking strategies according to Jacob L. Mey used by Niki, both host and co-host in "Zach Sang Show" podcast have used all the types of turn taking strategy. It can be seen from the data which is explained in the previous chapter. Those are 2 data which contains starting up, 10 data which contains taking over, 9 data which contains interruption, 2 data which contains overlapping, 1 data which contains holding, 8 data which contains yielding. As clarified in the previous chapter, this research focuses on the utterance which is produced by Niki Zefanya, both host and co-host.

Therefore, the most dominant data which is found in this research is taking over. It is because during the podcast show is running, the host is the main person who controls the program by giving questions to guest star. Niki as the guest star

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give responses to the host in order to get the program's goal. The second dominant

strategy in this research is interruption because participants usually interrupt each

other.

5.2 Suggestion

This research revealed kinds of turn taking strategies and in what situation the

guest star does not obey the rules in Zach Sang Show podcast using pragmatics as

an approach. After giving a conclusion above, the current researcher wants to advise

the next researcher to investigate turn taking sRtrategies in the form of chatting such

as dating apps or another social media such as facebook, whatsapp, line and so on.

It quite unique because people nowadays using dating apps to make a new friend

and it will be more interesting that people can express the emotion with different

mood in the text form. There will be various type of turn taking strategies occur in

the communication.

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