

## **Turn-Taking in *Daebak Show* Podcast Season 3 (2023)**

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### **Abstract**

*This study conducted to analyze: (1) the turn-taking strategies used by the host to the guest stars, (2) the functions the use of turn-taking in the Daebak Show Season 3 podcast. This study used qualitative method to analyze the problem statements. The methods collecting data includes watching, transcribing, identifying, classifying and selecting data. The technique for analyzing data includes displaying, explaining, and concluding. The theories and approaches utilized by the researcher include Pragmatics, Conversation Analysis, and Turn-Taking. The findings of this study reveal that (1) three different types of strategies were identified in the podcast conversations are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn, (2) The function that used in Daebak Show Season 3 are starting up, taking over, interrupting, filled pause and verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition, new start, prompting and appealing strategy.*

**Keywords:** *conversation analysis, turn-taking, pragmatics, Daebak Show, Podcast*

### **Introduction**

Humans are social creatures who require interaction each other to develop and maintain relationships. Social communication is an important component of interaction, and language plays a vital role for delivering the speaker's message. Language is a tool that facilitates interaction and communication, allowing individuals to convey their thoughts, opinions, feelings, and desires, and also explain their purpose.

Humans communicate through diverse ways, including verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication includes direct speech and engaging in conversations, where at least two or more individuals participate in conversation. But, in the conversation, the speakers cannot speak at the same time. Because if the speakers in the conversation speak at the same time, the purpose of the conversation will not be conveyed properly, so the speakers must take turns. The process of alternation in the conversation is called turn-taking. The exchange

turn of the speaker and the listener or one person takes the turn of a conversation that occurs simultaneously is called as turn-taking (Brown & Yule, 1983).

Turn-taking can be found in daily conversations, debates, interviews, talk show, and podcasts that are broadcast on social media. One of the social media that broadcasts several events or programs including debates, talk shows, or podcasts is YouTube. YouTube is a video-sharing platform that has been recognized by many people from children to adults from around the world. The videos shown on YouTube are also very diverse which can adjust to the age of the audience.

This research uses an interview from *Daebak Show* Season 3 podcast from DIVE Studios YouTube channel, to analysis the turn-taking strategies used by the host to the guest stars and the functions of turn-taking in th e *Daebak Show* Season 3 podcast.

## **Literary Review**

### **Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a modern branch of the linguistic approach attributed to philosopher Charles Morris. In semiotics, Morris divides three different branches namely syntax which is the study of the formal relationship of signs to others, semantic the study of the relationship of signs to the objects to which the sign can be applied, and pragmatics the study of the relationship of signs to interpreters (Levinson, 1983:1).

According to Huang (2014:2), pragmatics is the study of meaning based on language use. Instead than concentrating only on language as a finished product, it also emphasizes the process of language production and the speakers. The meaning an utterance conveys is more important to pragmatics than the words used.

Pragmatics is the study of how humans use language in communication, and it is based on the premise that humans significantly influence and actualize language use based on such premise and determines how humans influence and actualize language use.

## **Conversation Analysis**

Conversation analysis is an approach to studying social interaction, the study emerged through collaborative research between Harvey Sacks, Emanuel Schegloff, Gail Jefferson in the 1960s and early 1970s. Conversation analysis is an important part of human lives, according to Sack, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) conversations are spontaneous and unpredictable.

According to Simbolon et al. (2021: 25) conversation analysis is a method created to study and examine spoken language. The primary source of data for conversation analysis research is transcriptions of in-person conversations. Instead of being planned, these exchanges are spontaneous, natural, and part of daily life.

Conversation analysis is the study of how people talk to each other in interaction. It is not just about the words themselves, but how they are used to negotiate activities such as requests, proposals, and accusations. In addition, the way that people achieve order and coherence in a conversation is strongly related to the specific context in which they are speaking.

## **Turn-Taking**

Turn-taking refers to how speakers take turns in a conversation. According to Brown and Yule (1983), turn-taking involves both the speaker and the listener, where one person speaks at a time and there is no dominant speaker. This makes for the conversation to flow smoothly and balanced or there is no dominant speaker.

The way people allocate turns to each other or give up the right to speak 'floor' is known as the turn taking mechanism. In conversation switching from one speakers to another usually occurs certain times called TRPs, Transition Relevant Places. TRPs can be used to allow the interlocutor to speak, and Sack (1995) refers to this as the first general rule of the speaker selecting the next speaker. The second general rule is that the speaker chooses themselves, and the third general rule is when the current speaker is speaking, the next speaker will wait until the current speaker finishes speaking. The concept of TRPs is important because it relates to how the other person will start speaking. During any conversation, there are natural breaks where the speaker pauses to catch their

breath, runs out of things to say, or signals that they have finished speaking. These natural pauses act as a transition and signify that it is time for the next speaker to take over.

Mey (2001:140) states that non-floor holders are not always silent during conversations. Their contribution is a crucial component of traffic management. The term of back channel refers to this phenomena, which can have a variety of forms and frequencies. However, it has a very important role in the flow of conversation. The role of the back channeler is to provide support to the speaker by interjecting responses to signal that they are paying attention to the speaker.

Effective communication involves turn-taking, which is the process of managing a conversation to ensure that it runs smoothly. To achieve this, speakers need to be aware of turn-taking strategies. Stenstrom (1994) states, these are the three main types of turn-taking strategies: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. The following is an explanation of the types of turn taking strategies:

1. Taking the turn is a strategy which someone wants to take the turn by delivering a statement, responding to a question, starting a conversation, or by intentionally interrupting other individual. There are three types of taking turn:
  - a) Starting up in a conversation occurs when one speakers initiates the discussion. There are two types of strating up: cleans start that occurs when the speakers knows what to say because they prepare, and hesitant start that speakers unprepared what to say.
  - b) Taking over Taking over occurs when the interlocutor responds with a comment to a statement or provides an answer to the speaker question. Taking over involves link and uptakes. Link are strategies that use conjunctions to take a turn, while uptakes include forms such as yeah, yes, no, well, etc.
  - c) Interrupting happens when one person starts speaking before the current speaker has finished. There are two types for interrupting: polite way or meta comment and alert comment with more forceful interruption.

2. Holding the turn is a strategy used by speakers to keep the conversation going. This strategy includes different types such as:
  - a) Filled pauses and verbal fillers are strategies that speakers use when they are thinking about what to say. Forms of fillers such as e:, em:, uh:, and a:.
  - b) A silent pause is a strategy used by a speaker to maintain their turn, causing the listener to wait for the speaker to finish speaking.
  - c) Lexical repetition occur when a speaker uses the same word multiple times to hold their turn in the conversation.
  - d) A new start is a strategy used by the current speaker to hold the turn but cannot continue the previous topic of conversation, so the current speaker changes to a new topic of conversation.
3. Yielding the turn allows the interlocutor to get a turn which to get response from the interlocutor. Yielding the turn is divided into three types:
  - a) Prompting strategy. The strategy involves the current speaker asking the other speaker to respond what the current speaker said. The form of prompting can be an invitation, apology, offer, greeting, request, or question.
  - b) Appealing strategy. In this strategy the current speaker uses question tags to get feedback from the next speaker.
  - c) Giving up occurs when the speaker decides to end the conversation and let the next speaker continue when there is nothing more to say.

## **Research Methodology**

This research used qualitative methods to analyzing turn taking strategy and the functions. According to Creswell (2007: 37), qualitative research is an approach that begins with presumptions and worldviews and uses theoretical frameworks to examine research issues. In qualitative research, the significance of the data is revealed by the researchers through an explanation the meaning, rather than through numerical statistics. The object of this research is *Daebak Show* Season 3 podcast hosted by Eric Nam that used 90% English. Those episodes are Episode

5, Episode 9, Episode 15 and Episode 20. The data source is taken from YouTube DIVE Studios channel. The main data for this research are form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in selected episodes as an object. The methods of collecting data including watching the video, transcribing the video used Jefferson's transcript, identifying, classifying and selectinf data. The technique for analyzing data including displaying the data, explaining and concluding.

## **Finding and Discussion**

The analysis aims to answer the turn taking strategy and the function of the strategy used by the host of the *Daebak Show Season 3* podcast.

### **4.1 Turn Taking Strategies in *Daebak Show Season 3***

In the *Daebak Show Season 3* podcast, researcher found that taking over was the strategy that is often used by host with taking over dominating the types and starting up become the least used types in taking the turn.

The least used strategy is holding the turn with new start dominating the types and the least used types by the host are filled pause and verbal filler, which are typically represented by sounds like em;uh;a;

In yielding the turn, giving up is a type that is not used by the host. While prompting is the most type used by the host.

### **4.2 The Function of Turn Taking in *Daebak Show Season 3***

#### **4.2.1 Taking the Turn**

##### **a) Starting Up**

##### **Data 69**

Eric	: What shows did WB have. had like↑
Johnny	: Like em:: Super it was a Superman one
Eric	: (.)Super girl↓ ((Laugh))

(Episode 9, 00:09:45 – 00:09:43)

In this data, Eric as the first speaker take the turn by asking with a falling intonation at the end of the sentence. The context of the conversation above is discussing the show that broadcsated before WB on Channel 9. Johnny as a guest star responded to Eric question by giving a fill pause in the middle of his speech as a sign that he was thinking while remembering to give

Eric a hint. Eric gave a silent pause (.) for a few moments before responding a sign that he was thinking about giving a response to Johnny speech again. Then he responded again in the form of a question by saying “(.)Super girl↓” a falling intonation (↓) and ended with a laugh indicating that he was hesitant with his response. Therefore Eric uses starting up with silent pauses and hesitant speech.

## b) Taking Over

### Data 18

Mark : Yeah my Korean name is Lee Min Hyung. And I don't know what it stands for (.) Because they have like that Chinese characters. What's your (.) Do You have a Korean name↑

Eric : I do

Mark : We're finally getting to know each other.

Eric : You're such a stranger.

Mark : What is it?

Eric : It's Yoon Do. Yoon Do

(Episode 15, 00:07:56 – 00:08:11)

In the conversation above, Eric taking over the conversation by answering Mark questions. They were talking about their Korean name, and then Mark mentioned his Korean name and asked if Eric had a Korean name as well, Mark asked with a raised intonation (↑) as a sign that he was curious. Eric confirmed that he did by saying “I do”, and Mark then asked Eric for his Korean name, which Eric responded by sharing his Korean name “It's Yoon Do. Yoon Do”

## c) Interrupting

### Data 91

Eric : In 2013, the Yonsei vs Korea sports competition You struck (.) a Yonsei student with a cheering stick // who approached you for a picture

Taeyeon : //Wait. Struck is //not a good word

Eric : You attacked ((laugh))

Taeyeon : What That sounds so bad. You make it sound like // I'm a very

Eric : //No no no no no. I'm just I'm just reading. You completely skewered somebody.

Taeyeon : Oh:: Skewered. Oh right.

Eric : With a cheering stick.

(Episode 9, 00:43:12 – 00:43:36)

The above conversation occurred in the fact check segment. Eric read out a statement to get validation from Taecyeon. Eric read a statement saying that Taecyeon struck someone during a university sports competition. Taecyeon took his turn by interrupted Eric signed by (//) speech because he did not accept the word used. Eric also interrupted Taecyeon’s speech by explaining “//No no no no no. I’m just I’m just reading. You completely skewered somebody.” It means that he only read from script and changed the word “struck” to “skewered” so Taecyeon could accept. Eric interruption is included in the alert comment because he wants to attract the interlocutor, this is reinforced by Eric saying “No” more than once to solidify Taecyeon.

#### 4.2.2 Holding the Turn

##### a) Filled Pause and Verbal Fillers

Data 4

Eric	: In in a new setup this is not our usual setup so uh:: I'm sad you don't get to see our usual set up //but
Johnny	: //No, it's fine I love it
Eric	: It's all good. Um:, well I'm glad that we're finally work to do this. How have you been?
Johnny	: I've been very good. Uh: we do it's been uh:: slower so we do have some time to ourselves or I do at least and uh:, I've been just trying to take that time to be as productive (.) on myself I, guess.

(Episode 5, 00:01:51 – 00:02:18)

In this data, the conversation occurs in the opening segment. Eric expressed sadness because Johnny could not see their usual studio setup. Eric used a filled pause “Uh:” in his utterance “In in a new setup this is not our usual setup so uh:: I’m sad you don’t get to see our usual set up but” as a sign that he was sorry. However, Johnny reassured Eric by saying “No, it’s fine, I love it” even before Eric had finished speaking, indicating that Johnny was okay with the new studio setup. Eric then used the filled pause “Um:” in his utterance “It’s all good. Um:, well I’m glad that we’re finally work to do this. How have you been?” to respond to Johnny’s utterance, as a sign that he was



thinking about what to say next. Then Eric continued his speech. He expressed his happiness about working with Johnny and also he changed the topic by asking “How have you been?” to Johnny.

### b) Silent Pause

#### Data 51

Mark : No but Eric has told me a lot about his life or not a lot but like some stuff about his life. and um: you know

Eric : He thinks I'm a fossil. It's fine.

Mark : No I don't. I have respect. Like (.) you deserve (.) the love you are getting already and more.

Eric :Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. No I appreciate that. But (.) so you've been here for about 10 years (.) um:: Do you still feel (.) Like when I look at you I still think like Wow like young dude. So much more to do (.) like so much more that like potential. But you've also done a lot (.) Right? Do you feel like have you had that moment where you're like, Oh I'm like (.) a senior now//

Mark : //But you know age does not matter to me.

Eric : =Age does not matter. It's about mindset. It's all about

(Episode 15, 00:16:16 – 00:16:59)

In this data, Eric and Mark talk about when they debuted or first appeared on television. In his speech “No I appreciate that. But (.) so you've been here for about 10 years (.) um:: Do you still feel.....”, Eric used silent pause (.) several times with the aim of holding his turn because what he said was quite long and showed Mark to wait for him to finish speaking. Eric pause can also help Mark understand what he said because it was not said quickly or in a hurry.

### c) Lexical Repeats

#### Data 63

Eric : What is it?

Giselle : It's It looks like a sparrow A parrot↑ I don't know.Wait.

Eric : What↑

Giselle : It looks real. Like it really looks real.

Eric : That's not real. But yes. It's a little bird. It's a

little bird. Wow  
 Giselle : Yeah (.) Oh I have to touch it?  
 Eric : It's not real. I promise. It's not real.

(Episode 20, 00:23:06 – 00:23:29)

In the conversation data above, Giselle explained the object of the box she received during a game segment. She mentioned that the object in her box was bird-shaped. Eric responded with "What," which ended with raising intonation (↑) showing surprise. Giselle then showed Eric the object of the box. Eric exclaimed, "It's a little bird. It's a little bird. Wow" indicating his amazement. When Giselle asked permission to hold the object, Eric reassured her by saying, "It's not real. I promise. It's not real." to convince her that the object was not real and to give her the courage to hold it.

#### d) New Start

##### Data 73

Johnny : Well (.) for:: for music uh: there's this DJ called Boys Noise  
 Eric : Boys Noise  
 Johnny : Yeah. He's really cool he makes great sounds I would love to work with him uh: like Calvin Harris of course stuff like that just like that DJ sound  
 Eric :Dude DJ Johnny's gonna happen we're gonna make it a thing  
 Johnny : One day one day  
 Eric : It's gonna be a thing and I'm gonna be there front row just like ((hand up in the air))  
 Johnny : Yes (.) if you're not dancing I'm going to be very disappointed  
 Eric : Don't worry you will not be disappointed  
 Johnny : Okay okay yeah  
 Eric : Let's see we're gonna jump into our games first oh (.) just a few more questions.  
 Johnny : Okay  
 Eric : Here let's see these are these are I think I think you're gonna like these  
 Johnny : Okay, I would like anything honestly  
 Eric : Okay

(Episode 5, 00:26:57 – 00:27:55)

The conversation between Eric and Johnny shows that Johnny wants to collaborate with DJ Boys Noise and Calvin Harris. Then, Eric changed the topic by saying, "Let's see we're gonna jump into our games first," indicating that he wanted to move on to the gaming segment. Johnny responded with "Okay," showing his agreement with the change of topic.

### 4.2.3 Yielding the Turn

#### a) Prompting Strategy

##### Data 1

Eric : Hey everybody. What's up Welcome back to the Daebak Show. I'm joined today by the incredibly talented. The lovely Giselle of Aespa. Give it up!  
Hi  
Giselle : Hello. Hi.  
Eric : Please say hello to all of our viewers and listeners.  
Giselle : Hello. I'm Giselle from aespa.  
Eric : We're so excited to have you. Thank you for joining us.  
Giselle : Thank you for having me.

(Episode 20, 00:01:00 – 00:01:23)

In the data provided, Eric used greetings as prompts during the conversation. This occurred at the start of the segment, with Eric opening the show and welcoming Giselle as a guest. He greeted her with pride and joy by saying “The lovely Giselle of Aespa. Give it up! Hi” and also asked Giselle to greet all listeners and viewers “Please say hello to all of our viewers and listeners.”

Eric did this to receive feedback from Giselle and to help her feel comfortable and less nervous.

#### b) Appealing Strategy

##### Data 97

Eric : Yeah. Well dude I know you're so busy. [I appreciate you coming on] the show. Hanging out with us.  
Taecyeon : [No, no, no] It was so much fun.  
Eric : Yeah. Thank you for being here. If you ever you're always welcome here and um: everybody please be sure to check out Heartbeat and listen to the song that he wrote ( . ) Called, Promise You.

	Right↑
Taeyeon	: No. Just Promise
Eric	: Just Promise. I'm sorry. Y'all go stream Promise. Wait. Can you sing. How does Promise go?
Taeyeon	: The chorus part goes Baby I'll be... Baby I'll be ((Singing))

(Episode 9, 00:52:52 – 00:53:23)

In the data above, the conversation occurs at the end of the segment or closing. Eric thanked and promoted Taeyeon's favorite drama and song. Eric used " Right↑" as a question tag to get Taeyeon to give feedback because Eric doubted whether the song title he mentioned was correct or not.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that turn taking strategies are found in the Daebak Show Season 3 podcast. Three types of strategies were identified in the podcast conversation are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn is the most commonly used strategy with taking over dominating the strategy and the least used strategy is interrupting. Interrupting is a form of offense because it involves cutting off someone before they have finished speaking. However, on the *Daebak Show* Season 3 podcast, interrupting is not a problem because it does not interfere with the speech being delivered by the guest star and the least used strategy is holding the turn with new start dominating the strategy to hold his turn in the conversation.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the conversation on Daebak Show Season 3 flew well. Eric, as the host, used the correct strategy when talking to the guest stars. He knew when to take his turn, hold his turn, and give the guest stars the opportunity to speak.

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