

**TURN-TAKING MECHANISMS IN THE PODCAST BY JAY SHETTY
WITH SELENA GOMEZ ON YOUTUBE**

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled “Turn-Taking Mechanisms in The Podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez on YouTube.” It was aimed to find out the turn-taking mechanisms most frequently used and the turn-taking mechanisms that occur between them. the research question will be answered in an analytical description. This research used the theory of the turn-taking mechanisms proposed by Jacob L. Mey (2001). Mey implements that turn-taking is divided into three mechanisms; Taking the Floor, Holding the Floor, and Yielding the Floor, and each of the mechanisms has its subtypes of the mechanism. The method in this research used the qualitative method. The object of the research is the conversation in the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez which was uploaded on YouTube on November 7th, 2023. The result shows that there are 724 data found in this research. Taking the Floor 261 (Starting up 25 data, taking over 164 data, interrupting 22 data, and overlapping 50 data), Holding the Floor 405 (Filled pause/verbal filler 107 data, silent pause 58 data, lexical repetition 230 data, and new start 10 data), and Yielding the Floor 58 (Prompting 36 data, appealing 16 data, and giving up 6 data). The turn-taking mechanism most frequently used in the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez is Holding the Floor of Lexical Repetition.

Keywords: *turn-taking, conversation analysis, pragmatics, podcast, youtube*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focused on illustrating the main parts of the research introduction, such as the research background, research question, research scope, research objective, and research significance. In the research background, there is a general problem and a specific problem which is the reason the researcher conducted the research. some previous research analysis, and grand theories that were used in this research. the research, question consists of several questions that are formulated from the research problem that has been explained in the background. The research scope is the limitation of the problems found in the research. The research objective consists of the goal that is going to be achieved in this research. last, is research significance focused to explain the benefits of this research both theoretically and practically.

A. Research Background

Technology and its rapid progress help human life and play a very important role in society. Technological developments follow the pattern of people's lives in the aspect of social interaction, which is determined by developments and the types of technology consumed by society (McLuhan,1994) cited in Radika & Setiawati (2020:97). The media is one of the factors that influence society in taking certain actions, which are marked by the emergence of various new media. This makes technological developments increasingly developing in society in the form of online media or social media on the internet (Febriana, 2020) cited in Radika & Setiawati (2020:97). The Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers or *APJII*, states

that internet users in Indonesia in 2022 are reported to reach 210 million people or 77.02 percent of Indonesia's population. Based on these data, the number of internet users in Indonesia is very large, where the presence of the internet and social media makes all information very open and easily accessible (Ummah et al, 2020) cited in Imarshan (2021: 215).

One of them is Podcast, the totality of all Podcasts on the internet contains a high proportion of unscripted, unedited, and user-generated content alongside professionally produced (Tsagkias, 2010:374). Podcasts are one of people's main choices for getting access to information, and entertainment. It can be categorized as audio media which is an alternative to radio, and developing rapidly because it is easily accepted by the public (Imarshan, 2021: 214). According to Phillips (2017) cited in Imarshan (2021: 214) Podcasts are digital audio documents that are produced or distributed online, through various platforms for distribution to the public. The audio document is in digital format and can be accessed directly from the device. Furthermore, in its on-demand nature, listeners can determine for themselves the time and topics they want to listen to, making Podcasts a very flexible media for audio content (Radika & Setiawati, 2020:97). As new episodes of a podcast are created, they are added to the podcast feed and are distributed over the internet (Patterson, 2006; van Gils, 2008) cited in Tsagkias (2010:374).

Nowadays, podcasts are not only audio content but can be listened to and viewed through videos on the YouTube channel. YouTube is a platform that provides podcast content, so users can freely choose the podcast channel they want to watch. It is

becoming an everyday program for almost people around the world. The purpose of YouTube is to give useful information as well as actual and entertaining the audiences. It usually discusses politics, celebrity gossip, and real-life experiences from the guests (Sinaga et al., 2021:92). Besides that, Podcasts on YouTube are usually in the form of conversations and discussions, in which they discuss something that can invite participants into the conversation, whether it be to argue an opinion, disprove information, reply to the conversation, or agree and disagree (Habibi et al., 2020:82). Conversations that are used in can be conveyed by two or more people, they will vary widely and take unplanned turns in content and duration, but they will be well coordinated (Sacks et al., 2015:731). Also, Corps et al., (2018) states, usually predicting speaker responses can be very helpful in preparing appropriate responses to achieve meaningful and fluent turns. A specific element is how the participants manage their turn to speak during a conversation. The basic rule of the conversation is to manage the turn smoothly, and one person says at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker may take up the turn without being selected (Sack et al.,1974) cited in Natalia et al., (2020:56). With YouTube, users could observe and analyze the dynamics of dialogue, including the exchange of turns during conversations.

This attracts the attention of the researcher to analyze the conversations in the podcasts on YouTube. There are so many podcasts that are shown on it with various topics, such as BBC Radio, Wondery, Toronto Star, Jay Shetty Podcast, and many more. The podcasts by Jay Shetty on YouTube is very interesting and one of the many

fascinating Podcasts. According to the London Speaker Bureau Asia (n.d.), Jay Shetty is an influencer with 20 million subscribers, who is famous for his viral wisdom videos in 2016. He is also included in the Forbes 30 under 30 class 2017 as an influencer in the media world (londonspeakerbureauasia.com, 13th May 2023). In the podcasts, he invited so many popular artists from various backgrounds one of them being Selena Gomez. Selena Gomez is one of the popular artists who has a phenomenal story of insecurities about her body. The podcasts video by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez on Jay Shetty's YouTube channel has over two million views on YouTube under the title "Selena Gomez ON: How to Stop Insecurity and Truly Love Yourself to The Core" by Jay Shetty. Through the video they make the discussion such as dealing with the pressure of being a celebrity and the gossip that comes with it, finding self-healing, embracing change, being one with your inner self, and living day by day being content, kind, and full of love. They share feelings of insecurity and how to stop it, then start to love themselves.

This is related to people in Indonesia, survey by Data Indonesia many people feel insecure about whether it feels not beautiful, or not to have an ideal body. The ZAP Beauty Index 2023 report was released by ZAP Clinic and Mark Plus in Dataindonesia.id, there were 50.1% of female respondents felt insecure about their facial skin (dataindonesia.id, 26th May 2023). According to a survey by Yahoo Body Peace Resolution, 94% of young women and 64% of young men have experienced body shaming (Yahoo.com, 10th May 2023). This caused people especially women feel insecure and cannot accept themselves. The video of their main discussion can be

a motivation for some people who feel that way. However, the video is a discussion between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez and there will be a turn of speech that causes overlap or interruption. Based on a linguistic view, this research is relevant to the theory of conversational analysis about the mechanism of turn-taking for deeper analysis.

Turn-taking systems are characterized as adapting to properties of the sorts activities in which they operate; the structure organization of conversation in the turn-taking mechanisms can be studied from the way the conversation participants manage and share turns with their interlocutors (Sacks et al., 2015:696). Enabling conversations consists of turn-constructive units (TCUs) this called local management systems. There are usually syntactic units such as noun phrases, verb phrases, prepositional phrases, and prosodic characteristics such as variations in pitch, pace, and loudness define them. A speaker is generally allocated only one round of construction units, but the length is entirely at the discretion of the speaker (Aisyah, 2021:63). The end of a turn construction unit is the point that allows the interlocutor to change, for example the current speaker becomes the current listener and the current listener becomes the current speaker. It is also known as a Place of Transitional Relevance [TRP]. On the other hand, there are natural breaks in every conversation; the speaker must pause for breath, runs out of things to say, or simply desires their contribution to be finished. All those points in the conversation are places where a natural 'transition', a relay of the right to speak to the next speaker, may occur. Such points are technically called 'transition relevance places', or TRPs (Mey, 1993:217).

Consideration to conduct research is based on several justifications. The first is the closest interaction between speaker and interlocutor during the discussion, it also has to do with how they respond to others. Second, conversation analysis contributes to the study of ongoing interactions between speakers and interlocutors when they are in conversation (Habibi et al., 2020:82). Several research has been conducted related to this research, there are, 1). Agustianto & Putera, (2020) Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used in Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show Interviews. 2) Natalia et al., (2020) Turn-Taking Strategies in Political Debates. 3) Tyas & Pratama (2022) Conversation Analysis: Turn-Taking Analysis on Boy William Podcast Episode 06 in Collaboration with Cinta Laura. 4) Sinaga et al., (2021) Turn-Taking Strategies Analysis in Conversation between President Jokowi and Boy William in Nebeng Boy Youtube Channel. 5) Habibi et al., (2020) Turn-Taking Mata Najwa Talk Show Ragu-Ragu Perpu Episode: A Conversational Analysis.

The available such as previous research confirms strong evidence that the issue of turn-taking remains a concern that needs to be discussed. This research uses Mey (2001) theory as a material for analyzing the data and it is the novelty of this research. Also, the researcher observes how an individual carries out the communication process in a certain period. Strategies such as turn-taking, turn-holding must be operated by the speaker, because within the framework of the conversation, if the conversation is completely one-sided then there must be a "turn", (McDonough and Shaw, 1993: 156) as cited in Samanhudi, (2010:32). In addition, turn-taking mechanisms approach aims to find formulas such as: who gets the turn to speak; what

rules apply to get a turn, give a turn, or dominate the conversation; and what special signals appear in the conversation as markers of speech turn.

B. Research Question

This research addresses the following questions are:

1. What is the turn-taking mechanism frequently most used in the conversation on the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez?
2. How does the turn-taking mechanisms occur in the conversation on the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez?

C. Research Scope

The scope of this research is focused on pragmatics from Yule, (1996) and Levinson (1983). This research is also restricted to conversation analysis from Sacks., et al (1974). The research problem's limitation is the turn-taking mechanisms theory by Jacob L. Mey (2001) in Jay Shetty's podcast with Selena Gomez on YouTube.

D. Research Objective

Based on the question the researcher addresses the following purposes are:

1. to find the turn-taking mechanism frequently most used on the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez
2. to describe how the turn-Taking mechanisms occurs on the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez

E. Research Significant

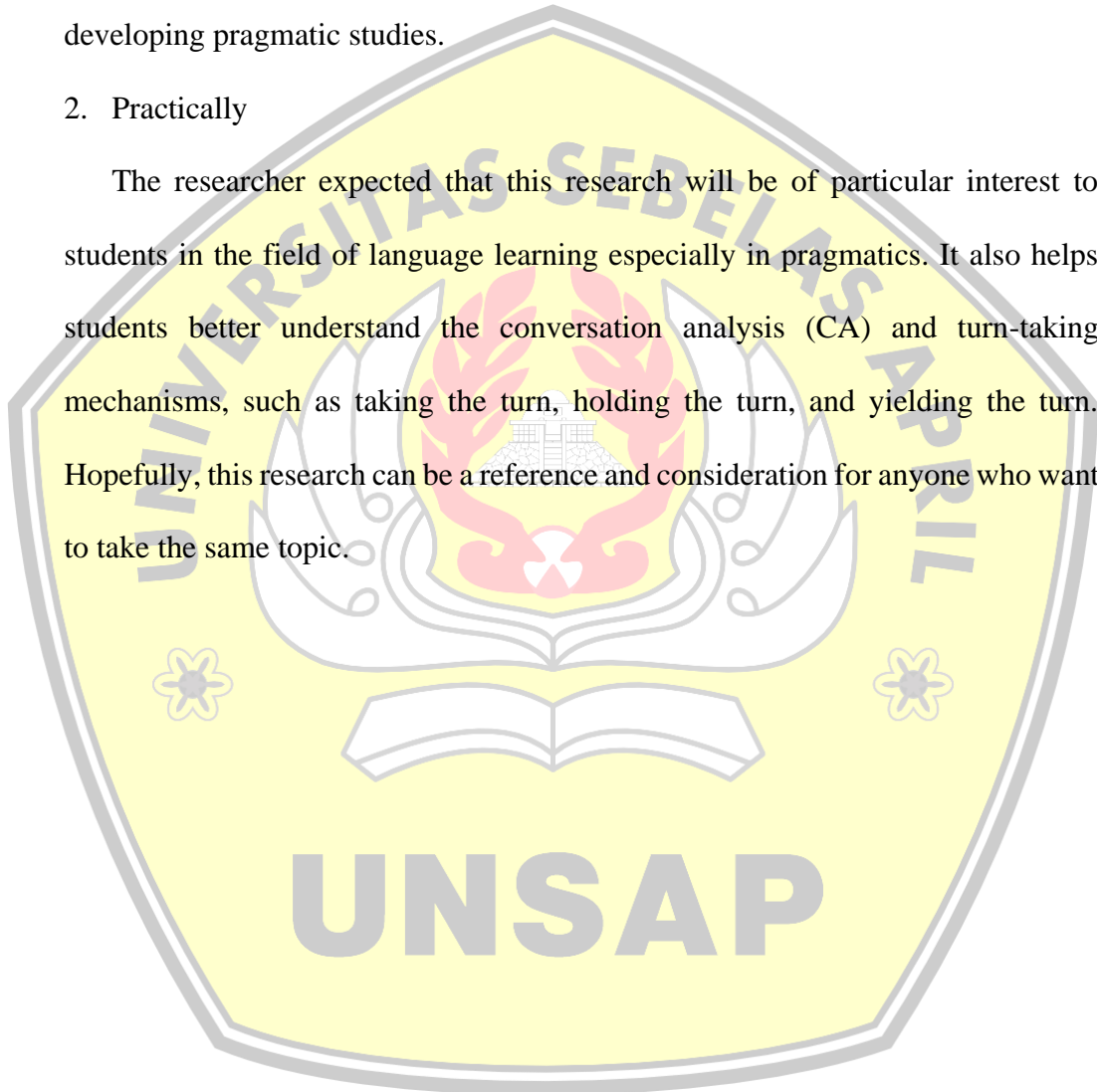
In this research, the researcher expects that:

1. Theoretically

The researcher hope that this research can contribute to enhancing and enriching the study of conversational analysis and turn-taking mechanisms in developing pragmatic studies.

2. Practically

The researcher expected that this research will be of particular interest to students in the field of language learning especially in pragmatics. It also helps students better understand the conversation analysis (CA) and turn-taking mechanisms, such as taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Hopefully, this research can be a reference and consideration for anyone who want to take the same topic.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher describes all the methodologies used in this research paper, such as research design, research objects, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, according to Creswell (2018:259) qualitative method is a type of research that investigates and understands the meaning of self in a number of individuals or groups of people who come from social problems. This method is used because the data were from the conversations on a podcast between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez who discuss the phenomena of social problems such as insecurity and self-love. This research aims to gain a better understanding and detailed information about how the turn-taking mechanism occurs in the conversation between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez and what turn-taking mechanism is most frequently used between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez.

The research method used follows a pragmatic equivalent study and conversation analysis theory. Because the data to be collected comes from process and discussion activities. This means that the research uses a determinant of elements outside of language, namely using a speech partner as a determinant (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13) as cited in Yuliawati, (2009:7). In general, qualitative research can be used for research on people's lives, history, behavior, concepts or phenomena, social problems, and others. Descriptive research is a research method

that seeks to describe and interpret objects (Sukardi, 2003) as cited in Linarwati et al., (2016).

B. Research Object

The object of research is scientific goals to get data with certain purposes and functions about something objectives, valid, and reliable regarding certain variables (Sugiyono, 2014:38). Jay Shetty's podcasts conversation on YouTube are the object of this research which have been converted into text form or script. There is one video that has been selected for analysis, under the title "Selena Gomez ON: How to Stop Insecurity and Truly Love Yourself to The Core" which was published on YouTube on November 7th, 2023 with a duration of 1:37:11 seconds. Data in qualitative research has been shaped as words, phrases, and sentences. The primary data source for this study is the conversation between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez, while secondary data sources are obtained from relevant journals, books, and websites related to the research topic.

C. Data Collection Technique

A final category of qualitative data consists of qualitative audiovisual and digital materials (including social media materials). This data may take the form of photographs, art objects, videotapes, website main pages, e-mails, text messages, social media text, or any form of sound Creswell (2018:263). The data of this research were collected by digital materials and document note-taking. The data collection process involved the following steps:

1. The researcher searched and downloaded the podcast's video.
2. Watched the video conversation between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez.

3. Created a transcript of the conversation between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez's YouTube podcast.

After the data was collected, it was reviewed based on related sources to check the compatibility of the data findings with the theory used. Mey's theory (2001) on turn-taking mechanism, the five previous research, and other related theories from journal articles and books are being utilized in this research.

D. Data Analyzing Technique

The research aims to analyze the collected data through a series of steps for classification and identification. The process involves the following stages:

1. After completing the data collection, the researcher rewatch the video and take the important utterance from the video.
2. Transcribing the classified data and identifying data into the turn-taking mechanism; taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor.
3. Simplified the data with markers on sentences
4. Make a code for the mechanism of turn-taking.
5. Selecting and grouping the data into the mechanism of turn-taking.
6. Make a table of the turn-taking mechanism most frequently used.
7. Describe how the turn-taking mechanism occur in the podcast Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez.
8. Concluding all the data that has been taken.

According to Miles & Huberman (1994:10), there are several techniques for analyzing data:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making clusters, making partitions, and writing memos) (Miles & Huberman, 1994:10). The data reduction in this research were carried out by the following:

- a) The utterance or expression that has been converted into words, phrases, or sentences in the podcast by Jay Shetty with Selena Gomez was selected as the data of this research.
- b) The data were focused on the words, phrases, or sentences and found the types of turn-taking mechanism. For instance: “**You’ve... you’ve** probably forgotten this but, at least for me...” this is Holding the Floor of Lexical Repetition signed with **HTF-LR**.
- c) To simplify data, the researcher provided markers and highlight the words, conjunction, or sentences in analyzing process. For instance, the symbol (//) was used for interruptions, the symbol ([]) for overlaps, the symbol (.) for small pauses, the symbol of (↑↓) for rise or fall for the intonation (Forrester, 2002) cited in Habibi et al, (2020:85). Researcher also took the codes for the three speakers who produced the utterances on the podcast, such as Jay Shetty (**JS**), Selena Gomez (**SG**), and Mandy Cornett or Selena’s mother (**S’M**). Last, make the codes for the mechanism of turn-taking, such as Taking

the Floor of Starting Up (**TTF-SU**), Taking the Floor of Taking Over (**TTF-TO**), Taking the Floor of Interruption (**TTF-I**), and Taking the Floor of Overlapping (**TTF-O**). Holding the Floor of Filled Pause or Verbal Filler (**HTF-FP/VF**), Holding the Floor of Silent Pause (**HTF-SP**), Holding the Floor of Lexical Repetition (**HTF-LR**), and Holding the Floor of New Start (**HTF-NS**). Yielding the Floor of Prompting (**YTF-P**), Yielding the Floor of Appealing (**YTF-A**) and Yielding the Floor of Giving Up (**YTF-GU**) (Sriwahyuni, 2021:41-41). Here is the example of the conversation between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez:

JS: *You've... you've probably forgotten this, but at least for me* (**HTF-LR**)

SG: *//Nope God, here we go* (**TTF-I**)

JS: (laughing) *Okay so uh* (**HTF-FP/VF**) you'd come over dinner

SG: *ehem* (**TTF-TO**)

d) The data abstracted and transformed into the table of data analysis.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles & Huberman, 1994: 11). The better data display is the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of various types of matrices, graphics, networks, and charts. All of it

is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form.

In this research the data was display into the description, and it was explained the event of the conversation, then classified into the mechanism of turn-taking for answer the research question number one. On the other hand, the others data was display by the table, here are the example:

Table 3.1 Analysis of The Types of Turn-Taking Mechanism

Type of Mechanism	Sub Type of Mechanism	Amount	Percentage $\frac{x}{n} \times 100\% = P$
Taking the Floor (TTF)	Starting up (SO)	...	...
	Taking Over (TO)	...	...
	Interrupting (I)	...	...
	Overlapping (O)	...	...
Total		...	...
Holding The Floor (HTF)	Filled Pause or Verbal Filler (FP/VP)	...	...
	Silent Pause (SP)	...	...
	Lexical Repetition (LR)	...	...

	New Start (NS)	...	...
Total		...	...
Yielding The Floor (YTF)	Prompting (P)	...	...
	Appealing (A)	...	...
	Giving Up (GU)	...	...
Total		...	...
Total Number		...	...

Table 3.2 Analysis of The Data Found in Turn-Taking Mechanism

Taking The Floor		
Type of Mechanism	Time	The Data Found
(SU)
(TO)
(I)
(O)
Holding The Floor		
Type of Mechanism	Time	The Data Found
(FP/VF)

(SP)	...	...
(LR)	...	...
(NS)	...	...
Yielding The Floor		
Type of Mechanism	Time	The Data Found
(P)	...	...
(A)	...	...
(GU)	...	...

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994: 11) conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. While researchers may draw tentative conclusions during data collection, a comprehensive and accountable conclusion must be supported by thorough verification of the data. The final conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable.

E. Data Validity

Qualitative validity means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures, whereas qualitative reliability indicates that the researcher's approach is consistent across different researchers and among different projects (Gibbs, 2007) cited in Creswell (2018: 274). Validity is one of the

strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account (Creswell & Miller, 2000).

According to Creswell (2018:274), there are procedural perspectives that are recommended for researchers to identify and discuss one or more strategies available to check the accuracy of the findings. There are eight primary strategies:

1. Triangulate different data sources by examining evidence from the sources and using it to build a coherent justification for themes.
2. Use member checking to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings by taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they are accurate.
3. Use a rich, thick description to convey the findings. This description may transport readers to the setting and give the discussion an element of shared experiences.
4. Clarify the bias the researcher brings to the study. This self-reflection creates an open and honest narrative that will resonate well with readers.
5. Present negative or discrepant information that runs counter to the themes. Because real life is composed of different perspectives that do not always coalesce, discussing contrary information adds to the credibility of an account.
6. Spend prolonged time in the field. In this way, the researcher develops an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under study and can convey

detail about the site and the people that lends credibility to the narrative account.

7. Use peer debriefing to enhance the accuracy of the account. This process involves locating a person (a peer debriefer) who reviews and asks questions about the qualitative study so that the account will resonate with people other than the researcher.
8. Use an external auditor to review the entire project. As distinct from a peer debriefer, this auditor is not familiar with the researcher or the project and can provide an objective assessment of the project throughout the process of research or after the study.

Based on the eight procedural perspectives above, this research used the four points strategies such as, use member checking with the classmate, use a rich supported with Mey's theory and five previous research, peer debriefing and external auditor that was conducted by first supervisor and second supervisor during the guidance. Moreover, to validate the data, the researcher took the study literature, seriously reading and checking the data all the time and took advice from the supervisor.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the result shows that conclusion can be drawn to answer the research problems. The turn-taking mechanism theory based on Mey (2001) divided into three: first is Taking the Floor; second is Holding the Floor; and third is Yielding the Floor. Each mechanism has their own sub types, there are 11 sub types of turn-taking mechanism; (1) Taking the Floor-Starting Up (TTF-SU), (2) Taking the Floor-Taking Over (TTF-O), (3) Taking the Floor-interrupting (TTF-I), (4) Taking the Floor-Overlapping (TTF-O), (5) Holding the Floor-Filled Pause/Verbal Filler (HTF-FP/VF), (6) Holding the Floor-Silent Pause (HTF-SP), (7) Holding the Floor-Lexical Repetition (HTF-LR), (8) Holding the Floor-New Start (HTF-NS), (9) Yielding the Floor-Prompting (YTF-P), (10) Yielding the Floor-Appealing (YTF-A), (11) Yielding the Floor-Giving Up (YTF-GU).

In this research, found 724 data from the conversation in the podcast between Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez. Those are:

1. Taking the Floor-Starting Up (TTF-SU) found 25 data
2. Taking the Floor-Taking Over (TTF-O) found 164 data
3. Taking the Floor-interrupting (TTF-I) found 22 data
4. Taking the Floor-Overlapping (TTF-O) found 50 data
5. Holding the Floor-Filled Pause/Verbal Filler (HTF-FP/VF) found 107 data

6. Holding the Floor-Silent Pause (HTF-SP) found 58 data
7. Holding the Floor-Lexical Repetition (HTF-LR) found 230 data
8. Holding the Floor-New Start (HTF-NS) found 10 data
9. Yielding the Floor-Prompting (YTF-P) found 36 data
10. Yielding the Floor-Appealing (YTF-A) found 16 data
11. Yielding the Floor-Giving Up (YTF-GU) found 6 data

The most frequently used of turn-taking mechanism by Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez is the Holding the Floor – Lexical Repetition (HTF-LR). Sometimes, it is caused by the speaker and interlocutor keeps their floor to continue the conversation, usually in holding the floor speaker and interlocutor used the lexical repetition, silent pause, or verbal filler, because they do not want their floor taken by others. From the analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the conversation in podcast by Jay Shetty and Selena Gomez interaction goes well. Although sometimes was chaotic because of overlapping after Selana's Mother came, but the conversation so far still be conveyed.

B. Recommendations

Based on the conclusion above, the following suggestion could be; turn-taking can be happened in everywhere and it usually in our environment, both formal and informal. Also, turn-taking can be happened in only two or three participants. There some suggestions to those who will take the similar analysis in the same field such as pragmatics and conversation analysis, especially in turn-taking mechanism. It is better to understanding more about conversation analysis and the

turn-taking mechanism itself. Furthermore, they also can take the analysis about turn-taking in the gender identity, such as what kind of turn-taking mechanism most used between men and women. The researcher hopes this research can makes the other student interest in the pragmatics field, especially learning about conversation analysis. Because, in the conversation analysis we can learn how to give someone chance to speak, how to speak well each other, and can respect someone's opinion.



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