



TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES AND CO-CONSTRUCTION POPULAR YOUTUBER IDENTITIES : A CASE STUDY OF DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST

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Abstract: This study explores turn-taking strategies and the co-construction of popular YouTuber identities in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. It applies a qualitative ethnomethodological approach using Stentorm's theory about turn taking and Allan Bell's theory about audience design, to identify turn-taking strategies and understand how identities are co-constructed by the host and guests. Through an analysis of Stenström's turn-taking theory, three strategies are identified: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Each strategy involves specific techniques, such as starting up, taking over, interrupting, prompting, appealing, and giving up. The co-construction of identities is examined through language usage, nonverbal cues, topic discussions, and interactive responses. Participants' language choices, styles, vocabulary, and arguments reflect their individual identities. Non-linguistic signals, such as body movements and facial expressions, provide insights into emotions and attitudes. The selection of discussion topics influences the construction of identities. The interactive responses, including verbal reactions, questions, justifications, and counterarguments, contribute to identity co-construction. By examining 20 sample of data, it reveals the dynamic nature of conversation and audience engagement.

Keywords: *Turn-taking, Co-construction Identities, Podcast, Deddy Corbuzier.*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are inherently social and have a natural inclination to connect with others and gather information from their environment. Communication serves as a means for people to develop knowledge through various channels such as spoken, written, body language, and symbolic forms. Fatmawati et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of communication in building relationships with others, specifically through conversations involving two or more individuals. Conversation is characterized as interactive and spontaneous communication that adheres to rules of politeness and ceremonies (Kato, 2000). The main objective of conversation is often to take turns speaking, where participants contribute to the topic by responding to the previous speaker (Coulthard, 1985).

Conversation analysis examines the organization of talk in social settings, interpreting talk as the systematic analysis of everyday human interaction (Hutchby & Woffitt, 1998). Speakers' utterances shape the type of response expected, and participants take turns during their interactions (Cutting, 2002). Turn-taking is a key aspect of conversation, involving strategies such as taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn involves starting up, taking over, or interrupting, while holding the turn occurs when the

speaker continues talking, and yielding the turn involves giving the opportunity to other speakers. Turn-taking norms may vary across cultures and settings but generally involve respecting the current speaker's turn and waiting for an appropriate moment to speak. Turn-taking facilitates co-construction, enabling participants to contribute to the conversation in an organized manner (Stenström, 1994).

Co-construction, an integral part of turn-taking, is a collaborative process where speakers jointly create meaning and establish shared understanding (Aakhus & Jackson, 2001). Participants employ practices such as overlap, pause, and turn-repair to manage transitions between turns and construct a coherent conversation (Schegloff, 1968). Co-construction involves active listening, acknowledging others' perspectives, and building on ideas, playing a crucial role in relationship-building, conflict management, and shared meaning creation. Effective turn-taking is essential for successful co-construction, allowing speakers to contribute to the conversation without interrupting or talking over each other.

In today's digital age, various sources offer opportunities to study conversation dynamics and turn-taking strategies, including daily conversations, television talk-shows, radio broadcasts, and the increasingly popular medium of YouTube. YouTube provides a video-sharing service with a wide range of content, including podcasts. Podcasts initially emerged as downloadable audio files for repeated listening, differing from traditional radio broadcasts. They have gained popularity across different categories, serving as platforms for news, science, and knowledge sharing. Indonesian content creators have increasingly shifted from YouTube videos to producing podcasts, engaging in intimate and conversational discussions on various topics. The Deddy Corbuzier podcast, hosted by Deddy Corbuzier, a mentalist, presenter, actor, and YouTuber, stands out as one of the most popular podcasts in Indonesia. The podcast features diverse guest stars from different professions and showcases Deddy Corbuzier's effective communication techniques, particularly in turn-taking and co-construction.

The study aims to analyze and explore the turn-taking strategies and co-construction used by the hosts and guests in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast content. Understanding these strategies and their functions can provide insights into effective turn-taking and co-construction, enabling readers to apply these techniques in their everyday conversations.

Previous studies have explored turn-taking strategies in various contexts. For example, Manisha (2011) examined turn-taking strategies in a television interview program called *Today's Dialogue*, finding that participants employed techniques such as selecting another speaker or choosing themselves to take the next turn. Jufadri (2018) analyzed turn-taking strategies between David Beckham and the host in a "Google" talk show, with yielding the turn being the most dominant strategy. Fathimiyah (2016) investigated turn-taking strategies in a political interview between Donald Trump and Chris Matthew, highlighting contradictions with Stenstrom's theory. Although the previous studies utilized descriptive qualitative methods, there are differences in terms of the research object and approach. Unlike the previous studies, this study focus on analyzing turn-taking strategies and how co-construction occurred in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast, using a qualitative method with an ethnomethodology approach. Moreover, this study addresses distinct problem statements and aims to provide new insights that have not been explored in previous studies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study utilized a qualitative ethnomethodology approach, which focuses on understanding social practices and meaning-making methods used in everyday life. The study specifically examines the turn-taking strategies and co-construction of popular YouTuber identities in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The data for this research consists of the conversations between Deddy Corbuzier and his guests in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast. The main sources of data are selected videos from Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast on YouTube, featuring different titles

and guest stars. The first video, entitled "*Debat Keras Ustad Khalid Basalamah Di Usir dari Indonesia?*" in English "*The Loud Debate of Sheikh Khalid Basalamah was Expelled from Indonesia?*" and the second video entitled "*Pak Luhut Jangan Marah Ya.. Mau Nanya Nih!!*" in English "*Mr. Luhut, please don't be angry, I have a question!!*", These videos were chosen because they involve well-known figures from various fields and showcase the process of turn-taking and co-construction in the conversations.

There were some steps in collecting the data, the first step start by download the videos from YouTube and watch them multiple times to capture the utterances in detail. Second, create a detailed script of the conversation. Third, checked and classified to identify the specific turn-taking strategies used by the host and guest, and how co-construction occurred. The data analysis process begins with transcribing the video content, converting spoken words into written form for further analysis. A conversational analysis will be conducted to identify the various turn-taking strategies employed by the participants in the podcast, using Stenstorm's turn-taking strategy theory. Additionally, an ethnomethodological approach will be applied to explore how these strategies contribute to the co-construction of identities in the conversation. And last makes a conclusion after analysing the whole data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the writer presents explanations about type of turn taking that occurred in the podcast "Deddy Corbuzier Podcast" and How do the host and guest co-construct their identity in the podcast. The data is taken from the two episode of "Deddy Corbuzier Podcast" podcast video that consist of 20 collected dialog that become the sample of data that the researcher wanted to discuss in the discussion.

Turn-taking Strategies in Youtubers Talks

1. Taking the Turn

a) Starting up strategies

The two excerpts from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast demonstrate different types of starting up strategies in turn-taking.

DC : Ustadz khalid basalamah ini saya jujur boleh ustad, saya enggak suka kalau ustad ke sini. (T1)

(Sheikh Khalid Basalamah, honestly, I don't like it when you come here.)

DC : Jadi langsung nih ustad kan aaa kita udah berapa kali ketemu juga gitu ya terus bahkan anda lagi diserang habis lah gitu ya lagi ya gitu lah tahu sendiri lah contoh sendiri. (T5)

(So, Sheikh, aaa we've met several times before, and even now you are under attack, so to speak, you know what I mean.)

In the first excerpt, the host used a combination of clean start and hesitant start strategies. In Turn 1, Deddy Corbuzier initiated the conversation with a clean start by expressing his personal opinion, "Ustadz Khalid Basalamah ini saya jujur boleh ustad, saya enggak suka kalau ustad ke sini" (Sheikh Khalid Basalamah, honestly, I don't like it when you come here). This statement aimed to evoke a surprised reaction from the guest and set the tone for the conversation. In Turn 5, Deddy Corbuzier employed a hesitant start by using the filler word "aaa" before getting into the main discussion. This hesitation indicated that the topic might be sensitive or challenging to address, allowing Deddy Corbuzier to gather his thoughts and choose his words carefully.

DC : **Jadi saya punya cerita lucu dulu, awal-awalnya saya pengen mengundang pak luhut, lalu ketika pak luhut bilang iya saya sesak napas langsung pak bukan covid, saya serem (tertawa) (T1)**

(So, I have a funny story. At first, I wanted to invite Mr. Luhut, and when Mr. Luhut said yes, I couldn't breathe. I mean, not because of COVID, I was just scared (laughs).)

On the other hand, in the second excerpt, clean start was the predominant starting up strategy used by Deddy Corbuzier. In Turn 1, he began the conversation with a humorous anecdote, "Jadi saya punya cerita lucu dulu, awal-awalnya saya pengen mengundang pak luhut" (So, I have a funny story. At first, I wanted to invite Mr. Luhut). This clean start aimed to engage the guest and create a light-hearted atmosphere. In Turn 5, Deddy Corbuzier again used a clean start by expressing his gratitude and welcoming the guest, "Anyway its an honor for me. Thank you very much for coming" to establish a positive and respectful tone for the conversation.

The comparison between these two starting up strategies highlights the versatility of Deddy Corbuzier as a host. He adapts his approach depending on the context and guest, employing a hesitant start when dealing with potentially sensitive topics and using clean start to create an engaging and respectful atmosphere. Both strategies serve to capture the guest's attention and set the stage for a meaningful conversation.

b) Taking over strategies

The two taking over strategies, "uptake" and "link," demonstrate distinct approaches used by the participants in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast to continue and direct the conversation. Here are some of the example that occurred in the podcast:

KB : **Baik** alhamdulillah wassala tuwassala mu ala rasulillah.
(Okay, All praise be to Allah)

KB : **Oh** sama sekali itu terlalu kerdil pemikiran Seperti itu. (T8)
(Oh, absolutely not. That kind of thinking is too narrow-minded.)

DC : **Jadi anda menjawab itu sebagai seorang dai yang pada saat itu ada di sana ?**
(T11)

(So, when you answered as a da'i who was present at that time?)

DC : **Tapi** anda anda diserang dengan kata kata bahwa ini lagu adalah lagu wajib, kalau tidak mau ikuti kewajiban yang ada di sekolah atau di bangsa dan negara ini keluar saja dari negara ini. (T13)

(But you were attacked with statements saying that this song is mandatory, and if you don't want to fulfill the obligations in school or in this nation, you should leave the country)

In this example, the guest star (Khalid Basalamah) frequently utilized the "uptake" strategy when taking over the turn. By using words like "okay" and "oh" at the beginning of his responses (Turn 6 and Turn 8), he signaled that he understood and acknowledged the host's previous statements. This technique allowed him to seamlessly continue the conversation, building upon the points made by the host. The "uptake" strategy used by Khalid Basalamah exhibited his attentiveness and engagement in the discussion, ensuring a smooth flow of ideas.

LB : **Nah**, jadi saya bilang kalau anda yang salah atau saya saja yang salah akibat saya kena. Its Oke,....(T12)

(So, what I'm saying is, if you or I make a mistake and it affects me, it's okay.....)

DC : **Tapi** memang bicara ekonomi penting pak ? (T13)

(But talking about the economy is important, right, sir?)

LB : **Ya**, bahkan kalau anda sebagai pemimpin sudah ada begitu. Anda harus loyal kepada sistem. (T20)

(Yes, even if you are a leader, it's like that. You have to be loyal to the system.)

On the other hand, the host (Deddy Corbuzier) employed the "link" technique more frequently in the Podcast. In Turn 13, he used the word "tapi" (but) as a link to introduce a contrasting viewpoint, initiating a new line of discussion. This technique allowed him to challenge the guest's previous explanation and redirect the conversation towards a different angle. By using "link," Deddy Corbuzier introduced variations in the conversation, encouraging deeper exploration of the topics being discussed. Additionally, in the example, the guest star (Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan) used the "uptake" technique with the word "Nah" to follow up on the host's argument and provide his perspective. In Turn 20, he responded to the host's question with an "uptake" strategy, expressing his agreement and further elaborating on the topic.

The difference between the "uptake" and "link" strategies lies in their purpose and usage. The "uptake" strategy emphasizes responsiveness, understanding, and continuity, as seen in Khalid Basalamah's frequent use. On the other hand, the "link" strategy employed by Deddy Corbuzier introduces new perspectives, contrasts, and redirection to stimulate a diverse and engaging conversation. These diverse taking over strategies contribute to the richness of the discussions in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast, creating a dynamic and thought-provoking environment for the participants and the audience alike.

c) Interrupting Strategies

The two interrupting strategies, "meta comment" and "alert," represent different approaches used by the host, Deddy Corbuzier, to manage and guide the conversation in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast.

DC : **Ustad maaf ya boleh nggak saya bertanya begini**, mungkin enggak sih? Pertanyaan pertanyaan kepada anda tuh kadang kadang pertanyaan jebakan. (T32)

(Sheikh, I apologize, can I ask this? Maybe it's not appropriate? Sometimes the questions directed at you can be trap questions.)

In this example, Deddy Corbuzier employed the "meta comment" interrupting strategy. Before asking his question, he offered a meta-comment by apologizing and seeking permission from the guest star, Khalid Basalamah. By stating, "Ustad maaf ya boleh nggak saya bertanya begini, mungkin enggak sih? Pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada anda tuh kadang-kadang pertanyaan jebakan" (Sheikh, I apologize, can I ask this? Maybe it's not appropriate? Sometimes the questions directed at you can be trap questions) (T32), Deddy Corbuzier demonstrated his awareness of the sensitivity of the question and potential pitfalls. This approach allowed him to address any potential discomfort and obtain consent before proceeding with his inquiry. The "meta comment" strategy was used to show respect to the guest and maintain a considerate and respectful atmosphere during the conversation.

DC : **Tunggu Tunggu, pak ini menarik**, Banyak intelektual sebagai pemimpin tidak memberikan contoh yang baik. ? (T19)

(Wait, wait, sir, this is interesting. Many intellectuals as leaders do not set a good example?)

Meanwhile, in his podcast with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Deddy Corbuzier employed the "alert" interrupting strategy. In Turn 19 (T19), he interrupted the guest star, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, by exclaiming, "Tunggu Tunggu, pak ini menarik" (Wait, wait, sir, this is interesting). The "alert" strategy was used to express enthusiasm and interest in the guest's statement about intellectuals as leaders who do not set a good example. Deddy Corbuzier's interjection was intended to draw attention to the intriguing nature of the topic and indicate that it deserved further exploration and discussion.

The difference between the two interrupting strategies lies in their purposes and effects on the conversation. The "meta comment" strategy serves to acknowledge potential sensitivities, seek consent, and ensure a respectful and inclusive discussion environment. On the other hand, the "alert" strategy emphasizes excitement and appreciation for the ideas presented, encouraging the guest to delve deeper into the topic. By employing these different interrupting strategies, Deddy Corbuzier effectively manages the flow and dynamics of the conversation, fostering engaging and respectful interactions with his guest stars.

2. Holding the Turn

The holding the turn strategies used in the conversations exhibit different techniques employed by the speakers to maintain control of the conversation and express their thoughts effectively.

DC : ...yang pertama nih ustadz kemarin mengatakan ada nih, ada video orang ngomong tentang ustad tapi saya nggak usah sebut ya, udah di situ dikatakan bahwa ustadz mengatakan enggak usah nyanyi lagu **Indonesia raya...** nah ini kan dilema, Indonesia Raya ini lagu wajib lagu kebangsaan, anda mengatakan gak usah nyanyi malah dibilang mengatakan bacanya Qur'an al-falah, al-falah itu **kan...** Mengusir bisikan setan kok disamakan dengan lagu **Indonesia raya ? ...** anda langsung tuh kadrun.(tertawa), Gimana nih ustadz ? (T5)

(...So the first thing, Syeikh, is that yesterday you mentioned there was a video circulating about you. I won't mention it here, but it was said that you advised against singing Indonesia Raya... Now this is a dilemma, Indonesia Raya is the national anthem, and you said not to sing it but instead to recite it like al-Falah, which means... how can chasing away the whispers of Satan be equated with singing the national anthem? ... You were immediately labeled a Kadrun (pejorative term for Muslim hardliner). (laughing) What do you say about this, Syeikh?)

DC : **Artinya artinya** kalau dia tidak mau baca Alquran pada saat itu ya, kita bicaranya di saat itu ya kita harus bisa ngerti gitu ya udah enggak usah baca dulu gitu. (T17)

(It means, it means if the child doesn't want to read the Quran at that moment, we should understand and not insist on reading it.)

In this example, the host, Deddy Corbuzier, employed the "silent pause" holding the turn strategy in Turn 5 (T5). The silent pause occurred three times in this turn after specific words. This strategy allowed Deddy Corbuzier to retain the floor and continue speaking without interruption. By using the silent pause, he indicated that he had more to say and wanted to express his thoughts fully without being interrupted. Beside silent pause, Deddy Corbuzier utilized "lexical repetition" as a holding the turn strategy in Turn 17 (T17). He repeated the phrase "Artinya artinya" (it means, it means) to give himself more time to think about the continuation of his sentence. This technique allowed Deddy Corbuzier to hold the turn while he gathered his thoughts and provided a smoother flow in the conversation.

LB : Lah justru itu katanya rakyat ekonomi rakyat kecil, tapi kan orang selalu kaitkan bahwa tidak berani membuat keputusan karena **tidak...** Presiden tuh minta kita bicara supaya **anu** seperti itu saya terkait berimbang, equilibrium nya di mana ? Itu enggak mudah ya (T14)

(Well, actually, they say it's about the people, the small economy of the people. But people always associate it with not being able to make decisions because it doesn't... The president asks us to talk so that it becomes like that, I'm related to balance, where is the equilibrium? It's not easy, you know.)

In this example, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan employed two holding the turn strategies. Firstly, he used "filled pauses" and "verbal fillers" in Turn 6 (T6) and Turn 14 (T14) to give himself time to think and express his ideas more effectively. These verbal fillers, such as "Apa ya?" and "Anu," allowed him to maintain the floor while he searched for the right words or phrases. Secondly, an "overlap" occurred in Turn 7 (T7) when Deddy Corbuzier responded with "Melawan..." while Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan was using filled pauses and verbal fillers. This indicated that Deddy Corbuzier was following the conversation closely and showing agreement with the guest's statements.

The differences in these holding the turn strategies lie in their implementation and effects on the conversation. Silent pauses and lexical repetition are used by the speakers to maintain control of the conversation and continue speaking without interruption. On the other hand, filled pauses, verbal fillers, and overlaps are utilized to give the speakers time to gather their thoughts and express their ideas more clearly and effectively. Each strategy serves to facilitate the flow and coherence of the conversation, ensuring a smooth and engaging exchange of ideas between the participants.

3. Yielding the Turn

a) Prompting strategies

The yielding the turn strategies using prompting techniques found in both podcast and oftenly used by the host to elicit further responses from the conversation partner.

DC : **haknya dia ? (T51)**
(Their right?)

DC : **kenapa? Kenapa tidak pernah? (T53)**
(Why? Why have you never done that?)

DC : **Di sana saja selesainya.? (T55)**
(That's where it ends?)

In this example, Deddy Corbuzier employed prompting strategies after Khalid Basalamah's statement about personal rights in Turn 50 (T50). Deddy Corbuzier used short questions such as "haknya dia?" (Their right?) in Turn 51 (T51), "kenapa? Kenapa tidak pernah?" (Why? Why have you never done that?) in Turn 53 (T53), and "Di sana saja selesainya.?" (That's where it ends?) in Turn 55 (T55). These prompting questions aimed to encourage Khalid Basalamah to provide more detailed explanations and elaborations on his beliefs and opinions. The goal was to delve deeper into the topic and generate further discussion on the matter.

DC : **kenapa enggak Jakarta lockdown ? beres pak. (T62)**
(Why not just lock down Jakarta? Problem solved, sir)

Similarly, in the podcast with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Deddy Corbuzier employed a yielding strategy by asking a question, "kenapa enggak Jakarta lockdown? beres pak." (Why not just lock down Jakarta? Problem solved, sir) in Turn 62. In this case, the question served as a prompt for Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan to respond with an explanation or justification for not implementing a lockdown in Jakarta. The question was concise and directly addressed the core issue, aiming to elicit a clear and specific response from the guest.

In both instances, the host used prompting techniques as part of their yielding the turn strategies to facilitate a more in-depth discussion on the topics at hand. By using questions, they invited their conversation partners to provide more information, express their views, and engage in a meaningful exchange of ideas. These strategies not only helped maintain a smooth flow of conversation but also encouraged active participation from both parties, leading to a more informative and dynamic exchange of thoughts and perspectives.

b) Appealing strategies

The yielding the turn strategies using appealing technique was used to confirm or gain agreement from the conversation partner.

DC : Oh berarti anda mendukung negara demokrasi berpikir demokrasi. Hanya saja ustadz menyampaikan apa yang anda tahu di pendidikan yang anda dapatkan **gitu ya berarti udtadz ya? (T57)**

(So, you support democracy and think democratically. It's just that as an ustadz, you convey what you know based on your education, right?)

In this example, Deddy Corbuzier employed the appealing technique by asking a question and ending it with the word "ya?" (right?) in Turn 57 (T57). The question, "Oh berarti anda mendukung negara demokrasi berpikir demokrasi. Hanya saja ustadz menyampaikan apa yang anda tahu di pendidikan yang anda dapatkan gitu ya berarti udtadz ya?" (So, you support democracy and think democratically. It's just that as an ustadz, you convey what you know based on your education, right?), was designed to seek confirmation and agreement from Khalid Basalamah regarding his stance on democracy and how he conveys his knowledge as an ustadz. This technique allowed Deddy Corbuzier to invite Khalid Basalamah's support for his argument and encourage further discussion on the topic.

DC : Berarti ini hal ini bukan konspirasi ya ?. **(T86)**
(So, this is not a conspiracy, right?)

LB : Enggak, I don't know atau apa **(T87)**
(No, I don't know, or maybe...)

Similarly, in his podcast with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Deddy Corbuzier again used the yielding the turn strategy with the appealing technique in Turn 86 (T86). When he asked, "Berarti ini hal ini bukan konspirasi ya?" (So, this is not a conspiracy, right?), he ended the question with the word "ya?" (right) to prompt Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan for confirmation or agreement. In response, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan stated, "Enggak, I don't know atau apa" (No, I don't know, or maybe...), indicating uncertainty or lack of a definite answer. This technique allowed Deddy Corbuzier to seek clarification or encourage Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan to provide more insights into the topic.

In both instances, the host used the appealing technique as part of their yielding the turn strategies to establish a common ground, ensure understanding, or gain agreement from their conversation partners. By using questions that ended with the word "ya?" (right), they invited

their interlocutors to confirm or validate their statements, thus fostering an open and engaging discussion. This strategy not only helped maintain a smooth flow of conversation but also encouraged active participation and collaboration between the speakers, leading to a more constructive exchange of ideas and perspectives.

c) Giving-up strategies

The use of the Giving up technique in this example is an interesting aspect of the conversation.

LB : it work it works, it works work. Nah dia bikin sekarang dibikin oleh si anu pak erick ngerjain itu kan paten salahnya apa untuk orang yang ringan ya ringan ringan kasih itu artinya masih saturasi oksigennya 95 mungkin kurang kurang sedikit. Terus apa namanya? **Belum apa paru parunya tidak... Kenapa? (T126)**

(It works, it works, it works. Now, it's being produced by someone, Mr. Erick is working on it. The patent, what's wrong with giving it to those who have mild symptoms? It means their oxygen saturation is still around 95, maybe a bit lower. So why not? Why not the lungs... Why?)

The guest star, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, used this technique in Turn 126 (T126) when he encountered difficulty continuing his sentence. During his turn, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan faced a momentary pause or hesitation after saying, "not even the lungs." This pause indicated that he was struggling to articulate his thoughts or find the right words to express his ideas. Sensing this, the host, Deddy Corbuzier, picked up on the signal and made a gesture as if he wanted to take his turn, indicating that he was ready to speak. However, instead of fully yielding the turn to Deddy Corbuzier, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan used the Giving up technique by asking a question: "why?" He employed this strategy to prompt Deddy Corbuzier to respond to his question, allowing him to gather his thoughts and continue the conversation smoothly. By using the question "why?" Luhut Binsar Panjaitan not only redirected the conversation back to his intended topic but also invited Deddy Corbuzier to provide insights or further information, perhaps hoping that Deddy Corbuzier's response would assist him in continuing his sentence.

The Giving up technique showcased Luhut Binsar Panjaitan's adaptability in the conversation. Instead of fully yielding the turn to the host or falling silent, he found a way to maintain his involvement in the discussion while seeking support or assistance from Deddy Corbuzier. This approach helped in keeping the conversation engaging and dynamic, allowing both participants to actively contribute their ideas and perspectives. It also demonstrated how speakers in a conversation may encounter moments of hesitation or difficulty expressing their thoughts, and through techniques like the Giving up technique, they can navigate these situations effectively without disengaging from the dialogue.

From all the study results above, it turns out that the type of turn taking strategy was found in the podcast and this is related to the stenstorm theory stated.

The Co-Construction of Identities Among Participants

The co-construction of identities in both podcast episodes with Khalid Basalamah and Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan shares some similarities, but also exhibits distinct differences.

Similarities:

Language Use: In both podcast episodes, the language choices made by the host and the guest stars played a significant role in co-constructing their identities. Both Deddy Corbuzier and the guest stars used language to signal their social position, expertise, and status. The guest stars often employed formal and professional language, reflecting their authority and knowledge in

their respective fields. Deddy Corbuzier, as the host, used assertive language and technical terms to showcase his understanding and expertise in the topics discussed.

Nonverbal Cues: Both Deddy Corbuzier and the guest stars utilized nonverbal cues to strengthen their identities. Deddy Corbuzier's animated facial expressions and dynamic body language highlighted his charismatic and energetic personality as a host. The guest stars, on the other hand, demonstrated confidence and authority through strong eye contact and controlled hand movements.

Topic Influence: The topics discussed in both episodes played a crucial role in shaping the co-construction of identities. In both cases, the guest stars' expertise and experiences in their respective fields were highlighted through their responses and explanations. Deddy Corbuzier's role as a host allowed him to engage with the guest stars on these topics, thus contributing to the co-construction of their identities.

Differences:

Language Style: One of the key differences lies in the language style used by Deddy Corbuzier in each episode. In the episode with Khalid Basalamah, Deddy Corbuzier used more polite and respectful language, recognizing Khalid Basalamah's religious status and authority. However, in the episode with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Deddy Corbuzier maintained a more assertive and challenging language style, reflecting the political and social topics being discussed.

Interaction Dynamics: The interaction dynamics in each episode varied based on the guest star's role and background. The conversation with Khalid Basalamah involved a respectful and nuanced dialogue, emphasizing mutual understanding and sensitivity to religious topics. In contrast, the episode with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan included more probing questions and challenging discussions, given Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan's position as a government official.

Identity Portrayal: The co-construction of identities led to different portrayals of the host and guest stars. In the episode with Khalid Basalamah, Deddy Corbuzier portrayed himself as a respectful and inquisitive host, while Khalid Basalamah reinforced his identity as a wise and tolerant religious scholar. In the episode with Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Deddy Corbuzier projected his assertive and knowledgeable persona, while Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan maintained his identity as an experienced and diplomatic government official.

Both podcast episodes exhibited similarities in language use, nonverbal cues, and topic influence in co-constructing identities. However, the differences in language style, interaction dynamics, and identity portrayal reflected the unique context and the roles of the guest stars in each conversation. The co-construction of identities allowed both Deddy Corbuzier and the guest stars to establish their authority and credibility within the given topics and contribute to an engaging and informative conversation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussions that were presented in the previous chapter. The analysis reveal that taking the turn was the most prevalent strategy, accounting for 47% of the instances. Participants actively initiated and led the conversation through sub-strategies such as starting up, taking over, and interrupting, demonstrating assertiveness and eagerness to contribute. Holding the turn was observed in 19% of cases, indicating participants' confidence and ability to maintain their speaking turns for extended periods. This strategy demonstrated their willingness to share thoughts and ideas without interruption. Yielding the turn comprised 34% of the instances, reflecting participants' willingness to give others the opportunity to speak. Strategies such as prompting, appealing, and giving up were used to encourage contributions, express the desire to speak, or voluntarily surrender the turn.

In addition to turn-taking, the researcher also sought to understand how the co-construction of identity occurred within "Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast". The co-construction of identities in the podcast involved a multifaceted interaction encompassing language usage, nonverbal cues, topic discussions, and their responses to one another. The use of language reflected their identities, with guests employing religious or political language while Deddy Corbuzier adjusted his language depending on the topic. Nonverbal signals such as facial expressions and body movements also conveyed identities. The choice of discussion topics influenced identity construction, and interactive responses between participants reflected their positions and identities.

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