

Yielding the Turn Strategies on Piers Morgan Vs Kari Lake Interview

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Abstract

This research was proposed to discover conversation analysis especially from yielding the turn strategy by using the theory from (Stenstrom, 1994). This theory describes three strategies for yielding the turn, there are appealing strategy, prompting strategy, and giving up strategy. This research took the data source from Piers Morgan's Uncensored YouTube video entitled "Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake". For analyzing the data, this research used the qualitative method from Creswell (2013), since the researchers did not use statistics or numeric in collecting and analyzing the data. This research also used observational method from (Sudaryanto, 2015). In collecting and analyzing the data, this research used the theory identity method from (Sudaryanto, 2015). And for the data transcription, this research used transcription convention theory from (Paltridge, 2021). And it was found 12 data of yielding the turn strategies from conversation between Piers Morgan and Kari Lake in the YouTube video. Thus from 12 data, there are 6 data of appealing strategies, then there are 5 data of prompting strategies, and the last is 1 data of giving up strategies. Therefore, the most frequent data is showed by appealing strategy with 6 data, and the least is the giving up strategy with only found 1 data.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis; Yielding the Turn; Qualitative

Abstrak

Penelitian ini diusulkan untuk menemukan analisis percakapan, khususnya dari strategi menghasilkan giliran dengan menggunakan teori dari (Stenstrom, 1994). Teori ini menguraikan tiga strategi untuk menghasilkan giliran, yaitu strategi menarik, strategi mendorong, dan strategi menyerah. Penelitian ini mengambil sumber data dari video YouTube Piers Morgan Uncensored yang berjudul "Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake". Untuk menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dari Creswell (2013), karena peneliti tidak menggunakan statistik atau angka dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan metode observasional (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode teori identitas dari (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dan untuk transkripsi datanya, penelitian ini menggunakan teori konvensi transkripsi dari (Paltridge, 2021). Dan ditemukan 12 data strategi menghasilkan giliran dari percakapan antara Piers Morgan dan Kari Lake dalam video YouTube. Jadi dari 12 data tersebut, terdapat 6 data strategi menarik, kemudian terdapat 5 data strategi mendorong, dan terakhir terdapat 1 data strategi menyerah. Oleh karena itu, data yang paling banyak ditunjukkan oleh strategi menarik sebanyak 6 data, dan yang paling sedikit adalah strategi menyerah yang hanya ditemukan 1 data.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Percakapan; Menghasilkan Giliran; Kualitatif

1. Introduction

Language and communication are inextricably linked. because language is a tool we use to communicate. When individuals speak to one another, they frequently ask and provide information. Discourse analysis examines language usage develops across texts and takes into account how language interacts with social and cultural environments. Discourse analysis also takes into account how language is used to convey various worldviews and conceptual frameworks (Paltridge, 2021). It looks at how participant connections affect language usage as well as the impact language

use has on social identities and relationships. It also takes into account how language is used to create identities and worldviews.

A conversation can occur in various places. When there is a speaker and a listener, it is considered to be a conversation. A conversation may result in a variety of occurrences that may be further examined. One of these occurrences is the use of turn-taking strategies by the lecturer and student during a conversation that took place in the classroom.

Lecturer : "Where is the other? Only these two?"

Student : **"Maybe they will be coming °(late)°"**

The utterance is occurring in the Sociolinguistics class at the University of Putera Batam. In this situation it is described that there are only two students in the class, then a lecturer came and asked where the other students were, and one of the students in the class answered "Maybe they will be coming °(late)°". According to Stenstrom (1994), the expressions conveyed by these students are included in yielding the turn with the type of giving up. This is because the student did not know whether his other friends would come late or would not come to class that day.

Furthermore, people are now familiar with the use of social media. In the use of social media, one can communicate, get information, and exchange opinions. And one of the social media platforms that can be accessed easily by the public is YouTube. Therefore, the researchers found the phenomenon from the existing data on one of the YouTube channels.

Kari Lake : "I thought it was amazing **you know** I'm: I'm all for countries making sure that they maintain their culture and that is such a huge part of British culture it was wonderful it was so **you know?** the people of London are tough?"

Piers : "Hmm."
 Morgan

The utterance is occurring in the Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake Interview YouTube video. According to Stenstrom (1994), the expressions conveyed by Kari Lake are included in yielding the turn with appealing type, because she said "you know" with strongest where it has a questioning effect to Piers Morgan about the people of London are tough. Then, Piers Morgan answer with "Hmm". And the answer from Piers Morgan indicating that he understood the question from Kari Lake.

Research on this conversation analysis has been previously studied by several previous studies. For the first is from (Sinaga et al., 2021). This research examines types of turn-taking strategies and to find the most dominant types of turn-taking strategies in the conversation between President Jokowi and Boy William used the theory from (Stenstrom, 1994). The researchers found several types of turn-taking strategies, there are taking the turn strategy (starting up: hesitant start, clean start; take over: uptakes, link; interrupting: alert, meta-comments). Then, holding the turn strategy (filled pause, silent pause, repetition). The last is yielding the turn strategy (prompting, appealing, and giving up). And the most

dominant types of turn-taking strategies are repetition that occurs 11 times from 28 data.

The second research was conducted by (Amir & Jakob, 2020). The researchers examine about the kinds of turn-taking strategies, why using turn-taking strategies, and the differences of turn-taking strategies between male and female used in EFL classroom interaction used the theory from (Stenstrom, 1994). And the researchers found three kinds of turn-taking strategies, namely taking the turn that divided into three, starting up, taking over and interrupting. Then, for the next is holding the turn that divided into four, filled pause and verbal filler, silent pause, lexical repetition and new start. The last is yielding the turn that divided into three, prompting, appealing, and giving up. And for the reason is to get attention, simplify the question and order, repeat the explanation and order, and use it to order too silent. And for the differences between male and female is sometimes reflex, meanwhile for female is to get students' attention and think what she will say next.

Based on the explanation for the two previous research, there must be similarity and difference. The similarity between previous research and this research is that they both analyze about conversation analysis and used the same theory by Stenstrom (1994), and used qualitative method. Meanwhile, the difference between previous research with this research is that previous research examined the three types of taking the turn, namely turn taking, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. While in this research, the researchers examined about yielding the turn.

2. Literature Review

Conversation analysis is a method for analyzing spoken speech that focuses on how individuals control routine conversational encounters. Aspects of spoken discourse such as adjacent pairs of related utterances, preference organization for specific combinations of utterances, turn-taking, feedback, repair, conversational openings and closings, discourse markers, and response tokens has all been studied in conversation analysis (Paltridge, 2021). As already mentioned, turn-taking is one of the aspects of spoken discourse, and this research focuses more on turn-taking, especially for yielding the turn in the Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake Interview. The best technique to control who speaks and who listens in a discussion is to take turns. According to Stenstrom (1994), a turn is everything spoken by the present speaker before the next speaker takes the stage. From the explanations, it can be concluded that turn-

taking occurs when the second speaker takes over the preceding speaker's turn to speak, and vice versa.

According to Stenstrom (1994), there are three kinds of turn-taking in conversation, such as taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. If participants wish to make the most of these chances to speak in the discussion, taking the turn is helpful. When the people take the effort to strike up a conversation or suggest a topic for discussion, there must be a collaboration between the speakers and listeners. Holding the turn means continuing to talk. Holding the turn involves planning and organizing what to say while attempting to take advantage of possibilities. To prevent breakdowns, speakers should utilize a few techniques, such as verbal padding, silent pauses, word repeats, and new starts rather than alternates.

And for the last is yielding the turn, this means that the final strategy is to make a counter-proposal. While the speaker may be a bit reluctant at times of need, there's generally not much to complain about. And in this condition, a speaker invites participation from the audience or the interlocutor. According to Stenstrom (1994), there are three types of yielding the turn, such as prompting, appealing, and giving up. The first type is prompting, it means that different speech actions elicit stronger reactions from the opposite person than others. They instantly become turn-yielders as a result of that. Examples of such acts are greetings, questions, and requests. Example of prompting:

Boy William : **"Are you ready for a ride?"**
 Cinta Laura : "I'm ready for a ride with you."
 Boy William : "Come on!"
 Cinta Laura : "What a jaw man, thank you!"
 (Tyas & Pratama, 2022, p.102)

In the example above, the question from Boy William included in the prompting strategy. This is because Boy William expected the respond from Cinta Laura in his question.

Then, for the second type means that the listener is explicitly informed that some form of response would be acceptable by the turn-final or applier. The 'prompting force' of an appeal might be very mild or very strong. For example, all right, right, okay, you know, and you see. Example of appealing:

STD : "If the open question is like: Do you have difficulties in Writing English Language text? What do you think, miss?"
 LEC : **"What kind of answers do you expect from question like this?"**
 STD : "Yes, I feel difficulties."
 (Mulyati et al., 2023, p. 107)

The example above included in the appealing strategy, demonstrated how the enticing tactic came into play once the students had clarified the research instrument. The lecturer used a method to learn more about the expectations of the students for their study. The study did produce spontaneous reactions, but in response to the student's comments, another lecturer suggested techniques for getting the students to consider themselves research participants rather than just researchers.

And for the last is giving up, either the speaker realizes that there is nothing more to say, or the speaker believes it is time for the listener to speak. Turns are given in the unproblematic circumstances at a completion point, which is when prosody converges with syntactic and semantic completion and serves as an effective cue for the listener to take control. If for whatever reason they do not take the hint, there will be a delay, and the longer the wait, the more pressure is placed on the listener to respond (Stenstrom, 1994).

Example of giving up:

Karni : "Where was Mrs. Fanny born?"
 Mrs. Fanny : **"I was born in Jogjakarta, sorry, I can't answer anything right know, °because:°"**
 Karni : "Well, if both of you do not want to answer, we won't force it either"
 (Sari et al., 2021, p. 55)

In the example data above, utterances from Mrs. Fanny included the giving-up strategy. It can be seen that Mrs. Fanny paused her statement, it seems that she had no idea and the conversation had stopped. It is because the speaker cannot share the information in her mind.

In conversation analysis, the transcription of data is also included in the analysis. The transcript is text taken from audio or video, which is then analyzed simultaneously when transcribed. According to Paltridge (2021), transcription conventions are important in analysis because too able to clarify text with symbols as markers such as the use of high pitches, or specific speech sequences. Some of the symbols contained in the transcription conventions are (h) which means plosiveness – the sound associated with laughing, crying, breathlessness, etc, :: which means that the prolongation of the immediately prior sound. The next symbol is _ (underline) which means stressed sound. For the next is the WORD symbol or all capital letters which means especially loud sound relative to the surrounding talk.

Then the symbol ° which means sounds are softer than the surrounding talk, even whispered, then there is (.) which means a brief interval (about a tenth of a second) within or

between utterances, the symbol .hhh which means an in-breath, the more hhh, the longer the in-breath, the . preceding the hhh indicates it is inaudible, then there is an arrow symbol ↑ which means shift onto the especially high pitch, next, there is a symbol < > which means that bracketed material is slowed down compared to the surrounding talk, the symbol = means indicating a latched utterance – there is no break or gap between the stretches of talk, next is (()) which means surrounding the ring of the telephone or the others that indicates a sound that is not transcribed, while the symbol () indicates barely audible speech, then there is a symbol [] which means indicate the point of overlap in the utterances, symbol ? has meaning to indicate rising intonation (Paltridge, 2012). And for the last that is . or full stop means to indicate falling intonation.

3. Research Method

In this research, the researchers used a qualitative method. This is because both data source and analysis used by the researchers are in the form of words. According to Creswell (2013), the objective of this qualitative study is to investigate a phenomenon or what may be called a population problem that affects society. And thus, qualitative research's goal is to gain a thorough knowledge of both the fundamental understanding and the more specific understanding (Creswell, 2013). This qualitative study used a variety of methods to gather its data, including interviews, observations, documents, and behavioral investigations.

Furthermore, the data for this research were gathered using an observational method. The observation method, as cited in Sudaryanto (2015) illustrates the necessity of data collection by seeing the data source. The researchers were not actively involved in the research process or referred to as a non-participant since in this research they employed observational methods. This non-participant method, according to Sudaryanto (2015), entails that a researchers only collects the data and does not require the researchers participation in the communication process that serves as the data source. To collect the data, the researchers used identity method.

Therefore, the steps used by the researchers for this research are the first by watching the video which is the data source on the "Piers Morgan Uncensored" channel. Then the researchers transcribed the conversation using note-taking while watching the video. And the last step is to identify and highlighted the raw data that has been transcribed based on the yielding the turn strategy. Whereas, in the process of writing the transcript, the

researchers used the transcription conventions theory from (Paltridge, 2021).

And for the analysis of the data that has been collected, the researchers used identification method and the technique was identity. There are some steps in analyzing the data. The first, the researchers selected data that has been highlighting to find the main data. The main data used to analyze yielding the turn strategy. And for the last, the researchers matched the data with the theory that related in yielding the turn strategy.

4. Result and Discussion

This research found 12 data in the Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake interview and it contained yielding the turn strategies. The table below shows the final result of this research.

No.	Strategies	Frequency
1	Prompting Strategy	5
2	Appealing Strategy	6
3	Giving Up Strategy	1

Data 1

- Kari Lake : “[And] It’s so good to be here it’s wonderful to be in London um we were here for a quite a bit of history with the coronation an[d:]”
- Piers Morgan : “[**What**] did you make of it?”
- Kari Lake : “I thought it was amazing you know I’m: I’m all for countries making sure that they maintain their culture and that is such a huge part of British culture it was wonderful it was so you know? The people of London are tough?”

The data showed that the prompting strategy occurs after Kari Lake speaks. Then, Piers Morgan asked more about what did Kari Lake make about the history of the coronation in London. And Piers was expected to get a response from Kari Lake about his question. Therefore, according to Stenstrom (1994), this question included to the prompting strategy, because it means that different speech actions elicit stronger reactions from the opposite person than others.

Data 2

- Kari Lake : “That rain coming from the desert of Arizona I was kind of like do we want to stand in the rain any longer and then I decided **you know?** What for history it’s worth it.”
- Piers Morgan : “That was like a summer’s day for us.”

The above utterance showed an appealing strategy. This is because the term “**you know**” by Kari Lake asked a question to Piers Morgan, then he answered spontaneously, and it means that Piers understands what Kari means. The appealing strategy included when the speaker expected to get feedback from the hearer (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 3

Piers Morgan : “But it was that it was amazing how do you feel about a monarchy because I think a lot of Americans it’s interesting obviously you drove us out he drove King George III out um:, and that’s how you gained independence as a country obviously, I think that was a terrible strategic era by the Americas um::, but you did. **What do you feel about the idea of a monarch it’s a whole debate raging in this country some people believe it’s kind of had his time?**”

Kari Lake : “Well I think, I think the culture of England is amazing and I’m all for 190 different countries in the world maintaining their culture and it’s a really beautiful part of the culture of England, it’s not something we’re for obviously you know 200 and roughly 40 plus years ago we threw off the shackles of the monarchy in a:: in a revolution and uh maintained and:: and secured our freedom so it’s not for us but I love the culture, I love going to other countries and experiencing their culture and it’s truly remarkable what you have here in England and you know this hasn’t happened for what 70 years.?”

The data shows that the prompting strategy occurred on Piers Morgan’s question. He asked more about what did Kari Lake feel about the idea of the monarch. Furthermore, in Piers’s question, he expected to get a response from Kari, and then Kari also gave her response to Piers’s question that it is an amazing and beautiful part of the culture of England. Stenstrom (1994) stated that, prompting strategy indicates that some verbal activities elicit from the other person greater reactions than others. As a result, they quickly become turn-yielders.

Data 4

Kari Lake : “Well I think, I think the culture of England is amazing and I’m

all for 190 different countries in the world maintaining their culture and it’s a really beautiful part of the culture of England, it’s not something we’re for obviously you know 200 and roughly 40 plus years ago we threw off the shackles of the monarchy in a:: (0.3) in a revolution and uh: maintained and: and secured our freedom, so, it’s not for us but I love the culture. I love going to other countries and experiencing their culture and it’s truly remarkable what you have here in England and **you know?** This hasn’t happened for what 70 years?”

Piers Morgan : “Yeah, so I mean that’s the [experience]”

The utterance above is included in an appealing strategy. And it’s become an appealing strategy because Kari Lake said “**you know**”, and the word elicited a spontaneous answer from Piers. According to Stenstrom (1994), the hearer is expressly notified that the turn-final or appellant would accept any sort of reaction. An appeal’s ‘prompting force’ might be extremely weak or very strong.

Data 5

Piers Morgan : “=[Pretty] extraordinary to have gone through my entire life with one Monarch.”

Kari Lake : “Yes, and I think it’s really amazing that you know? it all goes back to God I mean there’s just a really a vein of: of God and Christianity that kind of runs through this as well (0.3) and I thought it was beautiful I think the Pomp and Circumstance was beautiful (0.3) again it’s not for us we (0.3) we’re not part of [them]”

Piers Morgan : “**[Didn’t] give you a little itchy foot to get the [royals] back in charge?**”

Kari Lake : “[No::], did not (h) but, (0.5) I did find it wonderful I found the people have been incredibly polite and charming, and:: (0.5) I’m enjoying my stay in London my sister actually lives here so it was wonderful to visit with her a bit hhh as well.”

The data above shows that there is a prompting strategy for Piers Morgan’s question. It is included in the prompting strategy because Piers Morgan asked about Kari Lake’s willingness to put the royals in charge again,

then Kari Lake replied that she did not want to put royalty in charge because she enjoyed staying in London. Therefore, in Piers's question, he expected to get a response from Kari. According to the prompting method, certain verbal interactions evoke from the other person more responses than others. They thus swiftly start turning yielders (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 6

Kari Lake : "Okay, here we are again **right?**"

Piers : "Right."

Morgan

The utterance above shows that there is an appealing strategy for Kari Lake's question. The word "**right**" was included in the appealing strategy because the hearer or Piers Morgan explicitly informed that some form of his response would be acceptable. Therefore, the word "right" from Kari Lake strongly elicited an acceptable response from Piers Morgan. According to Stenstrom (1994), an appealing strategy is expected to get feedback from the interlocutory. And for this data, Kari Lake expected to get feedback from Piers Morgan by saying "**right**".

Data 7

Kari Lake : "And: and I think I know you're a father and I'm a mother, [and] it's: it's painful to see anybody any loss of life especially, **you know?** You never expect your children to die before you do."

Piers : "[Hmm.] Hmm."

Morgan

The above utterance is included in an appealing strategy. This is because the term "**you know**" by Kari Lake means that she made the question that they would never know if their child could die before them. This question was spontaneously answered by Piers with "Hmm" which meant that he understood this. Thus, the turn-final or applier explicitly informs the hearer that they would welcome any type of response. The 'prompting force' of an appeal might be either very faint or very strong (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 8

Piers : "↑I remember hang on but you raise cars: (0.3) they decreased by 95%. And it was a very interesting piece which is (0.3) **why don't you just regulate guns, like you did cars?**"

Kari Lake : "There are million tens of millions of: of gun owners in America:"

The prompting strategy is included in the data above, because of the question from Piers

Morgan about why didn't Kari just regulate guns, like she did cars. Then the response uttered by Kari was that there are million tens of gun owners in America, which means that she didn't want it. The prompting strategy claims that some verbal exchanges elicit more answers from the other person than others. They quickly begin turning yielders as a result (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 9

Kari Lake : "Who wouldn't dream of (0.5) doing a mass shooting, they're legal their: their own their guns legally, and we have a second amendment, it's: it's a God-given **right?**"

Piers : "Ehmm."

Morgan

The data above is included in the appealing strategy. It can be seen by the word "**right**" from Kari Lake. And it becomes a question because having a gun legally is a would give by God. Then Piers answered with "**Ehmm**", and it meant that he agreed with Kari. The applier or turn-finalist expressly states to the hearer that they would appreciate any kind of answer. An appeal's 'prompting force' may be extremely weak or extremely strong (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 10

Piers : "**Who's the Tyranny?**"

Morgan

Kari Lake : "The Tyranny was from the monarchy."

The above utterance is included in the prompting strategy. Because, Piers asked "**Who's the Tyranny?**", and this question can lead to a turn-yielders from Kari Lake. According to the prompting strategy, certain verbal interactions lead to more responses from the other person than others. As a result, they immediately start turning yielders (Stenstrom, 1994).

Data 11

Kari Lake : "[Let me tell you what let me tell]"

Piers : "[↑**Let me just on, <okay::>**]"

Morgan : "[↑I thought, I am,] a much better mother, that I have firearms and can protect to my family."

Kari Lake : "Hmm."

Morgan

The giving up strategy was shown by Piers Morgan. This happened because Piers believed that it was time for Kari to speak, and he signaled this by lowering his voice. Then after that, Kari Lake immediately took over. According to Stenstrom (1994), the giving up strategy occurs when the speaker either knows they have finished speaking or feels the hearer

should now take the turn. At a completion point, where prosody converges with syntactic and semantic completion and acts as an effective indication for the listener to assume control, turns are provided in the absence of problems.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of this research is to examine yielding the turn strategy that was used in Piers Morgan vs Kari Lake interview YouTube video. Conversation analysis by Stenstrom (1994) was used in this research. And from the transcription data is used the theory from (Paltridge, 2021). According to Stenstrom (1994), there were three strategies of yielding the turn, it is prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy. And the researchers found 12 data of yielding the turn strategies. Thus from 12 data, there are 6 data of appealing strategies, then there are 5 data of prompting strategies, and the last is 1 data of giving up strategies. Therefore, the most frequent data is showed by appealing strategy. Furthermore, the appealer or turn-finalist explicitly informs the hearer that they would be grateful for any response. The 'prompting force' of an appeal may be very strong or very feeble.

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