



## EXAMINING TURN-TAKING AND NONVERBAL INTERACTION IN ENGLISH YOUTUBE VIDEOS

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### Abstract

*This study examines the turn-taking process and nonverbal interaction in English videos on YouTube using Conversation Analysis. Along with the increasing popularity of YouTube as a digital platform for personal and mass communication, understanding how each speaker can process turn-taking followed by the use of nonverbal interaction in the digital context has become a major target today. The purpose of this study is to analyze the turn-taking process from the aspects of self-selection, other-selection, overlapping, and repair, and how nonverbal elements such as facial expressions, eye contact, and hand gestures contribute to the interaction. The data collected were taken from a talk show video on YouTube that featured spontaneous and natural interactions between the host and guests. This study used transcripts to analyze the data in the video. The results of this study indicate that turn-taking is formed at the same time and depends on the context, where both speakers show awareness of the rules of interaction through aspects of self-selection, other-selection, overlapping, and repair. In addition, nonverbal interaction plays an important role in regulating turns, showing expressions of agreement and rejection, and clarifying its verbal meaning. The results show that on average the use of nonverbal is quite good and responds naturally so that the audience can enjoy it. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the use of turn-taking and nonverbal interaction simultaneously in maintaining interaction coherence in digital communication. This study has implications for English language teaching, especially in the realm of pragmatics and discourse competence.*

**Keywords:** Conversation Analysis, Turn-Taking, Nonverbal Interaction, YouTube

### Introduction

Conversation is the basic thing in creating communication between humans where there is a natural aspect of taking turns in speaking that allows fellow speakers to process speech effectively. From this, conversation is not just about uttering words that connect to each other, but how nonverbal interactions also occur simultaneously with adjustments to the situation and conditions of the conversation. According to Donnelly (2021), taking turns in speaking can test human cognitive limits whether it requires a plan when speaking or a time span in completing one's speech. Turn-taking and nonverbal interaction are the most basic aspects of communication in conversation. In an oral discourse, turn-taking can help the conversation process to be maintained properly, while nonverbal interaction leads to the use of body gestures, facial expressions, and even eye contact that occurs directly during the conversation process can provide meaning. This can be linked to the use of digital platforms such as YouTube to carry out communication. With the increasing use of YouTube videos that often display spontaneous oral discourse such as interviews,

podcasts and even educational content that can provide a reference for knowing how to take turns in conversation and process nonverbal interactions in communication.

Both of these things start from conversation analysis which can develop conversation skills in an interaction with each other by knowing how all efforts are included in a good conversation (Pustika, 2021). For turn-taking itself, Bernando (2024) said that it is an action that has strategies to be able to take turns in speaking by keeping the conversation organized. In addition, this study also looks at the second point where according to Ananda et.al (2020) said that nonverbal interaction can help someone to communicate smoothly and effectively by producing meaning using behavior not words. Turn-taking is applied in a conversation that uses a lot of overlapping to interrupt so that they cannot understand the information in the conversation (Sa'adah et.al, 2024). Overlaps occur quite often when someone wants to express something that both want to argue strongly so that there is a deviation from the norm in resolving it. However, it is also common for silence between speakers to occur, which is definitely not something that stands out because this is a choice to take turns speaking or not. (Suren et.al, 2021). In addition, turn-taking can cause nonverbal interaction, usually with eye contact, head nodding, and body orientation. Therefore, this nonverbal is known as a social signal that has developed before communication with words (Aburumman et.al, 2022). That way, nonverbal interaction can increase sensory between speakers and produce deeper and more effective interactions (Liu, 2021). Eye contact is one of the nonverbals that often occurs in conversations which is the basis for building interpersonal relationships with the interlocutor. (Jongerius et.al, 2020).

Although there is a lot of literature explaining digital communication, only a few studies specifically analyze how the flow or process of conversational turns and nonverbal interactions occur in the context of YouTube videos. And looking at previous studies that have traditionally provided a basic overview of conversational structure, the action of interaction using online videos where speakers talk to each other together and other things that are not appropriate still need research. With the uniqueness of YouTube, the involvement of the video audience can provide additional complexity that can affect turn-taking and the expression of nonverbal interactions such as showing the appropriate video angle or neat arrangement so that the conversation process can be seen properly. This research leads to social and cultural factors that can influence turn-taking patterns and nonverbal interactions. In addition, this study will focus on one type of video on YouTube such as interviews, podcasts or discussions that are more than one person who have different turn-taking patterns and nonverbal use. This study can also discuss the dynamics or consistency of turn-taking developing in ongoing interactions for a fairly long duration. And, analyzing nonverbal interactions by describing the actions of interactions that specifically support or hinder the flow of conversation and turn-taking strategies in the video. Therefore, this study attempts to prevent this imbalance by applying conversation analysis methodology to ascertain how aspects of interaction can function in YouTube videos in the context of using English.

From the research gap, this study has several research questions to answer the following questions and research: 1). How do the aspects of the subjects of the video do turn-taking to process the conversation that occurs? 2). What are the nonverbal interactions carried out by the subjects in the video to facilitate the interaction? With these two questions, this study also focuses on digital-based discourse analysis, namely YouTube, which is timeless and always provides insight into the different interaction processes of each video. The novelty of this study is the application of conversation analysis using a digital platform by exploring turn-taking patterns using YouTube videos as an indirect communication medium and a combination of verbal and nonverbal interactions in the context of a digital platform that has not been widely explore.

## **Research Methodology**

### **Research Design**

The study used a qualitative research design with a working reference on Conversation Analysis (CA). Conversation Analysis is one of the appropriate methods to study the structure of conversation in an interaction of more than one person, therefore it is very suitable to study the process of turn-taking and nonverbal interaction using video media from YouTube. This study uses an interpretive approach or deeper interpretation in analyzing the conversation that occurs naturally in the video by focusing on several types of turn-taking that occur in the video (self-selection, current speaker selects next speaker, overlapping, backchanneling, pauses, interruptions, repair) and nonverbal interaction (hand gestures, expressions, body language, and eye contact) for all speakers.

### **Research Subjects**

In this study, the sample used is English YouTube videos which show a conversation between two individuals. The technique used is purposive sampling by selecting videos that are relevant to the discussion in this study, the conversation is clear, and the speaker is native. When watching the video, it is necessary to pay attention to the conversation that occurs spontaneously or there is no script from the beginning of the conversation to the end, there is an interaction that shows clear turn-taking and nonverbal, and the video is over 5 minutes to meet this analysis. Thus, these criteria can make it easier for researchers to determine the research video in this article.

### **Instruments and Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection for this study was conducted by applying direct observation methods to YouTube videos that had been selected according to the criteria above. The first stage was to watch the video in its entirety so that aspects of turn-taking and nonverbal interaction could be recorded or marked during the video process. After that, researchers can record conversations that meet the aspects that include turn-taking and action from nonverbal interaction can also be marked from the things mentioned above in the video so that they can see whether the fulfillment of these criteria can be used as the results of the study. To support the success of this study, researchers can use conversation transcripts first to be analyzed by providing marks for both of these things so that they can easily obtain comprehensive and detailed data about the communication process that occurs in the video. And for the development of the instrument used to collect data is the guide.

### **Data Analysis**

The collected data have been analyzed using a conversation analysis approach which focuses on how someone in a conversation can handle turn-taking in all conditions, especially podcasts and using nonverbal actions simultaneously. For turn-taking, the first step taken is to identify how the object in the video manages the division of turns in conversation. This observation is carried out to see whether the object complies with or meets the criteria of the desired conversational norms of the video. After that, researchers can mark when the change between speakers and the active role of each video object occurs. This aims to see whether the aspects of turn-taking as mentioned earlier occur.

For analysis nonverbal interaction plays an important role in conveying the feelings of each speaker's condition in the video, strengthening or even contradicting the verbal message and how the speaker in the video can maintain the smoothness of the interaction. The selected video can be analyzed by identifying aspects of nonverbal behaviour by paying attention to how nonverbal cues are used to indicate certain things, or providing additional context that is usually a combination of several nonverbals in enhancing effective interaction. And, context also plays an important role in seeing how turn-taking and nonverbal interaction can be used in certain communications. From this research question, the researcher will find out how the purpose of interaction, the relationship

between speakers where the selected source in the video from YouTube uses an informal situation that can affect the way turn-taking and nonverbal interaction are used.

## Results and Discussion

### Results

In this study, the results of the analysis of one of the selected YouTube videos, namely "Taylor Swift Talks Record-Breaking *Midnights* Album, Music Video Cameos and Easter Eggs" have been obtained. And the results of the analysis still point to turn-taking and nonverbal interaction from the conversation between two people.

#### *Turn-Taking Analysis*

In this analysis, the researcher has obtained several aspects that are used as a reference for the analysis of the video, namely Turn allocation which includes self-selection and other-selection, overlapping and repair. All five aspects are depicted in the video, here are the results of the analysis:

#### 1. Self-Selection

Extract 1:

J: I just want to break down a couple of things. In just one day of sales, it became the top-selling album of the year already. Yeah, in just one day of sales. Of the whole year. "Midnights" broke Spotify's record for most streams in a day. Today the top 10 songs on Apple Music and Spotify are from "Midnights." You can plug your ears because I'm going to just keep going.

T: No, I like it too much.

**Analysis:** T melakukan giliran bicara setelah J tanpa adanya arahan atau mengundang untuk merespon dari J sehingga ini tergolong spontan memberikan tanggapan walaupun J mungkin masih ingin melanjutkan pernyataannya

Extract 2:

T: So, I've just continued to do it. I'm just happy you guys like that.

J: No, we love it.

**Analysis:** J makes a response to T even though it is not a question to provide additional support for T's statement.

Extract 3:

T: Yeah, I posted videos on TikTok of me with a vintage Bingo cage, like with the handle. And I just announced track -- you know, one at a time.

J: And people, including me, I go, "Oh, I think that will be my favorite song." Without even hearing the song.

**Analysis:** T talks about the songs on his album and there is no sign to invite a response from his interlocutor, but J spontaneously gives his turn to speak politely based on his own perspective which can show his involvement to appreciate his interlocutor with a simple response.

Extract 4:

T: If someone else wrote the concept or the treatment or the manuscript or whatever, I don't think I would love it as much. But it's the thing that goes hand in hand, the writing and directing.

J: "Anti-Hero," the -- It's hilarious. It's fantastic.

**Analysis:** It can be seen that T is stating his argument neatly and there are no questions that can trigger the other party to respond. But J continues to provide comments based on his personal opinion without waiting for the turn given to him.

Extract 5:

T: They approve.

J: Yes.

T: Okay, so, basically, the first video, "Anti-Hero," I was like, "This is gonna be the first single." And I knew that. But I was like, "I want to make a video that is just for the fans who like certain things, like glitter and Easter eggs and lots of little cameos."....

**Analysis:** J did not give any signal at all to ask T, only giving a short response which did not provide any new direction from J to continue the discussion which would be responded to by T. However, T himself spontaneously provided further information to enliven the conversation, meaning that he took over the turn to speak automatically and actively.

Extract 6:

T: You don't -- You know, nobody has to audition. Just come up and say hi at a party.

J: We had amazing pizza that night. And that's you, yeah.

T: And then we had a teeny, tiny little room with a teeny, tiny table. We just had the most amazing

**Analysis:** T did not give any sign to continue speaking to J, but he immediately gave his personal comment without being asked beforehand. T did not wait for his turn to speak again which was given by J and immediately returned to giving a statement spontaneously discussing something else naturally continuing the conversation.

## 2. Other-Selection

Extract 7:

J: Well, yeah. We've got to talk about "Midnights." Congrats on this, bud!

T: Thanks.

**Analysis:** J does not ask directly, but leads to a topic that encourages T to speak further by giving a remark and T accepts his turn to speak with an appropriate response.

Extract 8:

J: How are you feeling? Is it a lot? Is it exciting? Are you freaking?

T: I'm beside myself, really. Yeah, it's actually -- It's a concept record, but it's my first directly autobiographical album in a while. Because the last album that I put out was a re-record of my album "Red," so that has some space. You know, I wrote that stuff a decade ago. "Folklore" and "Evermore,"

**Analysis:** J gave several questions for T to answer and T responded in turn at sufficient length to cover all of J's questions.

Extract 9:

T: The two can exist at once. But the fact that the fans have done this -- like, the breaking of the records and the going out to the stores and getting it. It's like, you know, I'm 32. So, we're considered geriatric pop stars.

J: No, I don't think so.

T: They start trying to put us out to pasture at age 25. I'm just happy to be here.

J: No, no, no. That's so funny. Oh, you're just getting started, buddy. You're just getting started. You said a lot of this album is made out of 13 stories, 13 sleepless nights throughout your life.

**Analysis:** T made a statement about himself and J directly responded spontaneously, although briefly, because it did not lead to the question and did not take over completely, so T continued his statement. J directed the next topic to discuss in more detail.

Extract 10:

J: Is it tough -- I mean, I don't know how you do it. Do you just get up and go -- in the middle of your -- Or, you know, record something on your phone or you jot something down. Or like, "This is something, I don't even know if it's good -- I'm blurting it out." Or you do go like, "Oh, this has got a good hook"?

T: I kind of do all of that. I love writing songs, poems, stories, scripts. I love writing those things because there's a part of it that I don't quite understand how it comes to fruition. There's something so mysterious about writing.

**Analysis:** J directs T to provide information from open questions so that T implicitly chooses to answer what J says. Some questions given to T can make it free to choose to answer relevantly.

Extract 11:

J: And do you know, like, do you know "Mastermind" was going to be the 13th track?

T: Yeah, yeah.

J: Wow. That's meta. That's meta right there. That is so "Mastermind."

J: Amazing. And then I saw on drums -- is it Dylan O'Brien?

T: Dylan O'Brien.

J: I'm sorry. So, how -- Is he a drummer even?

T: He is.

**Analysis:** J asks a direct question to T and is responded to briefly to show a response from the turn to speak. Next, J spontaneously responds to T back even though it is not in the form of a question but a simple comment. And J directs the question back to get a response from T by confirming J's question. In that way, J is active in giving questions directly and T receives them even though it is brief but it can be said that there is a turn of mind to speak.

Extract 12:

J: Isn't that interesting?

T: It's -- Because I don't think that art and suffering have to be holding hands all the time. I think you can -- I think you can write songs about pain or grief or suffering or loss or hard things that you go through in life.

**Analysis:** J deliberately asked T a question to invite him to talk and it seems that T gave a clear enough answer by expanding on the topic which could open up further discussion.

Extract 13:

J: Is that right?

T: Yeah. Sometimes it's -- it just happens like that.

J: But did you know him before the film "All Too Well"?

T: So, no, I didn't. I reached out to him to be in the short film for "All Too Well" because I had always really loved his work. I also felt like he seemed like a very quick-witted person.

**Analysis:** J intentionally asked T a question to invite him to talk and it seemed that T gave an answer or confirmed something that was discussed previously. However, J continued to ask questions that indirectly wanted to get information from T and the responses given were also quite long with deeper elaboration.

Extract 14:

T: I think I should do it.

J: Are we talking sooner than later?

T: Um... You know, I should do it.

**Analysis:** J deliberately asked T a question to invite him to talk and it appeared that T gave an answer that showed a short pause to make sure that the answer he was going to give was definite but still responded well to J.

Extract 15:

T: When it's time, we'll do it. I miss it. I really miss it. I miss, you know, when you write songs and you're proud of the songs, and you have the fans reacting, the most potent way that you can see them react is when you're looking into their faces. Do you know what I mean? I miss that a lot. I really miss that connection.

J: They're looking at you right now. Yeah

**Analysis:** At the end of the conversation, T asked a simple question which invited J to respond directly by giving comments on what T felt so that it seemed natural and personal.

Extract 16:

J: Yes! Last time you were here, we talked about your short film "All Too Well." It was about to come out. And then it went on to win three VMAs, including Video of the Year. Do you think you'll direct all of your videos from here on forward?

T: I really love doing it.

**Analysis:** J memberikan pertanyaan langsung untuk memastikan giliran T dalam berbicara sudah ditujukan dan T merespon dengan singkat yang mengundang ide J untuk melanjutkan percakapan agar tetap berproses.

### 3. Overlapping

Extract 17:

T: -- I'm feeling very overwhelmed by the fans' love for the record. I'm also feeling, like, very soft and fragile. So it's --

J: It's everything.

T: The two can exist at once.

T: Thank you for saying that was exciting. I was hoping people were like --

J: I loved it! It was so fun. With the Bingo balls going around.

**Analysis:** T is speaking but his sentence is not finished which causes J to interrupt to speak but this is still a supportive category because J makes comments as if continuing what T wants to say enthusiastically. (cooperative overlap)

Extract 18:

T: ..... He wasn't -- He wasn't serious. But we --But we were --

J: That's how it happens.

T: As I said, we were drinking wine. ....

**Analysis:** T speaks with hesitation because he repeats his words and J interrupts by commenting so that there is an overlap because T continues what he wants to say even though he doesn't really respond to what J says so this is a way to maintain the flow of the conversation. (cooperative overlap)

Extract 19:

T: I also felt like he seemed like a very quick-witted person. And I knew that --

J: He's funny.

T: I wanted the character to be charming.

**Analysis:** T was thinking about the continuation of his sentence but was interrupted by J who made a short comment and T did not respond to what J said while maintaining control of the conversation. (cooperative overlap)

Extract 20:

J: My favorite -- Besides some of the casting, my favorite is when you're, like, I feel like a giant's coming in and, like, kind of ruining the party and coming in and not -- And you sneak in and you're a giant at this dinner party. And they're all freaking out, screaming.

T: Yeah.

J: But then you eat --

T: Too big to hang out.

J: But then -- Yeah.

**Analysis:** J explained at length and only received a short response from T, meaning that he only supported without interrupting the flow of the conversation because T only gave a sign that he was listening well. However, J was interrupted by T who had not finished his sentence and it was not a big disturbance from T because he did it spontaneously. (supportive overlap dan cooperative overlap)

Extract 21:

T: And I'd just be, like, "And a monster's coming in the room. Follow the laser pen. It's a scary monster."

J: And that's you, yeah.

T: And I was like, "He's perfect. I want him to play my son Preston." My future son.

**Analysis:** J speaks to support T's statement or J interrupts not completely because he just responds naturally by joining in on the matter. (turn-grabbing overlap)

Extract 22:

J: We had amazing pizza that night. And then --

T: It was great. It was a blast. I mean, there's some good pictures from that night, too.



**Analysis:** It is seen that T interrupts or speaks when J has not finished his sentence which shows enthusiasm by involving himself by providing information based on positive personal events. (cooperative overlap)

Extract 23:

J: That's me there.

T: Yeah. That's because wine, as well.

J: Yeah, wine. Wine was involved, yeah

**Analysis:** T spontaneously responds quickly before J can fully complete his sentence but this is not a distraction for J. This is a support that shows T's involvement in the conversation. (supportive overlap)

Extract 24:

J: Yeah.

T: You're just like –

J: Get it out.

T: You're putting it in the music, you're putting it in a song. And it could be the most harrowing song you have ever heard, but we had a blast making it.

J: Good.

**Analysis:** T took his turn to speak after J's response in the previous discussion and J interrupted when there was a short pause from T when his sentence was not finished and T continued his statement after J had responded. This did not become a disruptive thing to the conversation. (supportive overlap)

#### 4. Repair

Extract 25:

T: And one of the things -- One of the things they like to make fun of me for is the kind of cryptic needing to plan things out. And, like, I think we've just stopped pretending it's accidental at this point.

J: Now it's fun. Now it's part of –

T: We've stopped.

**Analysis:** This conversation includes self-repair which repeats the previous sentence and continues the complete sentence, and J has an attempt to respond to the conversation with a slight pause which is then responded to by T, this occurs spontaneously in certain situations.

Extract 26:

J: Well, we were actually thinking, can you name -- see how many cats you can name in 30 seconds and just do it? I mean, we have the time, right? We have a clock.

T: You -- Uh... -Yeah, let's -- Yeah, yeah. Let's do it.

**Analysis:** J spontaneously performs self-repair by repeating the question sentence which shows that he is looking for the right way to convey the question. And T seems to think for a moment because there are many repetitions of words when responding which illustrate agreement with the previous speaker's statement.

Extract 27:

J: Yeah, just she just goes, "I know how to do it, yeah."

T: Well, yeah, I mean, she's just the greatest. And she's -- I mean, I don't -- I don't even believe I'm saying things like this. And then -- And so, then, we have one of my favorite performers, who I think has been so influential in pop music. And I've nicknamed this character not the Fairy Godmother, but the Fairy Goddess, and that is played by Dita Von Teese, who is, I think, one of the most iconic performers. And it's so exciting to get to see her do what she does in this.

**Analysis:** T made improvements by clarifying what he wanted to convey and correcting the form of his sentences and it was seen that there was a long explanation to create an accurate message and a spontaneous process because when T spoke it was in accordance with his perspective.

### ***Nonverbal Interaction***

In this analysis, several aspects are used as a reference for the analysis of the video, namely facial expressions, hand movements, and eye contact. All three aspects are depicted in the video, here are the results:

### **Facial Expressions**



Figure 1. Facial expression

In the picture, Taylor can be seen giving various expressions, either neutral or smiling, to suit the discussion situation, but rarely showing excessive laughter. This indicates that Taylor is listening or processing the information being conveyed directly by her conversation partner. Meanwhile, Jimmy gives an expression that looks active like a host with the responsibility of building the atmosphere and smiles interspersed with laughter while speaking. This shows that Jimmy is always ready to give his turn to speak quickly and explain the topic or discussion in detail so that his expression really describes what is being discussed. Therefore, various expressions can strengthen the flow of turns in a conversation where they both become listeners and speakers alternately.

### **Hand Movements**



Figure 2. Hand movements

Taylor and Jimmy use almost the same hand gestures where they can clearly express what is being discussed by raising their hands so that there is no stiffness and awkwardness because they can express themselves not only with words. Hand gestures can provide an emphasis of a

conversation that is delivered to each other. This can indicate that they are able to master the situation and the stage where the conversation takes place.

### Eye Contact



Figure 3. Eye contact

Taylor and Jimmy are seen making eye contact with each other, which both show attention and participation in the interaction. Jimmy is seen looking at Taylor more often because as the host, he can focus more on delivering or listening to something, but both of them still look at their surroundings during the conversation.

### Discussion

This study aims to analyze conversations in English videos about turn-taking and nonverbal interaction. In the results above, it can be seen that there are several aspects obtained by researchers in arranging turn-taking which is collaborated by nonverbal interaction to strengthen the flow of the conversation conducted by Taylor and Jimmy.

#### *Turn-Taking*

The first thing is the turn-taking which took place quite calmly and there were no things that invited countermeasures in this flow even though there were some corrections made. This shows that their use of turn-taking is good by knowing the right time to start talking without any miscommunication that can cause awkwardness. The turn-taking pattern, both self-selection and other-selection, can prove that Taylor and Jimmy use a fairly good turn-taking strategy because they understand which one to use during the conversation process which will be seen by others in general on YouTube. In self-selection, this is one of the methods that is often used during formal and informal conversations in polite contexts, as done by Taylor and Jimmy in the video. According to Ji & Zhang (2022), self-selection is one way to participate effectively to speak actively in a conversation by obeying the correct rules. This provides evidence that the conversation is informal and spontaneous but not out of context.

It can be seen that both speakers take turns freely without waiting for direction from the other person. The responses given are also spontaneous with situations that support, agree and even add information that can strengthen the arguments presented by the speaker. During the video, there is no speech that is cut off impolitely, but there is a one-second pause that shows a structured interaction without rushing. Both speakers do their actions casually without holding tightly to each other's arguments so that they can still maintain the flow of the conversation. In addition, in this conversation, it shows the process of each speaker choosing to choose their turn to speak consistently in their responsibility to keep the interaction going.

In other-selection, this video shows the speaker giving direct questions to foster turns in building the discussion topic. Questions such as "isn't that interesting?" or "How are you feeling?"

are very directed at the conversation to get and build further information. But in this video, it's not just a question, but the speaker has used comments to create a new discussion. There are several statements such as "Congratulations on this, bud!" which do not lead to questions but directly invite the speaker to respond to it and provide detailed information. This leads to how the speaker gives comments that contain responses to be raised in the conversation. This study also found that each speaker said a short response such as "yeah" which shows that the speaker is actively responding to whatever the other person says even without providing additional arguments which someone will feel heard well. So, other-selection can open up opportunities to ask open or closed questions that greatly influence the flow of the speaker's response.

In this study, there are also results about overlapping that are more directed towards cooperative overlap and supportive overlap that can describe collaborative conversations with both speakers. In general, overlapping can disrupt the flow of conversation due to interrupting someone's argument, but the results above show the power to engage in conversation with polite responses without destroying the conversation. Cooperative overlap often occurs when one speaker has not finished his sentence but has been given a comment that strengthens what the other person said. Overlapping is considered to provide a small response that often maintains the rhythm and condition of a conversation so that this is considered spontaneous without waiting for a turn to speak in full. And, overlapping also helps in giving meaning to unfinished statements to be reaffirmed with the other person so that it helps the argumentator remember what he really wants to say and participates as a listener who is emotionally involved in the conversation so that the flow still looks natural.

In addition to these three things, researchers also found a repair section in this turn of speech where this informal conversation can maintain continuity and clarity in the meaning of the conversation. From these results, there is a repetition that can provide improvement in the sentence he wants to say. This shows that there is a situation to think in seconds to remember what needs can improve the next sentence. Repair is used to find the right way to convey a sentence, not just to correct mistakes. Therefore, someone often experiences a response with repetition and filling in pauses for a quick-thinking process before there is a supporting response in a conversation that functions to develop a relationship between one and another into a sentence that has a complete meaning.

### ***Nonverbal Interaction***

And the conversation is ready to be collaborated with nonverbal interaction where both speakers provide active actions in giving facial expressions, hand movements, and eye contact that can build a video atmosphere that is not boring and interesting to watch. For the facial expressions that appear in the video, on average they are in a good and happy state because the conditions and situations that have been successfully built by the host to be able to produce effective expressions for the flow of conversation. Taylor gives a neutral expression and a relaxed smile but seems active when interacting. Only a few times does Taylor express herself with excessive laughter because the process of receiving information and giving it is a priority. For Jimmy, as a host he shows how expressions can build an active and lively atmosphere with smiles and laughter so that others will feel the situation. That way, the conversation that is carried out is smoother when it is their turn to speak.

Facial expressions will be followed spontaneously by active hand movements as well. According to Saberi & Kidd (2021), facial expressions are one of the models of emotion that unites a person's personality and supports turn-taking interactions. This will illustrate the emphasis of the spoken discussion to complement the conversation. This is an indication that the speaker is involved in this situation and also helps the turn-taking. In the video, there are no stiff movements because both speakers feel comfortable and can blend quickly and flexibly. And, a good conversation and understanding its strategy not only pay attention to words but also nonverbal actions. This study also found one aspect of nonverbal, namely eye contact. Eye contact between

Taylor and Jimmy is always consistent throughout the duration of the video. They show the importance of the level of attention when in conversation with the other person. Taylor maintains eye contact while listening and responding to show participation in the atmosphere of the conversation. The eye contact seen in the video is quite natural and occurs like a proper interaction.

As the host, Jimmy, uses attentive gaze to both listen and validate Taylor's responses. As an example, when Taylor is speaking seriously or conveying something that has emotional meaning, Jimmy provides calm and focused eye contact, proving that he is not only listening but also understanding. According to Wohltjen & Wheatley (2021), eye contact plays an important role in a conversation that usually ends with a turn to interact and can happen anywhere, even if it is brief naturally. Eye contact also encourages relationships and empathy between the speakers in this video. When the conversation has entered a light and relaxed phase, the gaze becomes enthusiastic and occasionally directed at the audience directly on the talk show so that there is still eye contact interaction that occurs between everyone. During the conversation in the video, both Taylor and Jimmy were able to balance the circumstances and contexts they discussed where no one dominated the use of excessive eye contact so that this created a balanced relationship and mutual respect for each other's situations. And, eye contact that is not excessive will create a sense of comfort and harmony between speakers so that the direction of communication is one-way and consistent.

Previous research conducted by Fatimah et. al (2025) focused on analyzing turn-taking, repair, and adjacency pairs patterns in online conversations. While this study focuses on the analysis of self-selection, other-selection, overlapping, and repair between 2 speakers. In addition, there is also research by Sinaga et.al (2021) by identifying the most dominant types and turn-taking strategies used by President Jokowi and Boy William on the YouTube channel and there are 3 types, namely taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. When compared to the current one, it is quite different because it has only one type in common and also discusses nonverbal interaction so that is the main difference. And there is also research from Azzahidah et.al (2025) conducting a study on the strategy of same-sex and mixed turn-taking and gender patterns formed in Indonesia which occurred in the Mata Najwa chat room.

This study examines the understanding of how the turn-taking and nonverbal interaction processes in a YouTube video where in theory the results of this analysis focus on conversation analysis that leads to the use of turn taking when compared to conversations that are seen directly. This can encourage the development of the theory in more detail on communication through digital. Practically, this can be used as a reference for anyone to apply later, both in terms of turn taking and nonverbal. This can be shared with all groups, especially teachers who can teach their students how to take turns talking, facial expressions, eye contact, and create natural and meaningful communication. This study has limitations in that the data obtained is only from one YouTube video and a certain genre so that the results obtained cannot cover all aspects of interaction. This also only focuses on 2 things, namely turn-taking and nonverbal interaction, so it does not look at the social and technical factors in the video.

## **Conclusion**

This study analyzes discourse on turn-taking and nonverbal interaction using a conversation analysis approach on English videos on YouTube. This proves that conversations that occur virtually through videos can give the impression that they are happening directly. This gives rise to the use of aspects of turn-taking such as self-selection, other-selection, overlapping and repair which show the speaker's strategy to maintain their resilience, involvement, and strength in the flow of their conversation. In addition, the use of nonverbal interaction is also collaborative with turn-taking where aspects such as facial expressions, hand movements, and eye contact have their respective roles that can create meaning and regulate the course of turn-taking in this common digital dimension. This study is more directed at how the object in the video uses verbal (turn-taking) and nonverbal communication strategies appropriately in building chemistry with the video

audience. This video analysis emphasizes conversation analysis which is the strength to find out the structure of interaction currently used.

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