

Interactional Styles Used by Raymond Chin in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege*

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ABSTRACT

Interactional styles not only reflect on the gender of the speaker but also the “dominant attitudes” that they produce. In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing a podcast video on a social media platform, which is Raymond Chin in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege) on YouTube. This study is done by the writer to find the features of interactional styles used by Raymond Chin as a guest in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege* on YouTube. Additionally, the writer identifies the usage of interactional style that Raymond utilizes in the podcast regarding the bogus investments. In managing this study, the writer uses the theory of interactional styles by Holmes (2006). Moreover, this study uses a qualitative approach. As a result, this study shows that Raymond uses both feminine and masculine interactional styles in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege*. In short, Raymond Chin dominantly uses a feminine interactional style because he is trying to cover up what really happened regarding bogus investments. Besides that, Raymond Chin uses masculine when the host of the podcast succeeds in provoking him to answer the questions regarding the bogus investments.

Keywords: Feminine Interactional Style, Interactional styles, Masculine Interactional Style

INTRODUCTION

Language is central to social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time period. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship: language shapes social interactions and social interactions shape language (Crossman, 2019).

Language is essential when people communicate ideas they want to convey. Language is usually used in conversations between parties in everyday life. Language can be a power and achievement for those who use language appropriately. Of course, the use of appropriate language can affect society. Holmes (2006) states that gender contributes to the usage of interactional style in the workplace and explores how men and women arrange their identities in everyday workplace talk. Men and women can capably choose their discursive strategies, feminine or masculine, in response to the particular interactional context (Holmes, 2006).

Holmes (2006) states that interactional style not only reflects the sex of the users but also the “dominant attitudes” reflected in the interaction. Holmes (2006) also states that any gender can use feminine and masculine interactional styles when interacting, depending on the context. She explains this by giving an example of New Zealand leaders, where the positions of Prime Minister, Governor-General, Chief Justice, Chief Executive of Telecom, and CEO are occupied by women, which should be when people think leaders should be occupied by men (Holmes, 2006). Furthermore, she also gives another example, namely when the team manager was straightforward and assertive during a meeting by using several imperative forms that showed her position as a confident manager and authoritarian leader (Holmes, 2006). These examples show that a women

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leader must be able to adjust the features of the interactional style used in certain situations and contexts.

Holmes (2006) divides interactional styles into two, namely feminine and masculine interactional styles. The interaction style will be analyzed based on seven feminine and masculine features of interactional style. The feminine interactional styles are facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process-oriented, and affectively oriented. While the masculine interactional styles are competitive, aggressive interruptions, confrontational, direct, autonomous, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented. This interactional style can also be seen in business conversations that show power, politeness, cooperation, enthusiasm, and others. Women use feminine interactional styles, focusing on the user's relationships and connections that show passion, cooperation, modesty, and other orientations (Holmes, 2006). Furthermore, the masculine interaction style, which men use, focuses on the user and the separation that shows the power and self-orientation of the user. It can be concluded that all genders can use two interactional styles depending on the user's goals (Holmes, 2006).

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing video podcasts through social media platforms. There is the reason why the writer wants to analyze podcast video on social media platforms because podcast video can inspire someone in a conversation with various topics discussed. After all, podcast video can provide a different point of view to create a new idea to deal with a problem through the speaker's experience. Rich (2021) explains that the biggest problem in the podcast will occur if the host fails to define their target audience. In this case, the audience has more power in the podcast to convey their ideas because the host must define the audience precisely. In this case, Raymond Chin will be the audience on the *Close the Door* podcast video. Rich (2021) also explains that if the host does not define the audience carefully, people will have no interest in the host's topic.

In this study, the writer will analyze *Miskin Bukan Privilege* (Poverty is not Privilege) video podcast through Corbuzier (2022) channel on YouTube. There are two reasons why the author chose the *Close the Door* podcast video. First, the *Close the Door* podcast is one of the best channels in Indonesia, with 19.7 million subscribers (Corbuzier, 2022). Second, the *Close the Door* podcast has invited many well-known figures in Indonesia with different backgrounds. For instance, the *Close the Door* podcast has invited the famous minister of education, minister of health, doctors, and others on his podcast. Therefore, the writer is interested in choosing the *Close the Door* podcast, which has a good reputation in Indonesia.

For this study, the writer chose the *Close the Door* podcast video entitled *Miskin bukan Privilege* (Poverty is not Privilege) because this was controversial in Indonesia in 2022. In early 2022, a businessman named Indra Kenz published a book called *Miskin itu Privilege* (Being poor is a Privilege), which became very controversial among the people in Indonesia (Hayati, 2022). Thus, it makes many people in Indonesia annoyed. The reason is that netizens feel that the contents of the book insult the less fortunate people (Amarilisya, 2022). Although Indra Kenz gets insulted because of that book, he still sticks to his stance in making the book *Miskin itu Privilege*. Indra Kenz says "Actually, being born poor is a privilege, as it allows people to experience the struggle and become successful." (Hanifuddin, 2022). As the CEO, Raymond Chin conveys his perspective on the meaning of privilege in the podcast video.

According to Dailysia (2022), Raymond Chin is a young entrepreneur from Indonesia 28 years old, who founded *Ternak Uang*. He is a YouTuber who educates people about investment and

how to start a business. Before he built *Ternak Uang*, he founded an agency company called *Maven*. In addition, after *Maven*, he also founded a startup company engaged in the health sector in 2018 called *Wellnez*. Then in 2020, he established an educational platform on investment, namely *Ternak Uang*, whose target market is Millennials and Z generations.

The writer has reasons for choosing the interactional style to analyze in this study. Holmes (2006) states that interactional style features can help a speaker to provide some stylistic clues that can be recognized by interlocutors in speech interaction events. Therefore, the author is interested in analyzing the interactional style that Raymond Chin uses in the *Close the Door* podcast video. The topics in this podcast are also relevant for interactional style analysis, which is *Miskin bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege), because Raymond Chin has a position as a CEO in his company. Also, his position is the audience in the podcast video, which means he has more power to convey his perspective in the podcast. The writer hopes to learn and apply the features of interactional styles well through Raymond Chin.

METHODS

The data source was Raymond Chin in the podcast video. The writer used all of Raymond Chin's utterances spoken by Raymond Chin in the podcast video on YouTube for his data. Moreover, the podcast's topic is Raymond Chin's opinions about *Miskin bukan Privilege* (Poverty is not a Privilege), including his experiences. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data by using the theory of the interactional style by Holmes (2006), which is presented in chapter two.

To gather the data, the writer applied some steps. Initially, the writer watched the podcast video on YouTube (Corbuzier, 2022). The duration of the podcast video is 47 minutes and 38 seconds. Then, the writer transcribed manually to get the transcription from the podcast video. After getting the transcription, the writer edited it into an accurate transcript. The writer rewatched the podcast video to get an accurate transcription from the podcast video.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the writer's analysis on interactional styles features used by Raymond Chin in the podcast video *Close the Door Miskin bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege).

4.1 Interactional Styles Used by Raymond Chin

4.1.1 Feminine Interactional Style Used by Raymond Chin

There are feminine features of interactional style that Raymond Chin uses in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege). In this podcast, Raymond Chin uses all the features of the feminine interactional style. Raymond Chin uses facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process oriented, and affectively oriented.

4.1.1.1 Facilitative

Holmes (2006) states that facilitative is applied to avoid conflict, sustain important team relationships, and preserve the organization's goals. Facilitative also informs those with a higher authority structure about implementation issues, allowing preventative actions to be executed

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(Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as facilitative, as follows:

Utterance 1:

Dedy: *Raymond Chin, Anda bukan afilliator kan?*

Raymond: *Bukan - bukan, aman. Tapi kemarin disuruh bahas, tapi nggak , kita gak bahas itu kan hari ini? Oh nggak aman ya? Gua takut itu bahas itu.*

(Raymond: No, it's safe. But yesterday, we were told to discuss it, but we won't discuss it today, right? Oh, it's not safe, is it? I'm afraid to talk about it.)

Through this example, it can be seen that Dedy Corbuzier directly asked Raymond Chin if he was an affiliate. Affiliator is a term for people who follow the affiliate program. However, the affiliate is a program of cooperation with a brand with others who will provide rewards through commissions (Nayoan, 2022). Then, Raymond Chin refused the question with, "No, it's safe." Then it was emphasized again with, "But yesterday we were told to discuss it, but we won't discuss it today, right? Oh, it's not safe, is it?". Through these words, Raymond Chin wanted to neutralize the conversation by refuting the question. If Raymond Chin said he was indeed an affiliate, there would be a conflict because affiliates were very controversial then. In the end, Raymond Chin confirmed again by saying, "I'm afraid to talk about it." Following facilitative characteristics, Raymond Chin prevented conflict with the rebuttal he gave after being asked by Dedy Corbuzier.

Utterance 37:

Raymond: *tapi kan gini, banyak orang bilang kayak starting pointnya beda - beda , yes tapi belum tentu ending pointnya sama. Sebenarnya storynya itu kan salah satu storynya nih yang sukses orang bilang ternyata bukan dari 0 gitu tapi banyak juga yang gak liput. Sebenarnya banyak yang bangkrut tapi awalnya starting pointnya gede gitu dari keluarga berada bangkrut uh banyak*

(Raymond: But you see, many people say that the starting point varies, yes, but the ending point may not be the same. Actually, this is one of the stories where successful people say it's not really from zero, but many failures are not covered. In reality, there are many who go bankrupt, but initially, they had a privileged starting point, coming from wealthy families and still went bankrupt, uh, many of them)

Dedy: *banyak banyak*

In this utterance, Raymond tries to prevent conflict by saying, "but the ending point may not be the same. Actually, this is one of the stories where successful people". From this, Raymond wants to say that people conflict about not always being successful people from rich families. There are still many bankrupt people, even though they are from rich families.

Utterance 164:

Raymond: *hahaha, tapi she's doing good job kan*

(Raymond: hahaha, but she's doing a good job, right)

Dedy: *iya iya*

Facilitative features can be seen in the way Raymond says, "she's doing a good job, right." In this context, Dedy's employee, named Juju, graduated with an international relations major, but her job does not fit with her major. However, Raymond keeps saying that Juju is good at her job. Then, Dedy responds "yes" to Raymond with a positive expression. Following the facilitative characteristic, Raymond prevents conflict between Dedy and his employee regarding her major in college does not fit her job currently.

Utterance 216:

Dedy: *but is actually, sulit untuk, gimana ya ini kan jadi kayak semua orang punya kesempatan yang hampir sama ya*

Raymond: *semua orang punya akses yang hampir sama, kesempatan yang hampir sama makanya privilege semakin less matter sekarang*

(Raymond: everyone has almost the same access, almost the same opportunities, that's why, privileges are getting less and less a matter now)

In this context, Dedy looks confused with his anxiety about successful people coming from their privilege. However, Raymond neutralizes it by saying, "everyone has almost the same access, almost the same opportunities". In his utterance, Raymond says that nowadays, technology is growing rapidly, and that is why all people have the same access and opportunities. Following facilitative characteristics, Raymond prevents conflict about stereotypes of successful people come from their privilege.

4.1.1.2 Supportive Feedback

Holmes (2006) states that positive minimal responses apply supportive feedback, for instance, "mm" or "yeah", which present the signals that represent that participants are paying attention to the speakers. Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as supportive feedback, as follows:

Utterance 71:

Dedy: *kan tidak boleh begitu kan. Jadi kalo kita ngikutin sifatnya orang, kita harus jadi guru yang ngajarin mereka dong. Kalo orang Indonesia maunya begitu dan lu kasih begitu tambah goblok dong orang Indonesia nih lama lama*

Raymond: *heem*

(Raymond: hmm)

From this example, it can be seen that Dedy Corbuzier explains Indonesian people's personality. Then, Raymond replied to Dedy Corbuzier's explanation, saying, "hmm". Regarding

the supportive feedback characteristic, Raymond pays attention to Dedy's utterances about Indonesian people.

Utterance 219:

Dedy: *untuk bisa dealing ama orang tu susah belajarnya gitu, gitu maksudnya. Itu lu ga belajar di sekolah nawar barang tu ga dipelajarin di sekolah, yakan.*

Raymond: *heem*

(Raymond:hmm)

In this utterance, Raymond utilizes supportive feedback, such as *hmm*, for paying attention to Dedy's utterance.

4.1.1.3 Conciliatory

Conciliatory includes reducing epistemic modals “might”, “could” and pragmatic particles “possibly, sort of” to tenderize and fence requests and claims (Holmes, 2006). Holmes also states that conciliatory language accommodates hospitality. It relates to the usage of conflict avoidance, which is associated with the stereotypical female approach to conflict. It is conceivable since women utilize tentative language to navigate disagreements and avoid problems. Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as conciliatory, as follows:

Utterance 265:

Dedy: *oh ada contohnya ya*

Raymond: *heem, karna ada contohnya orang kira cepet karna gampang. Ya udah akhirnya mereka terjerumus*

(Raymond: Hmm, because there are examples of people who think it's fast because it's easy. Well, they finally got trapped)

According to this example, it can be seen that Dedy Corbuzier just found out that there is an example regarding the problems he talked about. Thus, Raymond replied to Dedy Corbuzier's utterances by saying, “hmm, because there are examples of people who think it's fast because it's easy. Well, they finally got trapped”. In this utterance, Raymond wanted to say that wealth is not easy. It needs to be struggling if he wants to be rich. Following conciliatory characteristics, Raymond solves the problem with his statement about getting rich is not easy.

Utterance 197:

Raymond: *iya, kadang kadang tapi mungkin buat mayoritas orang, i don't think se privilege itu lah kayak wajib banget? I don't think*

(Raymond:yes, sometimes but maybe for the majority of people, i don't think that privilege is really mandatory? I don't think)

Dedy: *iya iya, penting tapi bukan yang paling penting*

In this utterance, Raymond talks about privilege as not very necessary for the majority of people. That is why Raymond says “maybe” in his utterance because he is not sure about that privilege. Furthermore, Dedy also agrees with Raymond's statement and restates his statement about that.

4.1.1.4 Indirect

(Holmes, 2006) states that indirect includes interrogatives “could you reach that file?” rather than imperatives “pass that file” for giving directives. Previously, it was stated that women tend to avoid direct and confrontational approaches with individuals, particularly with other women. However, this does not imply that women lack aggression or competitiveness. Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as indirect, as follows:

Utterance 14:

Raymond: *gua denger ajalah dari orang lah*

(Raymond: I hear it from a person)

Dedy: *lu denger dari orang ya*

It can be seen in this example if Raymond does not square with his answer. He replied to Dedy Corbuzier's utterance, saying, “I hear it from people”. His utterance indicates that Raymond is aware of saying who the person is. If he says the person's name will cause conflict between Dedy and the person. Following indirect characteristics, Raymond tries to prevent conflict by not saying who the person is.

Utterance 29:

Raymond: *kan media itu sukanya , nih liat nih dari 0 biar termotivasi kan . Motivasi - motivasi terus liat oh punya mobil mewah atau apa , ikutan gitu misalnya*

(Raymond: You know, the media always likes this kind of nothing. Look at this, starting from zero to get motivated, right? Keep looking at motivational things like owning a luxury car or something, just join in, for example)

Dedy: *iya, bener*

In this example, it can be seen Raymond talking about the media that shows people from zero so that they can motivate other people. According to Indirect characteristics, Raymond is not straightforward by saying “media,” which media is like that. Significantly, he can say the website or the platform itself to show the evidence of his statement.

Utterance 137:

Raymond: *tapi kita harus ngerti dulu om, kenapa orang tua kita semuanya bilang kuliah itu penting?*

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(Raymond: But we have to understand first, Om (uncle), why do our parents all say college is important?)

Dedy: *Heem*

In this utterance, Raymond is not direct when called Dedy's name, so he is called by formal calling which is "om". The reason is that Dedy Cobuzier is older than him; that is why Raymond called Dedy by using "om". According to (Isnaeni, 2022), The term "om" comes from the Dutch word which means "uncle" and according to KBBI the word "om" is defined as a word of greeting for an older man.

Utterance 167:

Raymond: *kaya dia itu*

(Raymond: it's like her)

Dedy: *iya iya kayak juju, waktu itu juju di hubungan internasional kerjanya dimana ya? Dubes?*

In this example, Raymond utilizes the indirect feature by saying "dia" in his utterance. According to (Arum, 2021), it says that one of the characteristics of direct utterance is that there is a pronoun. In Raymond's utterance, he calls Dedy's employee with the pronoun "dia" rather than using her name, "Juju."

4.1.1.5 Collaborative

Females use collaborative such as openness of feeling, supporting social relations, private integration, and work-life in a more democratic and nonhierarchical context (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as indirect, as follows:

Utterance 214:

Dedy: *anjrit gak, itu kan artinya kebuka seluruh seluas ini gitu, intinya cuma lu kalo ga ngapa ngapain lu males aja gitu. Bodohnya jadi bukan bodoh karna tidak privilege, bodohnya karna lu males kan*

Raymond: *bener, bodohnya bukan karna privilege tapi bodoh karna males. Karna semuanya sekarang sudah ada sudah tertera*

(Raymond: That's right, stupid not because of privilege but stupid because lazy. Because everything is now already listed)

Dedy gives the explanation about what makes people stupid, then he says because of laziness. Afterwards, Raymond agrees with Dedy's statement and explains by saying, "Because everything is now already listed". Raymond's answer shows that he supports Dedy by agreeing with his statement. Following collaborative characteristics, Raymond gives social support to Dedy by agreeing with his statement.

Utterance 82:

Dedy: *anak muda ini masih takut bicara*

Raymond: *masih takut ya*

(Raymond: still scared huh)

Through this example, Dedy Corbuzier insulted Raymond Chin that he was still afraid to speak. However, Raymond Chin immediately said, "Still scared, huh". Through Raymond Chin's words, he knows that Dedy Corbuzier's podcast is a big event, and many people watch it. Raymond Chin hoped that Dedy Corbuzier should have known that Raymond Chin was not allowed to speak carelessly at the event. So, Raymond Chin replied to Dedy Corbuzier's words, "Still scared, huh". According to collaborative characteristics, Raymond opens his emotional expression towards Dedy's utterance.

Utterance 2:

Dedy: *Serem ya? Kaya mendadak ya? Kaya gak masuk akal ya?*

Raymond Chin: *Kaya gak masuk akal, beli mobil*

(Raymond: get rich in a ridiculous way, buy a car)

In this example, Raymond answers Dedy's question by saying, "Get rich in a ridiculous way, buy a car." From his utterance, it can be seen that Raymond supports Dedy's statement by agreeing with him. Following the collaborative characteristics, he gives social support to Dedy by agreeing to his question.

Utterance 102:

Dedy: *nunggu panggilan polisi bos, hahaha*

Raymond: *hahaha, nunggu panggilan polisi ya*

(Raymond: hahaha, waiting for the police call huh)

In this utterance, Raymond utilizes collaborative features by laughing to Dedy then Raymond repeats the utterance from Dedy. It can be seen that Raymond also agrees with Dedy's utterance. Following the collaborative characteristics, Raymond opens his emotional expression by laughing and repeating Dedy's utterance to show his agreement.

4.1.1.6 Person/process Oriented

Holmes (2006) states that person/process-oriented behavior is a part of a relational practice that expedites the interpersonal relationship in a community and facilitates objective community achievement unnoticeably. Relation practice also has three important components: orientation of other's face needs, the advanced serving of primary objectives of the community, and dispensable,

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irrelevant, or peripheral speaking (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as person/process oriented, as follows:

Utterance 153:

Raymond: *itu dia, jadi sebenarnya organisasi atau institusi edukasi at the end tuh lebih ngebangun mindset. How to organisasi dengan orang, cara interpersonal skill, membangun network tapi education sidenya sendiri, Elon Musk pernah bilang kaya dia jauh lebih prefer orang yang punya self-education dibanding formal education*

(Raymond: that's it, so actually educational organizations or institutions at the end are more mindset building. How to organize with people, how to do interpersonal skills, and build a network, but on the education side, Elon Musk once said that he prefers people who have self-education over formal education)

Dedy: *heem*

From this example, it can be seen that Raymond's priorities about what people need by saying "that's it, so actually educational organizations or institutions at the end are more mindset building." and people need self-education rather than formal education. Following person/process oriented characteristics, Raymond's explanation indicates that he is focusing on people's face needs to be a successful person.

Utterance 129:

Dedy: *kalo bapak emak lo kaya gapapa gitu, udah bapak mak lo miskin berhenti sekolah kan kasian yang pura pura kaya ya kan*

Raymond: *itu dia, iya kasian yang pura pura hahaha, gua ada cerita editor gua tuh bete banget gua kan bikin video. Yang om ded liat*

(Raymond: That's it, yeah I'm sorry for pretending people hahaha, I have a story about my editor, he is really tired of making videos. What om ded saw)

In this utterance, it can be seen that Raymond tells a story about his editor being angry in making videos. Raymond uses person/process oriented because he just explains about his editor's problem, which means he cares toward his editor. Following the person/process-oriented characteristics, Raymond focuses on the people's face needs, which is his editor.

Utterance 271:

Raymond: *iya, makanya kan sebenarnya salahnya di moral, orang tau ngelakuin kaya gitu ngeinfluence orang emosional dan orang tau kalo emosional. You make poor decision, kalo misalnya kita ngomongin investasi, trading dan lain lain. Selalu jangan taruh emosi, have a trading plan atau yang lain lain gitu. Tapi kalo yang lagi dibahas itu, itu 80 persen emotion udah di coba. 80 persen wah gua pengen cepet kaya, oh yaudah hari ini kaya nih. Jadi kayak moralnya salah menurut gua karna dia tahu, place with the emotion dan dikasih sesuatu yang kalo lu make bad decision base on emotion ya lu malah rugi banyak gitu. Itu malah salah*

(Raymond: Yes, that's why the real problem lies in morality. People know that behaving like that can influence others emotionally, and they are aware of the emotional suspect. You make poor decisions when we talk about investments, trading, and other things. Always avoid letting emotions control you, have a trading plan or something similar. But when it comes to the topic we're discussing, it's already 80 percent about emotions. 80 percent is like, "I want to get rich quickly, so let's do it today." So, in my opinion, the problem lies in morality because they know they are acting based on emotions and are given something that, if you make bad decisions based on emotions, you will lose a lot. That's where the mistakes lie.)

Dedy: *iya iya, masalahnya kemarin yang jadi masalah itu ya, itu karna pemain pemainnya itu kecil*

Raymond utilizes person/process oriented by saying "Jadi kayak moralnya salah menurut gua karna dia tahu, place with the emotion dan dikasih sesuatu yang kalo lu make bad decision base on emotion ya lu malah rugi banyak gitu. Itu malah salah." From this utterance, it can be seen that Raymond focuses to achieve the objective which is do not make a decision based on emotion.

4.1.1.7 Affectively Oriented

Affectively Oriented concerns people's feelings and maintains rapport between the speaker and the listener. Additionally, it utilizes frequent and varied mitigating mechanisms to avoid negative affective speech such as refusal and disagreement. Like person/process-oriented, affectively oriented is also a relational practice requiring other face needs (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as affectively oriented, as follows:

Utterance 65:

Dedy: *iya, anak gue bela diri ban hitam 5 macam bela diri. Five different martial arts*

Raymond: *umur berapa dia sekarang?*

(Raymond: How old is he now?)

Dedy: 15 tahun

After Dedy talks about rich people and privilege, the topic changes to Dedy talking about his son. Dedy explains that his son has a black belt in 5 different martial arts. Then, Raymond replies to Dedy, saying, "How old is he now?". Raymond's utterance indicates that he cares about Dedy's explanation, although Dedy talks about his son. Following affectively oriented characteristics, Raymond focuses on Dedy's feelings by responding to his explanation about his son.

Utterance 162:

Ju: *HI*

Raymond: *hubungan internasional*

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(Raymond: international relations)

Dedy: *gua aja gak tau lo*

In this example, Raymond uses an affectively oriented feature to Dedy's employee by asking her major during her college. Following the affectively oriented characteristics, Raymond wants to give a good impression to Dedy's employees. Furthermore, it can build a good rapport with her.

In short, it can be seen that Raymond uses all of the features of the feminine interactional style, namely, facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process oriented, and affectively oriented in the *Close the Door* podcast video *Miskin Bukan Privilege*.

4.1.2 Masculine Interactional Style Used by Raymond Chin

There are masculine features of interactional style that Raymond Chin uses in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege). However, not all masculine features are used by Raymond Chin. Raymond Chin only uses competitive, Aggressive interruption, confrontational, direct, task/outcome oriented, and referentially oriented.

4.1.2.1 Competitive

Competitive interactions are about disputing who has superior authority and constructing a powerful identity through face-threatening activities, such as insulting others, abusing language, and deflating remarks in response to others (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as competitive, as follows:

Utterance 113:

Dedy: *ie, netizen netizen ngomongnya gitu, tetap berjuang gitu kan, hahaha*

Raymond: *hahaha, tapi yang ga privilege bener bener mampus*

(Raymond: hahaha, but those who don't have the privilege are really dead)

Following the competitive characteristics, Raymond uses abusive language, such as "mampus". Raymond says "mampus" to insult other people who do not have a privilege in their life. Thus, people who do not have that will struggle to achieve their goals to be successful people.

Utterance 163:

Ju: *iya mas dedy ga nanya sih*

Dedy: *iya gua baru tau sekarang*

Raymond: *hahaha, parah banget*

(Raymond: haha, really bad)

In this example, Raymond responds to Dedy's utterance by laughing and saying "parah banget" because Dedy does not know about his employee major before she works on him. Following the competitive characteristics, Raymond utilizes abusive language, such as "parah banget" to insult Dedy.

4.1.2.2 Aggressive Interruption

Holmes (2006) states that contested and challenging interaction can build solidarity in a community that interacts using a masculine interactional style. Aggressive interruption, also used by males, is based on masculine ethos and contestive, and challenging interactional styles (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as aggressive interruption, as follows:

Utterance 101:

Dedy: *cuman kan gua gamungkin nyerang juga dong karna kita tidak tahu kan*

Raymond: *heem*

Dedy: *karna kita tidak tahu gitu kan*

Raymond : *kenapa nggak?*

(Raymond: Why not?)

In this example, Dedy shows his confusion about making a solution towards his problem. Then, Dedy asks Raymond about his confusion. After that, Raymond immediately responds to Dedy's utterance by saying, "Why not" because he is triggered towards Dedy. Raymond also responds to it with a challenging tone. Following aggressive interruption characteristics, Raymond tries to make Dedy confident about his solution.

Utterance 106

Dedy: *masalah sifat dan karakter lah ya*

Raymond: *sifat dan karakter? Ada yang mulai dari nol bisa happy dan sukses seumur hidupnya, ada yang mulai dari 10 tetep ancur ya, doesn't matter.*

(Raymond: personality and character? There are those who start from zero and can be happy and successful for the rest of their lives, there are those who start from 10 and still fall apart, doesn't matter.)

After Dedy gives a statement about the problem by saying "masalah sifat dan karakter lah ya" Raymond immediately responds to his statement by saying, "personality and character?". Then, Raymond explains why personality and character are not the real problem for that. Following the aggressive interruption characteristics, Raymond uses a contestive method in responding to Dedy's utterance.

Utterance 160:

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Dedy: *iya kalo ngomongin itu, ijazah lu apa ju? Lu ijazah lu apa ju? Apa?*

Ju: *hubungan internasional*

Raymond: *kerjanya ga masuk akal kan*

(Raymond: her job doesn't fit, right)

In this utterance, Raymond interrupts Dedy by saying, "kerjanya ga masuk akal kan" because he knows the majority of Dedy's employees will not fit. Following aggressive interruption characteristics, Raymond uses challenging interactional methods in responding to Dedy's utterance.

4.1.2.3 Confrontational

Holmes (2006) says that when people debate a lot and utilize 'bald record' disagreement on small issues such as "what date a meeting had been held" or "how much something cost," this is a direct confrontation technique in more serious situations. Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as confrontational, as follows:

Utterance 86:

Raymond: *iya, jadinya gua juga bingung gitu mau yang bener gimana? Gitu yang salah dimana? Gitu*

(Raymond: yes, so I'm also confused, which one is correct? What's wrong? That's it)

Dedy: *ya kayak bandar narkoba kan*

Regarding Raymond's utterance, he confuses about the problem and tries to confront by saying, "Which one is correct? What's wrong?" to Dedy. Following confrontational characteristics, Raymond shows his disagreement through confusion regarding the problem he is facing.

4.1.2.4 Direct

In expressing directives, men use imperatives and 'need' statements. Moreover, while giving directives, men will say what they must say directly to the subject without regard for the feelings of the addressees (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as direct, as follows:

Utterance 60:

Raymond: *tapi gini, gimana menurut lo om. Tapi pembelaannya kaya gini, orang indo maunya begitu orang indo maunya kayak tanda kutip ya misalnya, maunya dibodoh-bodohin gitu, maunya diiming-imingin gitu.*

(Raymond: But here's the thing, what do you think, Om (Uncle)? But their defense is like this, Indonesians want it that way, in quotation marks, for example, they want to be treated as if they're dumb, they want to be lured in that way)

Dedy: *heem*

In this example, Raymond says directly to Dedy about Indonesian people by saying, “orang indo maunya kayak tanda kutip ya misalnya, maunya dibodoh-bodohin gitu, maunya diiming-imingin gitu”. Following direct characteristics, Raymond does not care about Adresse’s feelings, although Dedy is Indonesian people.

Utterance 20:

Raymond: *logo amazonnya gak kayak gini. Ini kan monitor berapa ratus juta kan*

(Raymond: The Amazon logo doesn't look like this. This is a monitor worth millions, right)

Dedy: *iya*

In this example, Raymond is straight forward in saying the brand name, such as “amazon” rather than giving the analogy on that brand instead of calling the brand name. Following the direct characteristics, Raymond directly says about the subject of the brand name.

Utterance 40:

Raymond: *kemarin gua itu podcast negotial talk nih sama faye. Faye simanjuntak tau gak?*

(Raymond: Yesterday I had a negotiation talk podcast with Faye. Do you know Faye Simanjuntak?)

Dedy: *tau tau*

In this utterance, Raymond tells Dedy that he went to Faye Simajuntak’s podcast show. Raymond speaks directly to Dedy in his podcast show about other podcast shows. Following the direct characteristics, Raymond does not care about Dedy’s feelings when he talks about other podcast shows in his show.

4.1.2.5 Autonomous

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4.1.2.6 Task/outcome Oriented

Holmes (2006) explains that achieving a desirable outcome from a task-oriented or transactional perspective can result in using direct, authoritarian, and normatively masculine ways to handle a conflict. Focusing more directly on transactional and organizational goals is a part of stereotypically masculine strategies (Holmes, 2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as task/outcome oriented, as follows:

Utterance 39:

Raymond: *intinya privilege itu dipake, yang penting itu gimana cara kita pake privilegenya. Menurut gua gitu aja, lu mau mulai dari miskin mau mulai dari kaya it's. It the end your mindset yang ngebangun gimana cara sampe lu sukses. Gua ga terlalu suka*

bahas mulai dari mana, yang penting how you use your privilege gitu. Itu yang paling penting

(Raymond: The point is that privileges are used, the important thing is how we use the privileges. I think it's just like that, you want to start from poor, want to start from rich, it's. It's the end of your mindset that builds how until you succeed. I don't really like to discuss where to start, what's important is how you use your privilege. That's the most important)

Dedy: *hem*

From this example, it can be seen that Raymond focuses on the outcome by saying, "I don't really like to discuss where to start, what's important is how you use your privilege. That's the most important". In Raymond's utterance, he does not care about the starting point, it does not matter from rich or poor. However, he focuses on how to use privilege as a tool to be successful people. According to task/outcome-oriented characteristics, Raymond focuses on the outcome, which is the usage of privilege, not from the starting point.

Utterance 42:

Dedy: *larinya buat apa*

Raymond Chin: *larinya buat apa, itu yang matters itu yang orang suka lupa. Orang suka lupa aspek itunya fokusnya ke ah lu ke sini gara - gara ini, lu sebenarnya. Gua pengen anak muda itu fokusnya kesana, gua sih kaya gitu kalo soal privilege ya*

(Raymond: what are you running for, that matters what people tend to forget. People tend to forget that aspect, the focus is on why you're here because of this, you actually are. I want young people to focus there, I'm like that when it comes to privilege)

In this utterance, Raymond explains that the solution of youth problem is they must know their purpose by saying, "larinya buat apa, itu yang matters itu yang orang suka lupa" Then, he continues it by saying, "Gua pengen anak muda itu fokusnya kesana, gua sih kaya gitu kalo soal privilege ya" Following the task/outcome-oriented characteristics, Raymond tries to obtain a solution to youth people for who seeking a privilege.

4.1.2.7 Referentially Oriented

Holmes (2006) explains that narrative is related to referentially oriented. The usage of narrative can be indicated as a tool to show self-achieving and mutual empowering. Also, a Narrative can be classified as masculine if most of the narrative is telling a story of success and how to overcome existing problems to achieve it (Holmes,2006). Here are the representatives of utterances used by Raymond Chin that are indicated as task/outcome oriented, as follows:

Utterance 146:

Raymond: *orang kira gua diajarin coding dan lain lain buat bekalin ke dunia kerja gitu tapi at the end pas gua akhirnya freelance waktu itu gua semester pertengahan gua penghasilan 20 30 juta per bulan. Terus tempat kuliah gua bilang eh mau dong jadi success story. Gua bilang bos gua freelance 20 30 itu bukan dari mata kuliah ini. Modal dari mana? Dari youtube, hampir semua terus gua pikir pikir dari semua karir gua sampe gua*

bisa dapet project ratusan juta miliaran itu tu modal youtube. How to deal with clients, how to create administration for your business, how to manage your finance malah bukan dari kuliah

(Raymond: people thought that I was taught coding and other things to prepare me for the world of work, but in the end when I finally freelanced, at that time I was in the middle of the semester, I earned 20-30 million per month. Then the place where I went to college said I want to be a success story. I said my boss was a 20-30 freelancer not from this course. Where did the capital come from? From YouTube, almost all of them, I keep thinking, from all my career, until I can get hundreds of millions of billions of projects, that's YouTube capital. How to deal with clients, how to create administration for your business, how to manage your finances, not even from college)

According to Referentially oriented characteristics, Raymond uses a narrative on how he overcomes his obstacles when he learns about financial management. Then, he says that he learns that from Youtube and not from college and to clarify people's misperception about his college.

Utterance 139:

Raymond: *lu bayangin, gue sih bayangin ya dulu orang tua gua, orang tuanya orang tua gua. Mereka harus masuk pendidikan formal karna it's very hard to get information dibanding sekarang*

(Raymond: You can imagine, I can imagine my parents, and my grandparents. They have to enter formal education because it's very hard to get information compared to now)

Dedy: and that is privilege

In this example, Raymond tells that in the his parents and grandparents era is hard to get an information. Then, to overcome the problem his parents and grandparents must study in college to get enough information to get a better education. Following the task/outcome-oriented characteristics, Raymond uses narrative and explains how he can overcome his obstacles.

Utterance 158:

Raymond: *terus gua baru sadar setiap gua liat CV itu selalu gua skip ijazahnya. Yang paling penting sekarang itu yang paling bikin gua wow, oh di perusahaan lama gua berhasil meningkatkan sale segini segini dengan apa? Shows lu punya value, lu bisa melakukan sesuatu dan itu matters*

(Raymond: then I just realized that every time I see the CV I always skip the diploma. What's most important right now is what really makes me wow, oh, at my old company, how did I manage to increase sales like this? Shows you have value, you can do something and that matters)

Dedy: *iya*

In this utterance, Raymond shows his mutual empowerment by saying, "Yang paling penting sekarang itu yang paling bikin gua wow, oh di perusahaan lama gua berhasil meningkatkan

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sale segini segini dengan apa? Shows lu punya value” In the past, he never met that person focus on their value when working at the company. Then, he tells that he need that person.

Utterance 270:

Raymond: *makanya our goals sekarang sebagai creator, kalo gua sebagai creator adalah untuk edukasi masyarakat karna penipu bakal selalu menjadi lebih pintar. Selalu market ini yang menginfluence market bawah akan selalu menjadi lebih pintar. Sekarang trendnya pamer, maybe the next five years trendnya yang lain. Sekarang adalah misalnya i don't know something else yang bikin orang ini, wah ternyata yang ga masuk akal jadi masuk akal ya tapi jadinya ada dark sidenya juga. Self education pentingnya disana kuliah sekolah itu gabakal sama kalo ngajarin gitu. Kalo self education at the end yang bikin lu bisa survive dan lu bisa thrive. Itu makanya sekarang fenomena yang lagi rame itu bisa rame gara gara itu menurut gua*

(Raymond: That’s why our goals now. Me as the creator, is to educate the public because scammers will always become smarter. It’s always the market that influences the lower market to become smarter. Currently, the trend is showing off, maybe the trend will be different in the next five years. Now, for example, I don’t know, something else that makes me go, “Wow, it turns out the unreasonable becomes reasonable,” but then there’s also a dark side to it. Self-education is important there, college, and school won’t teach you that. In the end, self-education is what helps you survive and thrive. That’s why the current phenomenon is buzzing, in my opinion)

Dedy: *karna memainkan emosi, orang pingin cepet kaya*

From this example, Raymond shows his purpose if he is a creator, which is he educates other lower economic people and makes them smart. Then, he also tries to educate people about the importance of self-education. Following the referentially oriented characteristics, Raymond explains how he overcame his obstacles when he worked as a creator who is educating the public.

To sum up, it can be seen that Raymond uses the features of masculine interactional, namely, competitive, aggressive interruption, confrontational, direct, task/outcome oriented, and referentially oriented. However, Raymond does not use the autonomous features of the masculine interactional style.

4.1.3 The Dominant Styles Used by Raymond Chin

Table 4.1
Table of Dominant Raymond Chin’s Interactional Styles

Feminine Interactional Style							Total	Masculine Interactional Style						Total	
F	S	C	I	C	P/	A		C	A	C	D	A	T/	R	
a	F	n	n	o	P	O		o	l	o	i	u	O	O	
c		c		l	O			m		n	r	t	O		
23	83	10	18	47	19	31	231	9	8	4	20	-	15	29	85

In the podcast, Raymond uses both the features of feminine and masculine interactional style. Such as facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process oriented, and affectively oriented for the features of feminine interactional style. Besides that, Raymond also uses the features of masculine interactional style such as competitive, aggressive interruption, confrontational, direct, task/outcome oriented, and referentially oriented. However, Raymond does not use the autonomous feature in the masculine interactional style.

Through the findings in table 3.1, it can be seen that the features of feminine interactional style are more dominant than the masculine interactional style. The reason is because Raymond is aware of talking about the bogus investments in the podcast. However, the book called *Miskin Bukan Privilege* (Being Poor is not a Privilege) was published by a bogus investor named Indra Kenz. Therefore, in this section, the writer will explain the reason why Raymond Chin uses the features of the interactional style that are dominant by female rather than masculine features.

First, the video podcast was uploaded before the authorities officially arrested Indra Kenz. Based on (Corbuzier, 2022) on his YouTube channel, the video podcast was uploaded on February 3, 2022. Meanwhile, Indra Kenz was officially arrested by the authorities as a bogus investor on February 25, 2022 (Chaterine, 2022). Thus, in the video podcast, Raymond Chin is reluctant to talk about the issue of bogus investors because it is not certain if Indra Kenz is a suspect. This can be seen in his words in utterance 1, namely, "*Bukan - bukan, aman. Tapi kemarin disuruh bahas, tapi nggak , kita gak bahas itu kan hari ini? Oh nggak aman ya? Gua takut itu bahas itu.*" In his statement, it can be seen that he is scared to talk about an *afiliator* or a bogus investor because there is no concrete evidence from Indra Kenz as a suspect. Then, Raymond prevent conflict regarding bogus investment that by saying, "Oh nggak aman ya?"

Second, the book *Miskin Bukan Privilege* is a book created by Indra Kenz who is a bogus investor. Initially, Raymond Chin was reluctant to discuss privileges in the video podcast. However, Dedy Corbuzier kept prodding Raymond Chin to talk about the book written by Indra Kenz. This can be seen through Dedy Corbuzier's words regarding privilege, namely "kan kemarin privilege, miskin itu juga privilege" According to Dedy Corbuzier's utterance, Raymond Chin responded to this statement with "kita ga pake basa basi ya langsung bahas itu ya, ok ok" in utterance 5 It can be seen that Raymond Chin was very reluctant to speak directly about this. However, Raymond counteracts this with the direct utterance he uses in utterance 5. Also, Raymond said "belum" in utterance 13, this statement shows that Raymond had indeed not bought and read the book written by Indra Kenz namely *Miskin is not Privilege*. Then, Raymond says that he knows the book's information by hearing other people's opinions (statement 14 "gw dengarr ajalah dari oranglah").

Third, when the video podcast was uploaded, not only Indra Kenz was suspected of being a bogus investor suspect. However, another suspect related to bogus investors is Doni Salmanan. Doni Salmanan is an affiliate in binary options trading and is accused of profiting from fraudulent proceeds (Putsanra, 2022). Thus, Raymond was afraid to talk more about bogus investors. However, Dedy Corbuzier still provoked Raymond to talk about bogus investors. This can be seen from Dedy Corbuzier's words, namely, "sampe ketauan nipu ya" Then Raymond responds to utterance 33 "aduh jangan jangan" Because Raymond knew that there was not just one bogus investor. However, there was more than one at that time. Apart from that, Raymond made sure again by saying in utterance 34, "aman ya". Then, Dedy Corbuzier said it was safe by saying, "kita aman ga nyebut siapa siapa".

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Finally, Dedy Corbuzier's *Close the Door* podcast show is a large YouTube channel and has many subscribers, namely 19.7 million (Corbuzier, 2022). Thus Raymond was afraid to talk about bogus investments. Moreover, there is more than one suspect in the case, which is currently controversial in Indonesia. This is evident from the viewers obtained through the video podcast, namely, three million (Corbuzier, 2022).

CONCLUSION

This study is about the interactional style used by Raymond Chin in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege*. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the interactional styles and features used by Raymond Chin in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege*. Then, the writer uses Holmes's (2006) as the main theory of interactional styles. The writer uses the qualitative approach in this study. The data source is Raymond Chin's utterances in the *Close the Door* podcast *Miskin Bukan Privilege* video. Furthermore, the writer chooses Raymond Chin's utterances when Raymond talks in the podcast video about bogus investments. The writer himself does the data collection.

The findings of this study show what interactional styles and features are used by Raymond Chin. Raymond Chin uses both feminine and masculine interactional styles in the podcast video *Miskin Bukan Privilege*. In this study, Raymond uses all the features of the interactional feminine style, namely facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, person/process oriented, and affectively oriented. For masculine interactional style features, Raymond does not use all the features as feminine interactional style. Toru uses competitive, aggressive interruption, direct, task/outcome oriented, and referentially oriented, except autonomous.

The writer discovers that Raymond uses different varieties of the feminine and masculine interactional styles. However, Raymond uses more dominant features of the feminine rather than the masculine interactional style. Raymond also uses features of the masculine interactional style but is not dominant as feminine. The reason why Raymond Chin is more dominant in using a feminine interactional style is because at the time the podcast video was uploaded, Indra Kenz had not been captured as a suspect. Additionally, the book *Miskin itu Privilege* (Being Poor is a Privilege) is a book created by a bogus investor named Indra Kenz. Therefore, Raymond Chin is unwilling to discuss the book and he has not read its contents. Furthermore, during the height of the case, it was not only Indra Kenz who was suspected but also another bogus investor named Doni Salmanan. Finally, Raymond Chin is reluctant to speak at length because Dedy Cobuzier's YouTube Channel is a huge channel with many subscribers, which makes Raymond Chin afraid of potential misunderstandings while speaking. Especially in the bogus investment context, Raymond uses more dominant features of the feminine interactional style because he is scared to talk about that.

To sum up, the use of the feminine interactional style is important to improve Raymond's impression to the audience because it shows politeness, cooperation, encouragement, and other-orientedness. From that, Raymond can get a good impression on audiences. Besides that, Raymond uses masculine interactional style features after Dedy Corbuzier provoked him to talk about investments and Indra Kenz's book, namely *Miskin bukan Privilege*. Raymond wants to show his point of view about the book and investments and to make clear about the true meaning of privilege. Moreover, Raymond uses masculine interactional style features to show his disagreement about the meaning of privilege in general. Raymond shows his authority toward his point of view

without seeing their status or authority. This can happen because Raymond is the CEO of his company and he has an idealism towards privilege and investment.

This thesis is a small-scale study of interactional styles used by a guest in the podcast video on YouTube. The writer hereby suggests that further research on a broader scale in other podcast videos be done. Further study should be done on the elements that influence how people choose and use their interactional styles in other podcast videos. In such a suggested research, a researcher can focus on the effect of social elements or social dimensions on the usage of the interactional styles that may be needed.

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