

**ANALYSIS ON STRUCTURAL RHETORIC OF THE HOST  
PODCAST IN “MY FAVORITE MURDER”**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2025**

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PODCAST IN “MY FAVORITE MURDER”**

**THESIS**

Presented to

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**2025**

## MOTTO

*“Between laughter and tragedy, sound becomes a medium within the framework of chosen words, horror becomes a lesson, humor becomes a protector, and rhetoric becomes the art of weaving wounds into stories.”*

*~Zenja Febriyanti Fahtia~*

ادْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحُكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ

*“Invite (people) to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good lessons, and argue with them in a good way.”*

**(Q.S An-Nahl: 125)**

## **DEDICATION**

With gratitude and love, I dedicate this thesis to my parents, Dad Mujianto and Mom Nurwiyanti who never tired of praying and supporting my every step with priceless love. Not to forget, I extend this dedication to my beloved little sister, Kinara Amalika Azzahra who always spreads the spirit in her own way in silence and sincere attention. Also to my friends who faithfully accompany and strengthen when fatigue hits. I am so grateful to be surrounded by amazing people who are always behind the scenes. Thank you all for being a part of this adventure.

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I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and to Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., the Head of the English Literature Department, for their leadership and dedication. My sincerest thanks go to my advisor, Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed., for her patience, guidance, and invaluable input throughout this research; her advice and knowledge will serve as an essential foundation for my academic journey ahead. I also extend heartfelt appreciation to Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si., and Rina Sari, M.Pd.,

for serving as my examiners and for their insightful feedback and valuable suggestions during the thesis preparation. My sincere thanks also go to all lecturers of the English Literature Department who have inspired me with their knowledge, guidance, and unwavering support each lecture and discussion has shaped my critical thinking and academic perspective. To my beloved parents, Mr. Mujianto and Mrs. Nurwiyanti, thank you for your endless prayers, sacrifices, and boundless love every small success I achieve is a reflection of your struggle and devotion. To my dear sister, Kinara Amalika Azzahra, thank you for being the light that brings warmth and joy to our home. My heartfelt appreciation also goes to my dearest friends; Alvina Dwi Septia, Syifa Khizbiyah, Putri Rahmawati Nur Afifah, Annisa Tri Ananda Dewi, and Eka Septiana Alvina Damayanti for being my source of strength during difficult times and for the laughter and comfort we shared. I am also thankful to all close friends from my first semester who cannot be mentioned individually, but have been an important part of this unforgettable journey. Lastly, I want to thank myself for being resilient, staying hopeful, and not giving up despite the many challenges along the way. This journey will be a story worth telling to future generations.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect, but with all the prayers, support, and effort whether mentioned here or not it has finally reached completion. May this work be meaningful, serve as a stepping stone toward greater achievements, and reflect deep gratitude for every process the researcher have endured. Hopefully, this thesis can contribute to the academic discourse in the field of English literature and inspire future researchers to explore further with even

greater depth and perspective. With humility, the researcher welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions for the betterment of this work and future endeavors. Ultimately, this thesis stands not only as a final academic requirement, but also as a symbol of perseverance, growth, and sincere appreciation for everyone who has been part of the journey.

Malang, 28 May 2025

The Researcher

Zenia Febriyanti Fahtia

#### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Analysis on Structural Rhetoric of The Host Podcast in “My Favorite Murder”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 23rd June 2025

The Researcher



Zenia Febriyanti Fahtia

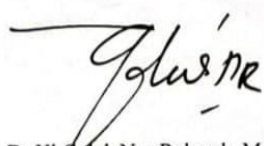


## APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Zenia Febriyanti Fahtia's thesis entitled **Analysis on Structural Rhetoric of The Host Podcast in "My Favorite Murder"** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

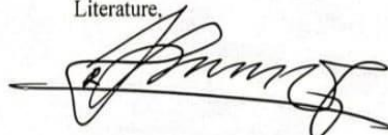
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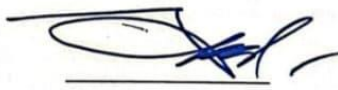

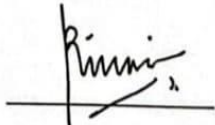
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## ABSTRACT

**Febriyanti, Zenia** (2025). *Analysis on Structural Rhetoric of the Host Podcast in "My Favorite Murder"*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr.Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd.,M.Ed

**Keywords:** *Structural Rhetoric, Podcast, My Favorite Murder*

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The main focus in this research is how structural rhetoric can be used in the dialogue of My Favorite Murder podcast, especially in an episode titled "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando". Structural rhetoric is an organizational pattern in a text or dialogue to show the functional relationship between parts of speech to form a persuasive communication. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a rhetorical approach to describe the types of structural rhetoric in the My Favorite Murder podcast on the SSDGM YouTube channel. The results show that there are two types of rhetorical structure patterns, namely nucleus and satellite as many as 2 patterns and five rhetorical relationships which include elaboration as much as 14 data, cause-effect as much as 10 data, condition as much as 5 data, evidence as much as 6 data, and contrast as much as 4 data which all contribute to the effectiveness of communication in podcasts. The researcher hopes that the results of this study can make an initial contribution in the linguistic aspect, especially in the structural analysis of rhetoric in podcast media. In addition, this research can open up opportunities for further exploration of social interaction in the digital era.

## ABSTRAK

**Febriyanti, Zenia** (2025). Analisis tentang Retorika Struktural Podcast Pembawa Acara dalam "Pembunuhan Favorit Saya". Skripsi Sarjana. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr.Hj.Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd.,M.Ed

**Keywords:** *Retorika Struktural, Podcast, Pembunuhan Favorit Saya*

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Fokus utama dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana struktur retorika dapat digunakan dalam dialog podcast My Favorite Murder, khususnya dalam satu episode berjudul "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando". Struktur retorika adalah pola organisasi dalam sebuah teks atau dialog untuk menunjukkan hubungan fungsional antara bagian-bagian ujaran untuk membentuk komunikasi yang persuasif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan retorik untuk mendeskripsikan tipe struktur retorika di podcast My Favorite Murder saluran YouTube SSDGM. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya dua jenis pola struktur retorik yaitu nucleus dan satellite sebanyak 2 pola serta lima hubungan retorik yang meliputi elaborasi sebanyak 14 data, sebab-akibat sebanyak 10 data kondisi sebanyak 5 data, bukti sebanyak 6 data, dan kontras sebanyak 4 data yang semuanya berkontribusi pada efektivitas komunikasi dalam podcast. Peneliti berharap bahwa hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi awal dalam aspek linguistik, khususnya dalam analisis struktural retorika pada media podcast. Selain itu, penelitian ini dapat membuka peluang untuk eksplorasi lebih lanjut mengenai interaksi sosial di era digital.

## مستخلص البحث

فيبريانتني، زينيا (٢٠٢٥). تحليل الخطاب النبوي لبودكاست المضيف في رواية "جريمتي المفضلة". أطروحة بكالوريوس. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الثقافية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: الدكتورة حاجة غالوه نور رحماء، ماجستير في التخطيط والتربية.

### الكلمات المفتاحية: الخطاب النبوي، البودكاست، رواية "جريمتي المفضلة"

يركز هذا البحث على كيفية استخدام البنية البلاغية في حوارات البودكاست "جريمتي المفضلة"، وخاصة في إحدى الحلقات بعنوان "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando". البنية البلاغية هي نمط تنظيمي في النص أو الحوار يُستخدم لإظهار العلاقة. استخدم هذا البحث منهجاً نوعياً وصفيًا مع مقارنة بلاغية لوصف أنواع في يوتيوب. أظهرت نتائج البحث وجود نوعين من أنماط SSDGM البنية البلاغية في بودكاست "جريمتي المفضلة" على قناة ، بالإضافة إلى خمسة أنواع من العلاقات البلاغية، وهي: التفصيل (satellite) والملحق (nucleus) البنية البلاغية، وهما النواة بعدد 5 بيانات، الدليل (condition) بعدد 10 بيانات، الشرط (cause-effect) بعدد 14 بيانات، السبب والنتيجة (elaboration) بعدد 4 بيانات، وكلها تسهم في فعالية التواصل داخل البودكاست. يأمل الباحث (contrast) بعدد 6 بيانات، والتباين (evidence) أن تساهم نتائج هذا البحث في إثراء الدراسات اللغوية، وخصوصًا في مجال تحليل البنية البلاغية في وسائط البودكاست، كما يفتح هذا البحث المجال أمام المزيد من الاستكشافات حول التفاعل الاجتماعي في العصر الرقمي.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of the study, research questions, significance of study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key term.

#### **A. Background of the study**

In this modern era, the ability to convey messages precisely and convincingly is not only a necessity in the academic world, but also plays a crucial role across various domains of social and professional life. To support this need, structural rhetoric gives birth to the concept of empirical and effective communication in a situation (Ranade et al., 2025). This concept emphasizes the importance of speaking skills and formulating arguments that are logically and emotionally acceptable to the audience. Structural rhetoric is an important strategic tool for shaping public opinion, building a personal image, and influencing listeners' behavior. Structural rhetoric is strong on social media, especially in podcasts. This media has now become part of people's lives. Its presence is a great challenge as well as an active rhetorical practice because it presents a dynamic, fast, and demanding communication space that requires the appropriate structural use of rhetoric to reach the audience's expertise. In this digital space, hosts use communicators who contribute to conveying ideas and influencing public perception. Therefore, rhetoric is used in a podcast in the form of "My Favorite Murder" on SSDGM's YouTube channel, which features the hustle and bustle of the comedy genre, comedy crime.



Podcasts open up new things that can be rapidly developing in audio presentations with more innovative and interesting formats (Scriven, 2022) . Unlike traditional radio, podcasts allow listeners to enjoy interesting topics and can be listened to at any time. The elements of podcasts range from entertainment, news, and education to comedy. Podcasts can be advantages for content developers because they do not require significant production costs like conventional radio (Fadilah et al., 2017). Often, creators face challenges in dealing with the current issues. The main current issues for content creators and listeners is not only in format innovation but also in maintaining the integrity of content amidst the noise of audio information.

This podcast raises sketches presented by art practitioners that are not only intended to entertain but also as sociological phenomena that play an important role in building social relationships, relieving tension, and facilitating intimacy in human interactions (Pasha, 2024). The humorous narratives they create and the sympathetic situations they present are not only meant to make the audience laugh but also to convey hidden messages that often invite critical thinking (Erik et al., 2023). Comedy shows can also have characteristics in the form of criminality. Sometimes, the humor presented takes the form of simple sentences, so that it is easy to understand (Horton, 2023). The rhetoric used by both hosts relies on a blend of dark humor and true crime stories to create a unique listening experience. They use this strategy to retain the listener's attention without reducing the weight of the material being discussed.

More than just funny sketches, comedies about crime become an effective medium of social criticism. Through humor and satirical satire, comedy crime becomes a tool to convey criticism of the Government and social conditions with a light but sharp approach. Crime can provoke you to make a negative statement to someone. Crime can be interpreted as an attempt to understand "monsters" or focus on uncertain cases (van Driel, 2022). When comedians talk about crime, the public is urged to regulate their emotions and enjoy the sarcastic discussions presented.

The podcast "My Favorite Murder," hosted by two hosts, convinces viewers how to discuss crime by presenting an outline of the structure of rhetoric through rhetoric. This research study provides easy communication to humans and be used as a form of talking between individuals (Szymkowiak et al., 2021). This is why rhetoric helps convey the message appropriately and effectively in a podcast. That way, the two hosts who share a crime story wrapped in humor with the audience can be more critical in capturing and understanding the various views that arise in everyday language. This study uses expected effects, such as providing a diverse variety of word creativity so that podcast listeners can understand the context presented (Tobin & Guadagno, 2022). Through a theoretical approach to rhetoric, this research helps to understand in detail the structures ranging from patterns to pronounced rhetorical relationships of crime comedy podcasts in complex situations such as those exemplified in My Favorite Murder. That way, building an effective communication bridge between hosts can be connected to a single theory of structural rhetoric.

Rhetorical Structure Theory was presented by Mann and Thompson (1988). They argue that any text that consists of rhetorical units can be functionally interconnected. Structural rhetoric are divided into two main components, namely patterns whose content is in the form of nucleus (main parts of the mind) and satellite (supporting parts) and rhetorical relationships that include various types such as elaboration, causes, conditions, evidence, and contrast. Each of these types of relationships has a special function in building meaning, so that information can be conveyed clearly, straightforwardly, and relevant to the listener (Hansen, 2025).

Thus, Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) in the context of communication and information can be optimally used in rhetorical analysis for the crime comedy podcast "My Favorite Murder." The rhetorical approach helps represent the semantic framework in the My Favorite Murder podcast. In addition, this theory is also instrumental in understanding how the host can connect elements such as actors, victims, and places within a broader framework and understands the dynamics of each event discussed. The results will show that they can recognize the communication strategies that make this content, so appealing to its listeners to see that there is a structure of crime in each episode, but it is wrapped in humor (Taylor, 2022).

Several previous studies are relevant to the discussion of this topic. The first one starts with the title Potter (2024) in his article *"An Algorithmic Approach to Analyzing Rhetorical Structures"*. This study discusses the use of RST structures in an algorithm so that it becomes a complex structure. Another study was conducted by (Sulistiyani et al., 2022) in their article *"An Analysis of Rhetorical Structures of*

*Introduction Sections in International Conference Papers.*" This study discusses the rhetorical structure in the introduction section, evaluates, and builds the coherence of the text in academic writing by EFL authors. Other Articles by (Zhang et al., 2021) with their titles "*Adversarial Learning for Discourse Rhetorical Structure Parsing*" discusses how RST can be used for the development of new methods at the text level of a parsing.

Other research that has a link can be found in (Jing et al., 2021), in their title "*Identifying Introductions in Podcast Episodes from Automatically Generated Transcripts.*" This study proposes a method to identify the opening section of a podcast episode using RST. Furthermore, (Prianka 2025) in his article "*Analysis of Rhetorical Devices Used by Alex Hormozi and Lewis Howes,*" discusses how both speakers used language strategies to build effective communication and influence the audience, especially about finance and self-development. (Mulle, 2022) in her article "*Reimagining Rhetorical Ability: (Dis) Embodiments of Disabled Speakers in the Stutter Talk Podcast and the 2020 Democratic National Convention*" discussing on the practice and representation of rhetorical abilities in people with speech disabilities, especially people with stuttering disabilities to emphasize the importance of non-formative voice acceptance in communication. Then, (Shahmohammadi et al., 2023) in their article "*Encoding Discourse Structure: Comparison of RST and QUD*", which contains a comparison of two discourse structure analysis models, uses 14 blog posts and 14 transcripts.

Research from (Pizzaro & Perez, 2024) is also connected to this study. Title "*Rhetorical structure and Promotional language in baked product descriptions: An*

*English-Spanish contrastive analysis.*" Regarding rhetoric, it can be an effective language in corpus-based translation for agro-food technology. This study can improve the accuracy, as the translated text will be efficient. (Zaczynka & Stede, 2024)"*Rhetorical Strategies in the UN Security Council: Rhetorical Structure Theory and Conflict*" examines, how rhetorical strategies are used in diplomatic speeches at the UN Security Council (UNSC), especially speeches that contain verbal conflict (criticism and disagreement). Liu (2021), with the title "*Genre Analysis of Suicide Notes in Pakistani TV Dramas: Unraveling Rhetorical Patterns and Communicative Intentions*," discusses how it explains the act of suicide by identifying rhetorical patterns. In an article created by (Salovaara & Hagolani, 2024) with the title "*Sustainability agency in unsustainable structures: rhetoric of a capable transformative individual*" discusses the relationship between individual agency and social structure, where there is a rhetorical process in the general public as the cause of the crisis while those who are educated are considered as the solution.

No less stunning and critical is Blair et al (2020) through their research entitled "*Social media ethics and the rhetorical tradition*," discusses a classic rhetoric applied in the digital era and how messages and persuasion can develop through new media. The article (Neumann, 2021) "*Using and Comparing Rhetorical Structure Theory parsers with RST Workbench*" discusses a web-based software designed to facilitate the use and comparison of parsers using the RST theory. Pastor (2024), in his article "*Signals as Features: Predicting Error/Success in Rhetorical Structure*," discusses the Role of Linguistic Signals in the Success or

Failure of a Rhetorical Structure Theory-Based Discourse Parsing System, especially in recognizing the coherence relationship between text segments. Last on the title, (Rubab & Ashfaq, 2024) "*Genre Analysis of Suicide Notes in Pakistani TV Dramas: Unraveling Rhetorical Patterns and Communicative Intentions*," discusses how structural rhetoric is able to identify suicide letters and analyze the purpose of the communication that is intended to be conveyed through the letter. As a result, there are five steps of rhetorical patterns in the suicide letter.

Previous research focused more on the rhetorical aspect, but after analysis, there was a gap in this study, namely, differences in topics used. Therefore, this study aims to explore the podcast "My Favorite Murder" with a qualitative approach and uses the work of Mann and Thompson (1988), so that it can provide a new perspective in the study of rhetoric. By further understanding the content of this podcast, this research presents its findings in one way, namely, in structural rhetoric. The podcast is hosted by two smart women, namely, Karen Kilgraff and Georgia Hardstark, who have not talked much about gender perspectives, influencing comedy styles and narratives that affect listener acceptance (Mchugh, 2022).

The results of this research help to find new contributions by raising similar themes. In addition, the rhetorical techniques used in this podcast can evoke listeners' feelings, be it sadness, tension, or pleasure. Exploring the structural of the listener's rhetoric and response will find exceptional communication and interaction for the host (Bonk & Kubinski, 2023). This podcast discusses serious events in general, but it is infused with humor brought by the host, so that the atmosphere

becomes calm and releases tension between the hosts when the dialogue begins. Exploring the function of comedy can also be a new idea; For example, the topic of serious crime is presented lightly and relatably.

Crime comedy podcasts gain high popularity due to the delivery style of two famous hosts who are able to grab the attention of listeners with effective rhetorical techniques. The popularity of this podcast has made it not only present crime stories but also offer an interactive space for listeners to discuss social issues such as injustice and crime (Nicholson, 2020). This research supports the main theme of My Favorite Murder from a well-known podcast in America. Podcasts like My Favorite Murder become a public spectacle of popular culture phenomena. The podcast is popular because, from a linguistic perspective, the pronunciation of the words used by both hosts sounds natural, expressive, and full of intonation that reinforces the nuances of the story. As a student of English literature, this podcast has its own character, such as the storytelling technique used. This technique relies on the presentation of facts to build a narrative with a strong structure. Both hosts also often use story personalization techniques, for example, by inserting personal experiences or opinions. This makes listeners feel as if they are dissolved by the are immersed in the stories conveyed by the two podcast hosts.

The appeal of this podcast can be seen from the excerpts of the dialogue between the hosts, such as in the statement, *don't go there, you're gonna regret it*” This sentence contains real and terrible criminal narration that adds tension to the narrative. On the other hand, the dialogue quote, *"here's the thing those biscuits, I had a biscuit without gravy on it and it was, I was like is this fried?"* amplifies the

dramatic atmosphere as they say in a funny accent. This podcast has its own attraction in the form of highlights, starting with the presentation of stories that build emotional attachment with the audience through the host's delivery style. The two hosts in the podcast actively try to use rhetoric by complementing each other and creating a dynamic of interaction with each other so that listeners are hypnotized by their presentations. The rhetorical of this podcast is also seen in the way they structure their narratives, choose diction, and intonation that lead to audience responses.

In addition, comedy in the context of crime is often a hot topic when presented (Abror, 2023). Some parties may not accept or respect the victim's feelings. However, juxtapose rhetorical research with investigating the meaning of crime comedy in the podcast "My Favorite Murder." This study analyzes two hosts conveying their rhetoric and understanding the context of the structural rhetoric behind storytelling to get a more engaging and meaningful experience.

The study based on some arguments. First, a crime comedy podcast can cause viewers to understand the structure of the language being presented. Second, in the crime comedy podcast "My Favorite Murder," there are several structural of rhetoric that focus on understanding the context of the story such as the use of colloquial, expressive, and relaxed diction choices. This study provides an argument that the use of structural rhetoric in crime comedy podcasts has unique variations that can affect the information conveyed and received (Syafarina, 2025). Lastly, by actively using structural rhetoric analysis, this research can attract



interest and listen to narratives to analyze the rhetorical patterns and relationships of the podcast host's narrative.

This research aims to explore the structural rhetoric style used by the two hosts in conveying messages or issues on the crime-ridden comedy podcast "My Favorite Murder." By combining elements of crime and humor, the hosts are able to use rhetoric to make it easier for listeners to understand what they present. This research provides broader insight into how this podcast can shape the rhetorical style that has been used by two hosts use, thus affecting public perception.

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study and the focus of this research, the following research questions are formulated:

1. What kinds of structural rhetoric are used by the host in podcast?
2. What are the functions of the structural rhetoric used by two hosts?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

This research helps to understand how structural rhetoric in communication in linguistic studies, particularly related to rhetorical analysis, is combined with semantic shadows in podcast audio media. This research explores how the structures in communication used can frame the meaning of crime through popular narratives. Through rhetorical analysis, this research effectively introduce the rhetoric used to describe structural rhetoric and relationship rhetorical, such as nucleus and satellites. Analysis in a rhetorical frame also shows how crime narratives are framed to create an emotional effect on the listener. Wrapped in

rhetorical analysis, this research can enrich the study of digital communication, especially on podcast platforms that are increasingly famous for narrative and education. Furthermore, this study provides a new perspective on the influence of popular culture on crime and comedic discussions through podcasts.

This study can provide an important reference for researchers in rhetoric and communication media to analyze the crime narrative displayed in the entertainment sphere. Thus, this research will enrich the research conducted in linguistics and expand the avenue for further study of how humor and tragedy can be appropriately posed in public communication.

#### **D. Scope and Limitations**

This research focuses on the structural rhetoric analysis for the "My Favorite Murder" podcast, which contains a unique genre. The scope of this research is only to identify and analyze the rhetorical structure, namely the use of comedy and criminal by the two hosts in discussing the crime theme of the one episode in podcast "My Favorite Murder". This study delves into the structural of rhetoric to understand the patterns of elements in the language style and the rhetorical relationships in those patterns. The study only discusses one episode of the "My Favorite Murder" podcast available on the YouTube account titled "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando". The main data analyzed was the verbal dialogue that took place between the two hosts, Karen Kilgraff and Georgia Hardstark. By selecting one extended episode considered representative, this study highlights how the hosts uses communication and interact, which gives rise to discussions about structural rhetoric.

This research has several limitations that may influence the analysis of the selected podcast episodes. One of the main limitation is that the researcher only relies on the analysis of the rhetorical approach. This reliance may affect the results of the study, as interpretations can vary between the researcher and the other listeners who may perceive the content from different perspectives. For example, the sentences used by the host can be interpreted by focusing on structural analysis, while other listeners may feel the sentence emotionally differently. In addition, the researcher does not analyze or tends to overlook other patterns such as justify, evaluation, and explanation contained in the podcast. The researcher does not fully capture this dynamic realm due to certain limitations in writing process

#### **E. Definition of the Key Terms**

The key terms of this title hints at three important aspects of this analysis. Some aspects need to be discussed in the form of structural rhetoric, podcast, and "My Favorite Murder."

1. **Structural Rhetoric** focuses on how a text or narrative is organized by paying attention to rhetorical patterns and relationships to achieve a specific goal of influencing the listener (Oji, 2024). In this case, structural rhetoric can be the main foundation in my research, especially in the context of communication styles aimed at building emotional connections.
2. **Podcast** refers to modern audio broadcasts that can be listened to at any time, usually in several episodes (Rime et al., 2022) . In the context of my research, podcasts offer great potential in shaping opinions.

3. **My Favorite Murder** is a well-known podcast from America that aired in 2016 (Clausen & Sikjær, 2021) . This podcast is hosted by Karen Kilgraff and Georgia Hardstrak, featuring real criminal cases. Despite the serious content, the host manage to present it with humor, which complements the focus of my research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter explains some related literature on my topic, "Analysis on Structural Rhetoric of the Host Podcast in "My Favorite Murder". Some of the data analyzed are Structural of rhetoric, comedy crime, and podcast.

#### **A. Structural Rhetoric**

Structural rhetoric had many aspects of meaning, one of which was introduced Mann and Thompson (1988), as quoted by (Zaczynka & Stede, 2024) in the title of article Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). Structural rhetoric referred to the ability of humans to use language effectively and appropriately in conveying ideas, building relationships with listeners, and achieving communication goals. Structural rhetoric held the view to influencing many people through words, both verbally and in writing. In addition, rhetoric had a structural underpinning, an orderly arrangement of messages, where each piece of the text is intertwined (Mahmoudi & Meghezilil, 2022). This structure assisted the speaker in forming a logical argument. In this case, the "Rhetorical Structure Theory" presented by Mann and Thompson mapped out two main structures, namely the pattern consisting of the nucleus (the main part that conveyed the core idea) and the satellite (the part that supported, explained, or strengthened the nucleus) and the rhetorical relationship that consisted of (elaboration, cause, condition, evidence, and contrast).

## 1. Structural Patterns

In this study, patterns explained how the relationships between passages in the text were formed rhetorically. This pattern referred to the structure that related the main idea (nucleus) to the explanatory and supporting parts (satellite), so that the meaning of the wholeness in the text can be clearly understood. Here's the explanation:

- a. The nucleus was the core of the text in Rhetorical Structure Theory. This section contains information or main ideas conveyed by the speaker. The nucleus had a whole meaning and can still be understood even if the supporting part (satellite) is removed. Example of a sentence with the nucleus: *"The government has set a new policy to reduce air pollution"*. This sentence could stand alone because it conveyed complete information. When paired with a satellite, the rhetorical relationship became much clearer.
- b. Satellites were parts of text that functioned as a support or complement to the nucleus. Satellites could not stand on their own and depended on the nucleus to complete the meaning. An example of the satellite sentence was *"Because the pollution level in big cities is increasing every year."* This sentence required a nucleus (core of the text) to make sense.

## 2. Rhetorical Relationships

Rhetorical relationships were types of linkages between the main and supporting ideas in a text (Mozefani et al., 2020). This relationship showed a part of the text supported, explained, or interacted with another parts in a communicative

manner. Mann and Thompson (1988) identified many types of rhetorical relationships. Here are some that are often analyzed in discourse studies:

- a. Elaboration served to provide additional details or further explanation of the nucleus (main idea). This relationship exists when the text (satellite) expands the meaning of what is conveyed in the nucleus. For example in the sentence nucleus *"The school implements a project-based learning system."* The satellite (elaboration) section will provide further explanations such as "Students are asked to work in groups to complete tasks related to the real world."
- b. Cause functioned to explain the cause of what happens to the nucleus. In this connection, the satellite part provided the reason or background that caused the event or condition in the nucleus to occur. For examples in sentences nucleus *"People have not been able to leave their homes for the last two days"* and then in the satellite (cause) *"Because a big flood hit the region."*
- c. Condition functioned to state that information or events are only valid if under certain conditions. In other words, this relationship indicates the existence of conditions that determine whether or not the contents of the nucleus can occur. For example, in the nucleus sentence *"You could take the final exams."* The satellite section in the form of a condition will add conditions such as *"If you had completed all tasks and had at least 75% attendance."* Thus, this condition provided limitations or criteria that must be met so that the statement in the main core can be accepted or implemented.
- d. Evidence functioned to provide support in the form of facts, data, or real evidence to strengthen statements in the nucleus. This relationship clarified why

the listeners should accept the nucleus as something concrete or trustworthy. For example in nucleus sentence *"The vaccination program had succeeded in reducing the rate of disease transmission."* The satellite (evidence) section will provide supporting information *"Data from the Ministry of Health shows a 60% decrease in cases in the last six months."* The evidence strengthened the argument and provided a solid foundation for the core statement.

- e. Contrast served to show the difference between two ideas, situations, or entities. Two texts segments, either two nucleus (symmetrical) or nucleus and satellite were arranged to contradict each other or are meaningfully. For example nucleus sentence *"Rina choose to work after graduating from college."* The part of the satellite that shows (contrast) can sound *"While her friend, Angga, decided to continue his studies directly to the S2 level."* Contrasting relationships help clarify differences in attitudes, choices, or situations between the subjects being discussed.

## **B. The Function of Structural Rhetoric**

Structural rhetoric played an important role in communication by positioning speakers as intermediaries to convey a message with other speakers (Pimm, 2019). The primary functions of structural rhetoric based modern perspectives included:

- a. Information and Education

In this case, rhetoric served to deliver message to the listener by ensuring that the speaker provided the right communication, so that it is easy to understand. A speaker who understood rhetoric had the ability to structure information in a



structured way. That way, listeners felt more comfortable and motivated to learn. For example, a teacher who explained difficult lesson concepts using a slang communication style made the material more easily digested by students

#### b. Building Relationships

Structural rhetoric functioned as a tool to build good trust and rapport between speakers. Maintaining relationships by using rhetoric will create mutual respect, openness, and mutual understanding. This, in turn, strengthened social bonds and extend the duration of the relationship in personal and professional interactions. The ability to build relationships is often a determining factor in the success of long-term communication. For example, podcast hosts often used rhetoric to connect with their guest or audience, making them feel like part of the community.

#### c. Resolving Conflicts

Through dialogue, structural rhetoric was used to find common ground and reach an agreement between the disputing parties. A speaker could present logical argument without escalating tensions. Effective allowed one to listen to opposing views with empathy and respect. Not only that, but rhetoric paves the way for mutual solutions and strengthens the relationship between the parties involved. Using a calm tone of voice and a mature choice of words could shift different mindsets. For example, when two friends disagree due to misunderstanding, rhetoric could mediate by presenting each person's views respectfully. By avoiding haste, refraining from blame and communicating respectfully, a resolution could be found.

The success of rhetoric was supported by the ability to identify and tailor messages. With these three elements were combined, they produce the expected response from the host. Furthermore, these elements encouraged both hosts to act more towards the desired purpose by engaging in creative communication.

### **C. Structural Rhetoric in Podcasts**

According to (Rosada et al., 2024) , podcasts were digital audio that could be listened to through smart electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, or tablets. The world continued to evolve, of course, digital technology became increasingly sophisticated. With this advancement, podcasts offered a flexible experience that could accessed any time and allowed users to replay any episode discussed. Podcasts brought a new alternative for individuals who had strong listening skills but were not interested in watching live television. Podcasts had a basic concept, such as the involvement and interaction of speakers and listeners, either through comments, social media, or questions directed to the hosts. According to Mann and Thompson (1988), podcast were divided into several categories, including education, interviews, narrative stories, comedy, news or politics, sports, and true crime podcasts.

First, an educational podcast aimed to provide extensive information and insightful knowledge to listeners. Usually, this podcast presented topics designed to increase the power of brain stimulate intellectual by teaching and guiding audience. Listeners will understand an object given, such as science, technology, language, or historical categories. Example: "*Stuff You Should Know*".

Second, Interview Podcast focused on sessions between moderators and guests. The topics can range from personal stories to current issues. The moderator will balance with quality questions by using polite language. This podcast can be said to be popular because it provides a space for perspectives from various expert speakers who are well-known in their fields. For example, in the podcast *"The Tim Ferris Show"*.

Third, Narrative Story Podcast told a variety of fictional or non-fiction stories packaged in the form of an organized narrative, and sometimes it can also be a series with a plot that develops in each episode. Almost every episode is filled with drama and mystery. Example, *"Welcome to Night Vale"*.

Fourth, Comedy Podcasts centered on entertainment and jokes; they contain casual chats, comedy sketches, or funny stories that aimed to make audience laugh. On the other hand, podcasts are not only humorous; some discuss social or political issues with a lighthearted tone. Example, *"Conan O'Brien Needs a Friend"*.

Fifth, News and Politics Podcast delivered up-to-date information on events happening around the world. These podcasts often focus on developments in the political and social spheres. Before 24 hours, this podcast immediately broadcasts issues that occur both nationally and internationally. For example, *"The Daily"*.

Sixth, the Sports Podcast focused on the world of sports. The sports that are loved start from volleyball, football, basketball, and other similar sports. This podcast can appeal to sports fans who want to know more about the world of sports. Not a few people listened, and even the majority listened, such as young football fanatics and gentlemen. For example: *"Pardon My Take"*.

Seventh, Podcast True Crime explored real criminal cases, whether solved or still under investigation. These concept is an investigation with the detailed of a case, including interviews with witnesses, investigators, or close relatives. Before this podcast aired, the procedure involved asking the victim for permission and granting a royalty. The narrative is a little tense, but the listener gained new perspective and could reflect on real-life events. Example, *"My Favorite Murder"*.

#### **D. Structural Rhetoric Functions in Podcast**

A good podcast often used rhetorical strategies, including language style and repetition. Rhetoric helped the host convey the message. Other rhetorical functions included building emotion and trust to grab the audience's attention (Herrick, 2020). In a podcast, the host must be smart at presenting controversial topics in a way that listeners can understand and accept. This is where rhetoric plays a central role, which needs to use every word to invite interest and create an informative conversational atmosphere. The host must make the podcast more lively and memorable, so as to build credibility in the eyes of listeners. Overall, structural rhetoric served as the main foundation that enable hosts to weave together various experiences and insight, so making a valuable source of knowledge.

Overall, understanding podcasts opened up numerous opportunities for learning, entertainment, and personal growth. As humans, we can certainly take advantage of it to expand our horizons on various topics. Not only that, but listening to podcasts requires a mature focus. So that they can hone their listening skills, this can help humans communicate daily. Understanding the meaning of podcasts teaches you to be a wise consumer when commenting. We can choose podcasts that

are credible and of high quality. On the other hand, we must also avoid unverified information and filter out quality content. Ultimately, this can all help us become creative and informed individuals with any medium.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this section, the researcher explains the steps used in the research. This chapter describes research design, research instruments, data source, data collection, and data analysis as the basis for drawing conclusions.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study uses a descriptive qualitative design with a rhetorical approach. The aim of this approach is to understand how structural rhetoric is used in explaining the text of the "My Favorite Murder" podcast, especially in the crime comedy genre. The descriptive qualitative method was chosen because it was able to clearly describe the use of rhetorical structures and their relationships in conveying a humorous yet crime focuses story. In addition to structural rhetoric analysis, this research integrates of a cyber or digital research, considering that podcasts are digital media products distributed and consumed via the internet (Dalila, 2020). By focusing on podcast's verbal dialogue, this study identifies various rhetorical patterns and relationships presented by the host, such as the use of elaboration, contrast, and conditions that serve as a buffer or background for the development of the storyline.

#### **B. Research Instrument**

In this study, the researcher personally collected and analyzed the data. As the central human instrument, the reseacher played a key role in observing and

understanding the various structures that exist in a podcast. Additionally, this study incorporated elements of cyber or digital research. As noted by (Rahardjo, 2021) a digital social researcher is someone who conducts social research within the digital realm. The researcher took data in the form of podcast texts and listening repeatedly, recorded, and analyzing them taken from two episodes of the podcast "My Favorite Murder" related to the use of structural rhetoric. If the researcher has difficulty understanding or capturing the content of the conversation, the researcher refers to the official transcript available on the YouTube channel of the podcast episode to ensure the accuracy of the data. In this way, the data collection process became more organized and the researcher focused on identifying rhetorical patterns and rhetorical relationships in the one episodes of "My Favorite Murder". In conclusion, the researcher, as an individual, held a significant role in addressing the research questions while maintaining objectivity throughout the process

### **C. Data Source**

The "My Favorite Murder" podcast on YouTube is a conversational true crime comedy podcast hosted by Karen Killgraff and Georgia Hardstrak which is the source of data in this study. Each week, the two hosts take turns telling true crime stories, ranging from famous serial killers, cold cases, cults, penalty stories to historical events. In one episode of a podcast called Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando, Karen and Georgia recount the various events that happened to them and tell the story of a sadistic serial killer in the city.

The data from this study is rooted in the field of rhetoric to find out the pattern and rhetoric of the relationship between the two hosts recorded in a video

from a YouTube channel called SSDGM Podcast. The selected data reflect the main content of the podcast as well as the linguistic elements that are the focus of the research. In addition to this data coming from the transcripts of interviews, this data also describes the experiences of two podcast hosts are Karen Kilgariff and Georgia Hardstark. Here are the links listed: [https://youtu.be/Ehpu\\_MpdWqQ?si=EgC5y2SXYFPZUMG9](https://youtu.be/Ehpu_MpdWqQ?si=EgC5y2SXYFPZUMG9) (MFM, Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando, uploaded July 27, 2019).

In one selected episode, there are rhetorical patterns and rhetorical relationships that show how the two hosts interact verbally to build storylines, explain information, and convey emotions and opinions. Through analyzing the conversations in the episode, this research seeks to uncover the communication strategies used by Karen Kilgraff and Georgia Hardstark in delivering effective crime stories in a light-hearted and engaging manner for listeners. Thus, this episode is an appropriate representation to examine the rhetorical structure applied in audio-based digital media such as podcasts. In addition, the findings from this episode can also be a contribution to discourse and communication studies, especially in the context of modern rhetoric that develops through digital platforms such as YouTube and podcasts.

#### **D. Data Collection**

Digital media serves as a vital instrument in conducting social reserach in the digital era, as it facilities data collection without the constraints of time or geograpic boundaries. However, ethical considerations must remain a central focus for researchers (Rahardjo, 2021)



The researcher took a number of steps in the data collection process. In the first stage, the researcher downloaded and watched the video on the YouTube channel "SSDGM Podcast". In the second stage, the researcher identified dialogues and texts that are relevant to the rhetorical patterns and their relationships, which are the focuses of the research. These dialogues are then selected and recorded in detail to facilitate the process of further data collection. The researcher also cross-validated by listening to dialogues from podcasts to ensure the accuracy of the data obtained. Then, the researcher made a data conclusion. These measures are taken to maintain the reliability of the data and support the overall structural rhetoric analysis.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

Following data collection, the researcher have several stages to analyze the data in the structural rhetoric. First, the researcher carefully observed the transcript text on the "SSDGM" YouTube channel containing the "My Favorite Murder" podcast. After collecting the transcript from the "SSDGM" YouTube channel, the researcher conducted an intensive reading and listening session to fullt understand the context of the conversation. This process ensure that the researcher captures not only the textual data but also tone, emphasis, and flow of discourse. Second, the researcher began to identify the parts in the transcript based on the structural rhetoric, namely the patterns of relationships between the nucleus and satellites and the types of rhetorical relationships that emerged in the conversation. In the third stage, the researcher examines each data unit that has been grouped to classify the function of each rhetorical element. Common rhetorical relations examined include:

Elaboration is the satellite expands on the nucleus, cause is the satellite presents the reason or cause for the situation or event described in the nucleus, contrast is the nucleus and satellite present two situations or ideas that are different in some significant way, evidence is the satellite provides proof, support, or justification for the claim made in the nucleus, and condition is the satellite states a condition that must be met for the nucleus to hold true.

Fourth, after classified and grouped the data, the researcher conducted an analysis using descriptive qualitative approach to explain the findings regarding the types of structural rhetoric. The analysis framework was guided by Mann and Thompson (1988). Firstly, the researcher examined the types of structural rhetoric used by Karen and Georgia, following Mann and Thompson (1988) classification: rhetorical patterns and rhetorical relationship. Fifth, researcher draws conclusions based on the findings of the analysis process. The researcher written all summaries of the data results in the form of an appendix as a complement to the main discussion. With this appendix, readers can review the data and the research results that have been submitted in detail.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, the researcher presents the main findings of the data analysis obtained through the analysis of verbal dialogue in an episode of the podcast "My Favorite Murder." One episode in the form of *"Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando"* is described based on the identification and analysis of rhetorical patterns and rhetorical relationships in conveying a criminal narrative wrapped in humor. This chapter focus on two main parts, the first is the findings and the second is a discussion using the theory of Mann and Thompson (1988).

#### **A. Findings**

The data in this study started from the episode "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando", which was hosted by two famous hosts, Karen Kilgariff and Georgia Hardstark. The researcher found data from dialogue transcripts on the My Favorite Murder podcast. The dialogue is converted into a written sentence to be analyzed using a rhetorical approach. This process allowed researcher to identify in detail the structural rhetoric used by the two hosts in the podcast video.

#### **1. The Types of Structural Rhetoric was used by Karen and Georgia**

The reseacher presents the findings of this study by referring to Mann and Thompson (1988) theory. Based on the positional patterns where structural rhetoric appears in dialogue, there are two rhetorical patterns and types of rhetorical relationship that are two integrated into a unified pattern.

## 1. Elaboration

Elaboration is rhetorical relationship in which nucleus and satellite provides additional information to clarify, develop, or specify what is stated in the nucleus. The satellite does not introduce a new idea but rather expands on or gives details about the nucleus. The function of this type is deepen the reader's or listener's understanding of the nucleus by adding explanation, description, restatement, or example.

### Datum 1

Karen Kilgraff *"I have to just tell you guys right now, the second wave of screaming.. hit a new high."*

### Context of Datum 1

This speech began when Karen wanted to tell about a mysterious incident, namely, accidentally hearing the sound of screaming from a distance while in Orlando at 1.30. The sentence was uttered with expression, as if she wanted to attract the listener's attention with something urgent and unusual. Karen wanted to say that there was a wave of screaming in a very loud tone. In the first sentence *"I have to tell you now"* is included in the nucleus elaboration because Karen wants to tell you an important thing that will then be explained as the core of the message that will then be explained, in the expand, or further elaborated by sentences. The sentence encourages the speaker to convey something that is considered important. Second sentence *"The second wave of screams... reached new highs"* included in the Satellite Elaboration information because it provided a dramatic picture that reinforced the previous statement. She emphasized that the second wave of

screaming sounds he heard were incredible, louder or more intense than before. Understanding this information is important and why Karen felt the need to deliver a shocking shout right away.

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences, which have different functions. The first sentence has a function as the core of the message, which will then be explained, expanded, or further elaborated by the sentence after that. The sentence encourages the speaker to convey something that is considered important. Then, in the second sentence, it serves to strengthen the emotions of the core statement and put additional pressure on the atmosphere being told.

## **Datum 2**

Karen Kilgraff ***"I heard some distant screaming and I was like guys... then it was like overlocker"***

## **Context of Datum 2**

In this segment, Karen continues the story of the early part of the criminal case, which became the main topic at minutes 2.08 to 2.14. She continues the story of the shocking event and then adds spontaneous comments, jokes, and supporting details that expand on the information. Karen tried to be silent and listen carefully again. Here, Karen tries to bring out humor in her hyperbolic story to create a comic for her partner, Georgia. The sentence uttered by Karen, one of the podcast hosts and a partner from Georgia on the episode "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando", reflects a form of elaboration in structural rhetoric, namely the relationship between the core and the satellite. In structural rhetoric, this relationship serves to expand

the main message to make it easier to understand and feel more alive. At the beginning of the sentence, "*I heard some screams from a distance*" is included in nucleus elaboration because Karen wants to introduce an important event, namely the appearance of screaming sounds. Then, "*and I was like a man*" to "*then it was like an overlocker*" is a satellite elaboration because it adds Karen's reaction to the show. Karen responded with a dramatic tone and mixed with humor.

Related research question number two focusses on the function, the two sentences clearly have a different function, namely in the first sentence it functions to trigger a narrative in a story and arouse the listener's curiosity about what happens next. While, the second sentence serves as a bridge to the first information. This sentence reinforces the essence of the situation described earlier.

### **Datum 3**

Georgia "*Waffle House all I got a place it was my first time yeah, like it was unbelievably regular*"

#### **Context of Datum 3**

This topic contains a continuation of Georgia's personal experience in the "waffle house" at 3.42 to 3.56 minutes. She walked into the Waffle House in the city of Orlando, a famous fast food restaurant in South America, for the first time, showing an ironic surprise. Georgia emphasized that at first experience she wanted something that might be more special. She thought that the restaurant would be unique or striking, but in reality, the place was simple and ordinary, a little retro and frequented by all walks of life, from truck drivers to night travelers. In this quote, Georgia reflects on her first experience at the Waffle House. The sentence

*"Waffle House, everything I got"* is a nucleus elaboration because it contains the main idea that is at the heart of what will be further explained, which is what a waffle is house. Then in the second sentence, *"like it was unbelievably regular"* Included in the satellite elaboration because in that sentence it is in the form of a complete explanation of Georgia's feelings about the waffle house.

Based on the second research question that focused on sentence function, it is clear that the two sentences play different roles. In the first sentence, *"Waffle House all I got a place, it was my first time yes"*, has the function of this sentence conveying the speaker's experience, namely a waffle house is the place she got, which seems disappointing. The second sentence *"like it was unbelievably regular"* has the function of providing judgment and reality that the host is natural. This strengthens the first sentence and adds an evaluative to the experience.

#### **Datum 4**

Karen *"don't go there, you're gonna regret it"*

Georgia *"here's the thing those biscuits, I had a biscuit without gravy on it and it was, I was like is this fried? because it was really thin and it was filled with butter or Crisco or some butter- flavored Crisco but it was really good, yeah."*

#### **Context of Datum 4**

This conversation occurred while Karen and Georgia were discussing their experience of eating at the Waffle House during a visit to Florida. After describing the general impression of a very simple place, they began to discuss one of the menus they ate in the form of biscuits. Karen starts with a comment that is a mix of jokes and warnings, but Georgia still wants to eat her biscuits. Georgia expressed sarcasm to Karen who didn't want to discuss the food but she still wanted to discuss

it because it seemed interesting if ignored at 4:04 to 4:23. Georgia described its texture and flavor specifically and concluded that even though it sounded exaggerated, it still tasted very good. Georgia commented on the food in a passionate tone.

Karen's statement begins with *"don't go there, you're going to regret it"* in the form of a nucleus (an idea that wants to be conveyed) because it conveys a strong warning conveyed by Karen. Then the Georgia sentence that goes *"here's the thing those biscuits, I have biscuits with no sauce on them and that, I'm like is this fried? because it was very thin and filled with butter or Crisco or Crisco buttery flavor but it was very good, yes"* as a satellite elaboration (supporting sentence) because explaining in detail considered the biscuit special from the others, even though Karen had previously warned against visiting the place.

It can be concluded that the two sentences have different rhetorical roles from each other. The first sentence serves to provide a firm warning as the main idea or nucleus that is the core of Karen's message to the listener. Meanwhile, the second sentence plays a role in explaining the host's experience that even though the place looks strange, there is an attraction in the food.

### **Datum 5**

Karen *"There's this town called Plant City"*

Georgia *"Plant City, yeah"*

Karen *"You love Plant City Lyoto we waited show it was nuts"*

### **Context of Datum 5**

In this segment, Karen and Georgia recount a visit to the small town of Plant City located in Florida at 4:30-4:36. The city is filled with unique and antique items



and usually hosts a strawberry festival every year. Karen goes on to say, *"You love Plant City"* and mentions someone named Lyoto (a possible nickname), then recalls their experience of waiting before a show at the venue. She added that the atmosphere there was crowded and densely populated. Karen's statement about *"There's this city called Plant City"* is nucleus of elaboration in the conversation because instead of mentioning *"Plant City"*, Karen opens up a conversation about the places they visited before the show, which is the starting point for the development of the story. Then nucleus elaboration were found in *"You love Plant City Lyoto we waiting show it was nuts"* because as an expanding description of the experience they had in that small town.

In relation to the research question that highlights the function, it can be seen that the two sentences have different roles. The first sentence has the function of introducing a new topic in the conversation, namely "Plant City" as a location that has memories. Furthermore, the second statement serves to provide an additional elaboration of the main ideas that have been introduced in a podcast.

#### **Datum 6**

Georgia *"Salt and pepper shakers of too little chip on the back cuz I couldn't figure out what it was like they had picked blue eyes but the green heads and they were holding their knees like this and on the back it just said melon children, yeah. There was a lot of like the quaint creepy racism."*

#### **Context of Datum 6**

In this quote, Georgia recounts her experience of seeing strange and confusing antiques at a thrift store in Plant City, Florida. The item in question is a pair of salt and pepper containers in the form of a small child with an unusual appearance at 5.44-5.57 minutes. On the back of the object are written the words

"melon child" which adds to the strange and ambiguous impression. Georgia was confused and uncomfortable when trying to understand the meaning and shape of the object. She concluded that there was a form of covert racism. If you look at it today, it looks inappropriate and taboo. Georgia's statement in the sentence *"Salt and pepper shakers of too little chip on the back cuz I couldn't figure out what it was like they had picked blue eyes but the green heads and they were holding their knees like this and on the back it just said melon children, yeah"* is nucleus elaboration or it could be called the main (core) message conveyed by Georgia. The sentence contains an idea that as a whole describes a strange and confusing visual experience. In the second sentence *"There was a lot of like the quaint creepy racism."* is part of a satellite (elaboration) that describes objects that reflect forms of racism in the past that are now seen as strange, details of objects that give rise to the conclusion of the main message about their symbolic meaning.

Related research question number two focusses on the function, the two sentences have different functions. The first sentence serves as an informative force in introducing the topic and forming a context for elaboration afterwards. The second sentence has a function as a foundation that strengthens the meaning of the previous sentence so that the message conveyed is easy for the listener to understand.

### **Datum 7**

Karen *"This is my favorite experience of those kind of stores where I am like, so I open it to Georgia an issue we get we're looking at it and on the back in embossed in gold it said Lady Buxton it's from a company called ladybucks. Ladybucks which were naming our company we're stealing that changing the name of our company"*

### Context of Datum 7

In this quote, Karen is sharing her experience while visiting an antique shop with Georgia. They found an antique jewelry box that was so eye-catching and Karen was thrilled because she felt that she had found an object full of character visible at 8.04-8.17. When Karen opened the box, she showed Georgia that behind the box was a gold inscription with the name of the brand written on it, which turned out to be the name of the company that they would plagiarize and make their new company name, "*Ladybucks*", a pun on it. This quote exemplifies the spontaneous humor and typical chemistry between Karen and Georgia. The quote "*This is my favorite experience of such shops where I like it*" is the main sentence or called nucleus elaboration because Karen wants to convey her favorite moment and in the second sentence "*so I open it to Georgia an issue we get we're looking at it and on the back in embossed in gold it said Lady Buxton it's from a company called ladybucks. Ladybucks which were naming our company we're stealing that changing the name of our company*" is a form of elaboration of the satellite part in which a series of stories support Karen's "pleasant experience". The description of the jewelry box and the "Ladybucks" logo are used as additional stories to clarify Karen's mood.

Related research question number two focuses on the function, the two sentences have different functions. The first has a function as a sentence that introduces the moment while provoking the listener's curiosity. Then in the second sentence, it provides an explanation and develops the main story so that the experience that the speaker goes through can be valuable for the listener.

### **Datum 8**

Karen *“When I got upstairs I immediately went back downstairs to buy a diet coke and right as I press the button for the elevator. This lady comes out of the stairwell and she was kind of RAD, she had a huge Eagle tattoo on her bicep”*

### **Context of Datum 8**

In this quote, Karen is going upstairs, she decides to go back down to buy a fizzy drink seen at 15.51-15.59. When she pressed the elevator button, she was surprised to see a woman appear from the emergency stairs. Karen misfocuses on the woman because there is an interesting tattoo on her arm. This moment is part of Karen's typical storytelling style of paying attention and sharing small details of interactions. The quote *"When I got upstairs I immediately went back downstairs to buy a diet coke and right as I press the button for the elevator"* contains the meaning of nucleus elaboration, which is the main statement that becomes the center of information. This sentence describes a series of actions taken by Karen and opens up space for the addition of satellite, especially in the form of elaboration. In the next quote in the form of *"This lady comes out of the stairwell and she was kind of RAD, she had a huge Eagle tattoo on her bicep"* is a satellite elaboration that expands on the statement of what happened afterwards.

Referring to the second research question regarding sentence function, it appears that each sentence performs a different function. It can be seen that the first sentence functions as a bridge to connect the second sentence because the sentence cannot stand alone. The second sentence functions as a complement to a story, namely describing the details of the problem so that the meaning is clear.

### Datum 9

Georgia “ *I could see the lady it’s the best mugshot if you look it up. It was in Lakeland and she rode her horse, you know, it this is your we’re gonna tell your news seven days later. It’s fun she’s writing down people call the cops because she’s obviously drunk on a horse, she’s not steering the horse*”

### Context of Datum 9

In the quote, Georgia recounted a funny incident involving a woman who rode a horse drunk in 18.31-20.26. She told how interesting the woman's facial expression was in her mugshot photo. The story conveyed by Georgia was so witty that the audience and her partner laughed even though the story contained elements of lawlessness. The nucleus of the quote is in the quote "*I could see the lady it's the best mugshot if you look it up. It was in Lakeland and she rode her horse*". This sentence becomes the center of information or called nucleus elaboration, because it introduces the main character (female) and the main event (arrested for drunkenness). An elaboration-type satellite appears to describe in the following sentences when Georgia describes the event as interesting terlihat pada kalimat "*It's fun she's writing down people call the cops because she's obviously drunk on a horse, she's not steering the horse*". The woman was clearly drunk and the people around her reported it to the police. This elaboration adds ridiculous details and clarifies the atmosphere of the event. Georgia invites listeners to enjoy the randomness of behavior in Orlando.

Referring to the second research question regarding sentence function, it appears that each sentence performs a different function. The first sentence serves to convey the center of the story, namely a drunk woman. Here, Georgia introduces the main characters and main events. While, the second sentence serves as an

explanation in providing additional details so that the listener can better imagine the incident and feel the strangeness and cuteness of the event.

### **Datum 10**

Georgia “ *So, my murder tonight and my story I’m about to tell you is about a little lady named Judy Bueno, the black widow killer loved a good black widow Bueno. Judy had a rough childhood –abuse, neglect and by 14 she snapped. Threw hot grease on her step brothers. Her house burns down and she get insurance money. She married her first husband but he died and married a second time but her second husband also died.*”

### **Context of Datum 10**

The context of this long conversation contains elements of serial killing. In this section, Georgia discusses a woman who is known for killing her closest people, including family members and life partners, in order to get money from life insurance in minutes 23.23-41.23. Judy's life has been bleak, violent, and neglected since childhood. It awakens the psychological foundation for future crime. Then, there is a suspicious pattern in her life, the people closest to her fall ill or die mysteriously, and Judy always receives financial benefits. Georgia mixes criminal facts with lighthearted commentary to keep listeners engaged, even though the topic is heavy to discuss. Georgia tells the story of a woman who is known as a serial killer for killing those closest to her in the sentence “*So, my murder tonight and my story I’m about to tell you is about a little lady named Judy narrative Bueno, the black widow killer.*” This opening sentence is the core of the entire section that follows. Georgia states the main character, the type of case (murder), and gives a nickname that indicates a typical pattern of serial murder (black widow).

The satellite section (elaboration) is found in “*Judy had a rough childhood abuse, neglect, and by 14 she snapped.*” This sentence explains the possible

psychological reasons or motives behind Judy's crimes. This narrative shows a traumatic past. Then *"Threw hot grease on her step brothers."* Reinforcing the previous explanation that Judy showed acts of violence from a young age, because she was tortured. Furthermore, in the sentence " Her house burns down and she gets insurance money, *"she married her first husband but he died and married a second time but her second husband also died."*

Related research question number two focuses on the function, the two sentences clearly have a different function, namely the first sentence functions as the main idea that is the center of the whole story. This sentence becomes the starting point or foothold for the elaboration of the next narrative. The next sentence serves as an expansion of the initial story of the case that occurred in the city of Orlando. Thus, the relationship between the nucleus and the satellite is seen to be strong from one sentence to another.

### **Datum 11**

Georgia *"Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is er teenage son but he is later acquitted okay a trial and because this is so nuts it raises suspicions about the 1000 other dead people in her life. So they start exhuming bodies and it turns out her son Michael had also arsenic in his system and James Goodyear had arsenic in his system."*

### **Context of Datum 11**

In this section, Georgia further explains developments in the criminal case involving Judy Buenoano from minutes 42.13 to 49.05. Judy was initially arrested on charges of attempted murder and her teenage son was also arrested in connection with the case. However, the son was released in court. Georgia said that this woman was involved in many cases that were so egregious. Eventually, the police decided

to dismantle some of the graves for further investigation. What was even more shocking was that, there were traces of arsenic in the two bodies of two husbands and their ex-girlfriends. These findings reinforce the suspicion that Judy had poisoned them. The tragic death was not a coincidence but part of a pattern of serial killings. The sentence "*Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is her teenage son but he is later acquitted*" is the main idea or elaboration nucleus because Judy and her son were arrested on charges of attempted murder. Satellite elaboration appears in the sentence "*Because this is so nuts it raises suspicions about the 1000 other dead people in her lifetime.*" This elaboration is considered so extreme that it triggers further suspicion. Then on "*So they start exhuming bodies and it turns out her son Michael had also arsenic in his system and James Goodyear had arsenic in his system.*" It was explained as the development of an elaboration satellite in the form of the discovery of traces of arsenic in the victim's body.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves as the main message for the later narrative. Then in the second sentence, it functions as a recipient of the message as well as a complement to the storyline so that the plot is easy for the listener to understand.

## **Datum 12**

Georgia "*So between November 1989 and November 1990 Aileen Wuornos killed seven men along the highways of Central Florida but let's start in Rochester Michigan. She's born early warn us is Born in Rochester Michigan Februari 1956, her mom Diane was 14 years old when she got gets married to the dad they have a son name Keith when she's 15, Eileen when she's 16.*



### Context of Datum 12

In this conversation piece, Georgia is telling the background of Aileen Wuornos, a female serial killer from Florida. Georgia mentions that Aileen killed seven men, there are minutes 51.41-57.32. Georgia invites listeners to step back and begin discussing Aileen's childhood in Rochester. The main sentence (nucleus) is in *"So between November 1989 and November 1990 Aileen Wuornos killed seven men along the highways of Central Florida"* because it explains that Aileen's core information is that she was a serial killer who killed seven men. Satellite (elaboration) is found in *"but let's start in Rochester Michigan. She's born early warn us is Born in Rochester Michigan February 1956, her mom Diane was 14 years old when she got married to the dad they have a son name Keith when she's 15, Eileen when she's 16."* Continuing the more detailed explanation in the form of Aileen's life background since birth, her mother's age and early family structure. This elaboration explains the psychological life of perpetrators who experience instability in the family.

Adjusting to the second research question that highlights the function of sentences, it can be seen that the two sentences have their own functions. The first sentence serves to explain the core of the story, where the story is not complete and needs a more detailed explanation. The second sentence is positioned as a complement to the storyline so that the story is clear to hear and imagine.

### Datum 13

Georgia *"Then finally they're like looking for her they track her down to a biker bar in Port Orange called the last resort yelped it still there for real, oh hell yeah and there's a picture on the wall that said like Aileen Wuornos how to her last beer here after-party, you guys in kind of nice there's a bar"*

### Context of Datum 13

In this sentence, Georgia emphasized that the police finally managed to track down the whereabouts of Aileen Wournos, a serial killer, at a biker bar in Florida called "Last Resort" at 1.07.53-1.08.10. This bar has significance because it is the last place Aileen drinks beer before being arrested by the police. The sentence nucleus elaboration is found in *"Then finally they're like looking for her they track her down to a biker bar in Port Orange called the last resort yelped it still there for real"* Because of this sentence, the core of the information conveys that Aileen is finally found in a specific location and connects the story of the past with the present. Next sentence *"there's a picture on the wall that said like Aileen Wuornos how to her last beer here after-party, you guys in kind of nice there's a bar"* is defined as satellite elaboration because it adds details of the main information to make the story more alive, namely Aileen found in the bar *"The Last Resort"*.

Adjusting to the second research question that highlights the function of sentences, it can be seen that the two sentences have their own functions. The first sentence functions to add informative and emotional details from the speaker and is channeled to the listener to feel how dramatic the capture of the character being talked about is. The second sentence serves as a support for the nucleus sentence because it explains the answer to where the arrest occurred.

### Datum 14

Karen *"I know at the age of 46 years old October 9th 2002 she is put to death she said on the stand that when she's doing this thing I kill again. I have hate crawling through my system "Oh that's it 2002 right wow". She had it real bad but there's lots of people that have it real bad that is the thing."*

### Context of Datum 14

This section is in the final segment of the discussion about Aileen Wuornos, a murderer or a woman. Karen and Georgia were discussing the end of Aileen's life, which was her execution in 2002. After relaying the facts of the story, the host continued with personal comments and emotional reactions that are characteristic of the podcast style *"My Favorite Murder,"* which is relaxed and mixed with jokes. The nucleus elaboration sentence lies in *"I know at the age of 46 years old October 9th 2002"* because it conveyed the life facts of a main character, namely "Aileen Wuornos," who was executed for her murder case. This sentence became the basis for the next elaboration. Then in the sentence *"she said on the stand that when she's doing this thing I kill again. I have hate crawling through my system,"* is a satellite elaboration in the form of an elaboration of Aileen's mental state before her death. This sentence expands on what he felt before the execution. Another satellite elaboration on the sentence *"oh that's it 2002 right wow"* is an emotional reaction that confirms surprise. The last satellite elaboration is found in the *"She had it real bad, but there's lots of people that have it real bad that is the thing"* because it contains a moral comment that suffering is not a justification for extreme actions

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves to convey a fact that becomes the basis of the narrative and then marks the end of the life journey of the character Aileen, which triggers the elaboration of the speaker. The next sentences, labeled as satellite elaboration, serve to explain Aileen's psychological

and emotional state and serve to support the previous sentence so that it becomes an interesting series of stories.

## 2. Cause

Cause is a rhetorical relationship where the satellite expresses the reason or cause for the situation, event, or, statement presented in the nucleus. The satellite answers the question: “*Why did this happen?*.” This function of this type is to explain why the nucleus occurs by giving a reason, motivation, or explanation.

### Datum 15

Karen “*No one gets surprised except for that lady, not lady get surprised because we are good people and then we were running scenarios how she's a con woman and that thing is worth like \$700 on eBay and she does that to everybody, where she's like they got Buxton*”

### Context of Datum 15

In this section, Karen is recounting a funny and suspicious experience she had with Georgia when they bought an antique box branded "Lady Buxton" at 12.07-12.20. At first, they were happy because they felt that they had found a unique and special item that would be used as a souvenir. But in the midst of their joy, a foreign woman came and claimed to want to buy the same box for her daughter. Finally, Georgia gave it to him for free. In sentences “*No one gets surprised except for that lady not lady get surprised*” contains nucleus cause because the sentence will provoke the next sentence by being a driver of additional ideas or comments in the form of satellites. Second sentence “*we are good people and then we were running scenarios how she's a con woman and that thing is worth like \$700 on eBay and she does that to everybody where she's like they got Buxton*” is a satellite cause

because it explains the previous statement of handing over the souvenir to a foreign woman.

Referring to the second research question regarding sentence function, it appears that each sentence performs a different function. The first sentence serves to convey facts or events that trigger the next development, namely a surprise that is only felt by one stranger; this sentence creates guesses at the reason behind the incident. The second sentence serves to develop the causes and effects of the main event. This sentence explains that their gratuitous kindness has actually raised suspicions and speculation that the woman may be a fraud.

#### **Datum 16**

Georgia *“it was just like you're a college and you came home because you got the flu and you you like walk in the front door and your mom's like here we go let's go you'd be like what the.. yeah she gets a canoe.”*

#### **Context of Datum 16**

In this quote, Georgia is making a humorous but slightly cynical analogy describing how ridiculous Judy's actions (the character in the story) are taking her son, Michael, who is seriously ill and paralyzed from arsenic poisoning, to go fishing in a canoe at 31.16-31.25. Georgia suspects Judy's behavior is on the grounds that she wants to take care of her child. In a sentence *“it was just like you're a college and you came home”* included in the nucleus cause because it conveys the essence of the analogy, namely comparing Judy's actions with mothers who ignore the condition of their child who is sick. While the next sentence *“because you got the flu and you you like walk in the front door and your mom's like here we go let's go you'd be like what the.. yeah she gets a canoe”* This sentence is called

satellite cause because it describes an unreasonable reaction to a previous cause (illness/fluenza) that explains why the action of the satellite cause feels unnatural.

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves to form a causal framework for a response that will be exported in the next sentence. The second sentence has a complementary function and directs opinions on Judy's later manipulative nature.

### **Datum 17**

Georgia *“Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is her teenage son but he is later acquitted okay a trial and because this is so fucking nuts it raises suspicions about the 1,000 other dead people in her life so they start exhuming bodies”*

### **Context of Datum 17**

This quote addresses an important turning point in Judy's case: her arrest sparked suspicion that the police conducted a large-scale investigation into the deaths of the people around her at 42.13-42.27. The first sentence spoken by Georgia *“Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is her teenage son but he is later acquitted okay a trial”* is included in the nucleus cause category because this sentence contains a core statement explaining the main reason for the development of suspicion from the police over Judy's behavior followed by the second sentence *“because this is so fucking nuts it raises suspicions about the 1,000 other dead people in her life so they start exhuming bodies”* included in the satellite cause because it provides a justification for the data that appeared due to the previous nucleus sentence. In other words, Judy's arrest is not a discourse.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence has the function of conveying the main facts in the form of Judy's events, while the second sentence serves to continue the story of the "consequences" of Judy's actions.

### **Datum 18**

Georgia ***"I do think that she was a serial killer, because she killed seven men I cold blood"***

### **Context of Datum 18**

In this section, the Georgian host expressed his opinion firmly regarding the main character being discussed, namely Aileen Wuornos, who was found at minute 51.41. Her words appeared in the context of repeating the entire story of Aileen that had been told chronologically, starting from the background, motives, to the end of her life. In this part, Georgia also affirms her conclusions about Aileen's character based on the actions she takes. Sentences on *"I do think that she was a serial killer"* It is the nucleus part of the cause because the host gives an opinion about the murder while the next sentence is in the form of satellite (cause) *"because she killed seven men in cold blood"* because as an explanation of the cause it provides reasons or evidence that support the claim on the nucleus.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences clearly have different functions. Cause here serves to answer the question of "why" and show the causal relationship. The first sentence in the section serves to convey the main opinion of the speaker, namely that Aileen Wuornos is a serial killer. Another function is the speaker's point of view of the figure being discussed.

Meanwhile, the second sentence serves to provide a reason that supports the first statement of "why" the host thinks so.

### **Datum 19**

Karen *“She hated men and felt justified in her killings, because she had been sexually assaulted multiple times and believed she was always in danger”*

### **Context of Datum 19**

In this section, Karen explains why Aileen turned into a dangerous woman. Karen said that the character received rough treatment and even she was even harassed by his own immediate family, which was told at minutes 54.10-54.25. It made her traumatized and she was worried about the bad treatment she experienced. Since then she has been a woman who secretly swept away, killing the men she was with. The sentences *“She hated men and felt justified in her killings.”* It is a nucleus cause that explains the main information directly from Aileen Wuornos' history of trauma and abuse. Her deep hatred of men did not appear suddenly. It was all caused by violence, years of neglect. In the second sentence, *“because she had been sexually assaulted multiple times and believed she was always in danger”* explained the satellite cause because this sentence was the reason behind Aileen's feelings of hatred and the consequences of the harassment she was sensitive and committed the act of murder. This sentence lays out the context that Aileen's character actions are closely related to repeated trauma of sexual violence and she has the perception that she continues to be in a dangerous environment.

It can be concluded that the two sentences have different rhetorical roles from each other. The first sentence has the function of conveying the essence information about the main reason for Aileen Wournous's actions. This sentence stands alone as



the subject of the argument or explains the change in Aileen's character to a murderer. Meanwhile, the second sentence has the function of explaining that the character Aileen's hatred comes from sexual harassment.

### **Datum 20**

Georgia *“you were eating Doritos yeah and you had to have them taken away from you Karen that's actually when I got caught smoking cloves yeah, because I was so goth because you smelled like a spice cabinet yeah she's like hey hey Christmas ham.”*

### **Context of Datum 20**

In this part, it was performed by Georgia, who was joking with Karen and reminiscing about their teenage years at 55.51-56.04. They called the moment funny and embarrassing. Georgia is caught smoking cloves and Karen has to be stopped from eating Doritos. Georgia explained that she smoked cloves because she wanted to look like a mafia, but as a result of the smell of clove cigarettes, it made her look like a spice cabinet. First sentence *“you were eating Doritos yeah and you had to have them taken away from you Karen that's actually when I got caught smoking cloves”* included in the nucleus cause because it conveys the main event of the core event that describes the situation that occurred in the past by Georgia, namely the arrest of smoking cloves. Second sentence *“because I was so goth because you smelled like a spice cabinet yeah she's like hey hey Christmas ham”* included in the satellite cause because it clarifies the reason for the nucleus cause pattern, namely Georgia was caught smoking cloves.

The two sentences have their own functions that relate to the questions of the second research. The first sentence serves as a conveyance of the core event that is the center of the narrative segment, namely Georgia to the smoking ghetto. The

second sentence serves to link the action to nucleus cause and clarify the impact caused by smoking cloves.

### **Datum 21**

Karen *“Aileen was a drifter who was involved in sex work, because she has been kicked out of her home at a young age and had no support system.”*

### **Context of Datum 21**

In this speech, the host recounted Aileen's past because she lived a life as a drifter and sex worker at 57.43 minutes. The speech contains nucleus-satellite causes. In first sentences, *“Aileen was a drifter who was involved in sex work”* is the nucleus (cause) because it states that Aileen lives as a night woman. This condition is a description of the main character's condition. The second sentence *“because she has been kicked out of her home at a young age and had no support system.”* Part of the satellite cause is because it provides an explanation of why Aileen lives such a life. At a young age, Aileen was forced to become a night worker due to the lack of affection from her family. This condition causes Aileen to have to endure an extreme life that makes her a sex slave.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences clearly have different functions. The main sentence has the function of describing the condition of the main character, namely Aileen. This sentence presents the main facts about the characters that are the focus of the narrative. The second sentence serves as an explanation, namely telling the listener why Aileen is in this condition. In addition, it explains flashbacks of the extreme life he lives because of a circumstance.

## **Datum 22**

Karen “*she was sentenced to death, convicted because the court found her guilty on multiple counts of first-degree murder*”

### **Context of Datum 22**

In this section, Karen discusses the climactic moment of Aileen Wournous's story, namely the death sentence imposed on her. Aileen was found guilty of several cases of first-degree murder in the minutes 1.12.22-1.12.31. In sentences “*she was sentenced to death,*” included in the nucleus cause because it stated the final result of the legal process on Aileen while in the second sentence “*because the court found her guilty on multiple counts of first-degree murder*” included in the satellite nucleus because this sentence gives the direct cause of the punishment.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentence, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence has the function of a main assertion, namely, conveying the final result which is the core foundation of a story. This sentence stands as the main statement in the rhetorical structure. The second sentence has the function of reinforcing the main argument with the illegal context that underlies the law.

## **Datum 23**

Karen “*because it's Florida in the mid-80s lesbians, you know not allowed so then say like one of the neighbors kills their pets because they're lesbian living together, she was in a gay relationship she starts getting triggered by all these awful things that are happening to them*”

### **Context of Datum 23**

In this section, Karen discusses the social and emotional background of the female characters in the story who are in same-sex relationships (lesbians) in

Florida, found in the minutes 1.02.02-1.02.26 She emphasizes that the relationship creates a negative view of the surrounding environment. In the sentences *“because it's Florida in the mid-80s lesbians you know not allowed”* included in the nucleus cause because this sentence wants to show the cause of the deviant action experienced by the female character. On the other hand, the second sentence, *“she was in a gay relationship, so she starts getting triggered by all these awful things that are happening to them”* included in the satellite cause because this sentence contains the consequences of the deviation.

The two sentences have different rhetorical functions that refer to the second question. The first sentence serves as the core of the story and the main cause of the discrimination experienced by female characters. The second sentence serves to explain the impact of the main cause stated in the first sentence.

#### **Datum 24**

Georgia *“they're like nope and just run into the wilderness because they're like this car she prized the license plate over their bare hands and they book it from this car and the family's just standing”*

#### **Context of Datum 24**

In this section, Georgia discusses another topic, namely an event involving an extreme or out-of-control action of a person who suddenly escapes from the wild forest found at minutes 1.05.21-1.05.33. This discussion contains the criminal context of "my favorite murder". Then Georgia continued the story that the man spontaneously pulled out the car plate and fled to the hutam while his family only witnessed the incident. In the first sentence, *“they're like nope and just run into the wilderness”* In the form of a nucleus cause because the core cause of the event is a

response to danger in the form of escape that the person makes due to pressure or potential danger. Meanwhile, the second sentence “*because they're like this car she prized the license plate over their bare hands and they took it from this car and the family's just standing*” is a satellite cause because this sentence explains the reason why the act of escape occurred. The sentence provides additional information that the individual is panicked and threatened.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence has the function of conveying the essence of the event and will be continued in the supporting sentence so that the storyline connects. The second sentence has the function of completing the story so that it becomes a complete sentence.

### **3. Condition**

Condition is a rhetorical relation where the satellite states a requirement that must be met for the situation in the nucleus to occur or be true. The function of this type is to show that the truth or realization of the nucleus depends on a hypothetical or real condition expressed in the satellite.

#### **Datum 25**

Georgia “*I wouldn't get in there. We just got stuck like we have been here 15 minutes...*”

#### **Context of Datum 25**

In this section, Georgia discusses an incident when she and Karen experienced an uncomfortable situation in the elevator at 16.11-16.20. These

conversations are discussed as part of the opening moments that sum up minor worries or traumas. Georgia recounted that they were trapped in the elevator for about 15 minutes, a condition that scared her. So when the elevator opened, she said that she didn't want to enter the elevator again. First sentence, *"I wouldn't get in there"* is part of the nucleus condition because it conveys the main decision that a Georgia is under certain conditions. Second sentence *"We just got stuck like we have been here 15 minutes."* Part of the satellite condition because this sentence explains the time conditions why Georgia refused to re-enter the elevator because it was stuck for 15 minutes. This sentence becomes a rhetorical relationship condition that triggers the emergence of the nucleus's main response.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences, which have different functions. The first sentence is nucleus as known as decisions or reactions to events that occur that will be connected to satellites. In the second sentence, it is implied to complete the reason for the nucleus statement. Both sentences include time- type conditions.

### **Datum 26**

Karen *"When we are home from these shows and people don't cheer us constantly for every single thing..."*.

### **Context of Datum 26**

In this section, Karen discusses a condition where she and Georgia experienced an emotional transition after appearing on their live podcast show at 23.02-23.17. On stage, they felt the extraordinary enthusiasm of the fans. Their every move, utterance, and joke is appreciated wholeheartedly. As soon as she returned home, the atmosphere became quiet like an ordinary day. In the first

sentence, *“When we are home from these shows”* Enter the nucleus condition section because of the beginning of the story of a condition that he experienced which will later be explained in the satellite. Second sentence *“and people don’t cheer us constantly for every single thing...”* It is a satellite condition because it clarifies a condition of changing the atmosphere that was initially crowded and then quiet.

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences have a different function, namely the first sentence serves to convey the core root of the situation experienced which is then discussed in the next sentence. The second sentence serves to provide an emotional picture of the hosts, such as emptiness, confusion, and even feeling lonely.

### **Datum 27**

Georgia *“Even if it was just like you’re a college and you came home because you got the flu and your mom’s like here we go let’s go you’d be like what the...”*

### **Context of Datum 27**

In this passage, Georgia is making a humorous analogy in a satirical style to illustrate how absurd the action of a mother carrying her paralyzed child is in minute 31.11. Georgia compared the situation to everyday life, where a college student is sick and then his mother suddenly invites him to go out as if there is no problem. In the first sentence, *“Even if it was just like you’re a college and you came home”* is part of the nucleus condition because in this sentence, there is a hypothetical situation that contains an element of assumption. Using an assumed situation, Georgia conveys a critique of the mother’s behavior in real life. Second sentence *“because you got the flu and your mom’s like here we go let’s go you’d be*

*like what the...*” included in the satellite condition because this sentence provides an explanation of the previous hypothesis condition in question.

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences have different functions. The first sentence serves to form the basis of the condition or hypothesis that is the core of the comparison, this sentence opens up a framework of thinking to continue to the next sentence. The second sentence serves to expand the conditions that have been formed by the nucleus so that the emphasis of criticism becomes strong and feels relevant to the listener.

### **Datum 28**

Georgia *“I always thought like maybe I'm just a bad blackout drunk no, cuz I don't blackout often but if I do it's because I fell the asleep yeah.*

### **Context of Datum 28**

In this section, Georgia discusses her experience as an alcoholic who sometimes experiences loss of consciousness. When he loses consciousness, he will only sleep. This context is discussed when comparing herself to Aileen Wournos who is referred to as an "alcoholic blackout". First sentence *“I always thought like maybe I'm just a bad blackout drunk no cuz I don't blackout often”* It is a nucleus condition because the first root is the formation of the assumption "when drunk" which will be continued in the next sentence. Second sentence *“but if I do it's because I fell the asleep yeah”* included in the satellite condition which refers to the assumption that if Karen was drunk she would only sleep instead of doing other extreme things.



In relation to the research question that highlights the function, it can be seen that the two sentences have different roles. The first sentence serves to explain the assumption bait. The second sentence serves as a feed for the story of the assumption, "*when drunk*" what is done.

### **Datum 29**

Karen "*She had dynamite wired to the trunk and connected to the brake light, so the first time he put on those brakes, the back of the car exploded.*"

### **Context of Datum 29**

In this section, Karen explains a technical condition where Judy's murder plan was foiled by her partner, John Genry, using a car bomb attached to the car's brake system. She committed the crime of attempted premeditated murder at 1.30.11 minutes. The underlying motive has to do with his unstable psychological health, which is manifested by manipulative behavior, power-hungry, and the desire to gain advantage through extreme means. First sentence "*She had dynamite wired to the trunk and connected to the brake light*" Enter in nucleus condition category because this sentence is a technical condition set by the perpetrator. Logically, this condition means: if the brakes are pressed, there will be an explosion. Second sentence "*so the first time he put on those brakes, the back of the car exploded.*" Included in the satellite condition because this sentence contains "first time" where the condition of the first time the planning to put a bomb in the car will begin.

Related research question number two focuses on the function of the two sentences have different functions. The first sentence serves as a technical provider

and a condition for the occurrence of events. Meanwhile, the second sentence serves to complement the story of the nucleus with a form of planning.

#### 4. Evidence

Evidence is a rhetorical relation in which the satellite provides support or proof to enhance the credibility of the claim presented in the nucleus. Its function is to justify or reinforce the nucleus by offering facts, examples, observations, or authoritative sources that lend strength and reliability to the main idea.

#### Datum 30

Karen "*James Goodyear is sent to Vietnam in 1979 he comes back from Vietnam and in September of the same year he starts to get really sick. He's vomiting he's really weak he can't get out of bed, he ends up being hospitalized she goes and visits him in the hospital sits by his bed every day he ends up dying*"

#### Context of Datum 30

In this section, Karen discusses the beginning of Judy Buenoano's crime pattern against her husband, James at 26:42 minutes. Karen said that this case was terrible because there was a mysterious illness experienced by James ranging from vomiting, body feeling weak, dizzy. In the middle of it was a motive that Judy wanted to profit by claiming insurance money. The first sentence is marked with "*James Goodyear is sent to Vietnam in 1979 he comes back from Vietnam*" It is nucleus evidence because this sentence is the main claim that James died after returning from military duty. The second sentence is marked with "*he starts to get really sick. He's vomiting he's really weak he can't get out of bed, he ends up being hospitalized she goes and visits him in the hospital sits by his bed every day he ends up dying*" with a satellite evidence pattern because this sentence is a series of

evidence that shows Judy's unnatural conditions and manipulative motives accompanying her at Sakiy's house as a cover of empathy.

Referring to the second question of the study, the two sentences have their own fungi. The first sentence serves to state the essence of the event that is the focus of the narrative while the second sentence serves to provide a series of evidence that the narrative exists that reinforces that death did not occur naturally.

### **Datum 31**

Karen *“They get the vitamins that he/she had been giving him and it turns out there's para formaldehyde in the vitamins, which is the chemical that you use at nail salons to clean the instruments why blue fingers faces the blue SH like barber saw stuff”*

### **Context of Datum 31**

In this section, the discussion refers to the murder of John Gentry by Judy Buenoano. Judy gave a "vitamin" that turned out to contain toxic chemicals commonly used in beauty salons at 40.16 minutes. This fact was discovered when the police investigated a previous incident (the gentry car exploded), thus strengthening the suspicion that Judy tried to kill him by poisoning first. First sentence, *“They get the vitamins that he/she had been giving him”* is the nucleus evidence because the main of evidence shows that Judy is eager to poison John. Second sentence *“it turns out there's para formaldehyde in the vitamins which is the chemical that you use at nail salons to clean the instruments why blue fingers faces”* is satellite evidence because this sentence contains evidence of Judy's crime.

Referring to the function of the second question of the study, the two sentences have different functions. The first sentence states the main findings of the

investigation, while the second sentence serves to explain the background of the poison.

### **Datum 32**

Karen *“Bobby Joe is in the hospital dying of a mysterious illness that includes vomiting and being very weak you know that mystery. It's just a weird mystery this was back when they didn't know what caused anything, so, when she would go visit him in the hospital she would bring him Hawaiian Punch from home and it contained, he just loves Hawaiian Punch Tupperware.”*

### **Context of Datum 32**

This part of the podcast narrative discusses the murder case that Judy committed against her partner, Bobby Joe Morris at 27.33-27.56. Karen said that Bobby fell ill and died of a mysterious illness. Karen emphasized that Judy regularly brought Bobby a Hawaiian Punch drink from home. It is suspected that it is evidence that the media is to poison the victim. First sentence *“Bobby Joe is in the hospital dying of a mysterious illness that includes vomiting and being very weak you know that mystery”* is the nucleus of evidence because it conveys the storyline of Bobby's first illness. Second sentence *“when she would go visit him in the hospital she would bring him Hawaiian Punch from home and it contained, he just loves Hawaiian Punch Tupperware.”* It is satellite evidence because this sentence is evidence of the cause of the victim's mysterious illness.

Related research question number two focuses of the function of the two sentences clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves to explain the root cause of the death of the victim "Bobby" while the second sentence explains evidence in the form of media that caused the victim's death.

### Datum 33

Karen *"He becomes gravely ill vomiting weakness what not, he is found to have high levels of arsenic in his system so his limbs begin to atrophy this is one of the side effects and he becomes paralyzed I in in his legs and then he can't use his*

### Context of Datum 33

This section discusses the drastic decline in the health of Michael, Judy's child who at first only experienced ordinary pain such as vomiting and weakness, but later it was found that Michael was poisoned with a high arsenic level at 30.18-30.49 minutes. This causes the muscles to become paralyzed. So Michael was unable to use his hands and feet. As a result of this condition, he was returned from military service and returned to his mother's house, even though it turned out to be the perpetrator of his own mother. In sentences *"He becomes gravely ill vomiting weakness what not, he is found to have high levels of arsenic in his system so his limbs begin to atrophy this is one of the side effects"* It is included in nucleus evidence because this sentence conveys the main and most suppressed fact that there is poison in the victim's body. While in the second sentence, *"he becomes paralyzed I in in his legs and then he can't use his hand. So he has to wear braces on his legs and his hand he basically can't use his hands so he's discharged from the Army"* It is satellite evidence because this sentence develops the story of the impact of the poison.

Referring to the second question of the study, the two sentences have their own functions. The first sentence serves provides evidence for criminal acts in the narrative. The second sentence serves to explain the impact of the first sentence and expand the story in the form of medical consequences experienced by the victim.

### **Datum 34**

Karen *“They find out that when Judy and John had their romantic life insurance policy takeout session, she had secretly behind his back raised his limit to \$500,000 yeah so then he was like huh maybe things aren't as they seem so the cops.*

### **Context of Datum 34**

In this part, Karen tells about Judy's manipulative actions in increasing the value of her partner's life insurance, John, because she survived the bomb explosion in the car, which is part of Judy's evil plan to get a big profit, found in minutes 41.08-41.36. First sentence, *“They find out that when Judy and John had their romantic life insurance policy takeout session”* is part of the nucleus evidence because this sentence conveys the criminal facts that Judy committed secretly. Second sentence *“she had secretly behind his back raised his limit to \$500,000 yeah so then he was like huh maybe things aren't as they seem so the cops”* is satellite evidence because it develops criminal evidence that Judy committed.

Related research question number two focusses of the function of the two sentences, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves to explain the main root of the events being told. In the second sentence explains the further evidence carried out by the suspect.

### **Datum 35**

Karen *“Her son Michael and in court, the prosecutors actually show how, based on the things that got dumped out of the canoe with we're basically all this stuff in the canoe was dumped out where James and Judy were treading water and holding on to the canoe. But where Michaels body was there was nothing. So, that*

*it couldn't have tipped where he was found so basically they dumped him out of the canoe.”*

### **Context of Datum 35**

In this section, Karen discusses the evidence of the trial in the case of the death of Michael, the son of Judy Buenoano at 42.46 minutes. The crux of this argument is that the location of the floating items and the location of Michael's body are not suitable to support evidence that the accident occurred accidentally. Strong conjecture, Judy and James deliberately threw Michael out of the canoe to kill him and hide it as a single accident. The pattern of nucleus evidence is in the first sentence, *“Her son Michael and in court, the prosecutors actually show how, based on the things that got dumped out of the canoe.”* Because this sentence is the main core of the narrative that states Michael's death was the result of deliberate murder. Then in the second sentence *“all this stuff in the canoe was dumped out where James and Judy were treading water and holding on to the canoe. But where Michaels body was there was nothing.”* It is satellite evidence because it provides evidence that the location of the body and goods is not in the same place.

Referring to the second question of the study, the two sentences have their own functions. The first sentence serves as the main root of the event told "Michael's death" then in the second sentence, it explains the evidence of the death of Judy's son, Michael.

## 5. Contrast

Contrast is a rhetorical relation in which the satellite presents an idea that differs significantly from the one in the nucleus, highlighting the distinction or opposition between the two. The function of this relation is to emphasize differences, often to make a point more striking or to show alternative perspectives, situations, or outcomes.

### Datum 36

Georgia *“Listen we work hard for you guys ,listen, look it's so hard doing a live podcast it's really traveling that's not true,*  
 Karen *“it's not true we're lying to your voice.This is so easy and lucky listen I can't.”*

### Context of Datum 36

In this podcast conversation, they said that making a podcast and performing live was difficult (Georgia), but it was immediately interrupted, honestly and jokingly, by Karen that their work was actually easy and felt lucky to be at 17.26 minutes. This kind of relationship is often used in the "My Favorite Murder" podcast to maintain a balance between a crime story and a comedic atmosphere. In the first sentence that Georgia said this podcast conversation, they said that making a podcast and performing live was difficult (Georgia), but it was immediately interrupted honestly and jokingly by Karen that their work was actually easy and felt lucky to be at 17.26 minutes. This kind of relationship is often used in the "My Favorite Murder" podcast to maintain a balance between a crime story and a comedic atmosphere. In the first sentence that Georgia said *“Listen we work hard for you guys ,listen, look it's so hard doing a live podcast it's really traveling that's*



*not true*” Included in nucleus contrast because this sentence is a serious statement or as if about asking their work. Meanwhile, in the second sentence that Karen said *“it's not true we're lying to your voice. This is so easy and lucky”* is satellite contrast because this sentence confirms that they are just joking.

Related research question number two focusses on the function of the two sentences, which clearly have different functions. The first sentence serves to explain the main root of the events being told. In the second sentence explains the further evidence carried out by the suspect.

### **Context of Datum 37**

#### **Datum 37**

Karen *“they were a match made in heaven none of this is true. He probably did taxes. Okay, so in October of 1982, Judy as you do when you start dating someone convinces John but they should take out life insurance policies on each other.”*

In this discussion, Karen raises the contrast between the perception of romance in a relationship and the reality of criminal motives that are hidden in it in minutes 36.12-36.33. He mentioned that Judy and John were *“match made in heaven”* but *“none of this is true”* That the love between them is not ordinary love but full of manipulation. The sentence *“He probably did taxes”* confirmed that John was unaware that he was being framed by Judy. First sentence *“they were a match made in heaven none of this is true. He probably did taxes”* It is included in nucleus contrast because this sentence contains an irony in the form of a relationship that seems ideal is actually false. Second sentence *“Okay, so in October of 1982, Judy as you do when you start dating someone convinces John but they should take out life insurance policies on each other.”* included in satellite contrast because this

sentence explained behind Judy's sweet to John that there is a certain maxim to take advantage, namely insurance

Related research question number two focusses on the function The two sentences have different functions but complement each other. The first sentence serves to convey the main idea of irony, while the second sentence expands the idea by providing explanations and evidence of the perpetrator's manipulative actions.

### **Datum 38**

Karen "*The insane human loss in this story but for me this is one of the most upsetting parts of the story her last meal was a salad of broccoli tomato and asparagus go yourself you Judy. Salad to begin with yeah that's an array of gross things that nobody wants to eat asparagus like.*

### **Context of Datum 38**

This piece is presented by Karen, who discusses Judy Buenoano's last meal before she was executed. Although the topic is trivial, this passage actually conveys an emotional contrast. Karen voiced her anger at Judy through a circus comment over the murderer's choice of food. This reaction is not just in response to the food but the overflow of acceptance and personal emotions towards the food that has led to the deaths of many people. First sentence "*The insane human loss in this story but for me this is one of the most upsetting parts of the story her last meal*" It is included in Nuclues Contrast because its structure and meaning show the contradiction between the two main focuses, the first tragic and the distraction, which is the perpetrator's last meal. Second sentence "*a salad of broccoli tomato and asparagus go yourself you Judy. Salad to begin with yeah that's an array of gross things that nobody wants to eat asparagus like.*" It is included in satellite

contrast because this sentence does not stand alone as the main idea and highlights the contradiction of the nucleus.

Related research question number two focusses on the function The two sentences have different functions but complement each other. The first sentence serves as a conveyance of the main idea in the narrative and the main claim to the speaker. The second sentence serves to support the main idea through criticism and insinuation of the contents of the last meal.

### **Datum 39**

Karen *"I could not see her as a murder because she said she was just so soft and then I was like, good damn it. She's sociopath, dude. That's she whole game they're gonna act like the thing that you wouldn't suspect. You know who killed people? Soft people. Her? She's such a lady with her beautiful fingers and her gorgeous face."*

### **Context of Datum 39**

In this part, Karen tells her perception of a woman who turns out to be a murderer. At first, Karen couldn't believe that the actress was guilty because she appeared so gentle and feminine found in minutes 44.47-45.10. But this perception changes drastically when he realizes that this is precisely the manipulative strategy of a sociopath, pretending to be something unsuspecting. First sentence *"I could not see her as a murder because she said she was just so soft and then I was like, good damn it"* It is a nucleus contrast because this sentence conveys the inner conflict and change of perception that is central to the rhetorical development in the quote. Second sentence *"then I was like, good damn it. She's sociopath, dude. That's she whole game they're gonna act like the thing that you wouldn't suspect. She's such a lady with her beautiful fingers and her gorgeous face."* Included in the satellite

contrast because this sentence explains that behind the softness of the perpetrator, it turns out that he is a serial killer

Related research question number two focusses on the function. The two sentences have different functions but complement each other. The first sentence serves to introduce and affirm the main contrast, namely the incompatibility between external appearances. The second sentence serves to explain and affirm this contrast through proof, namely mentioning sociopathic strategies with cosplay to be a soft woman.

## **B. Discussion**

Based on the results of the data obtained, the researcher analyzed the findings related to the structural pattern of rhetoric and rhetorical relationships in the My Favorite Murder podcast, especially in the episode "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando". The analysis was carried out using the Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) proposed by Mann and Thompson (1988). Through systematic classification, the researcher found 39 data points contain types of rhetorical structural patterns, namely nucleus and satellite, and rhetorical relationships such as elaboration, cause, condition, evidence, and contrast. These two elements are combined into a unity because they form a perfect conversation that will be digested by the listener. When analyzed based on its function, the nucleus plays a role in conveying the main idea clearly and firmly and focusing on the message to be conveyed. Meanwhile, the satellite functions as a supporting element that enriches and further explains the ideas contained in the nucleus. The combination of the nucleus and the satellite creates an interesting narrative structure for listeners. Regarding relationships, the

five types have different functions and each of them complements the other in a structural rhetoric of pattern.

In the findings section, this type of elaboration is often used in the conversations presented in the podcast narration hosted by Karen and Georgia. This type of elaboration serves to convey the main idea clearly and provide additional explanations that enrich the context of the story. A small example listed in the findings can be seen in datum 3 presented by Georgia "*Waffle House all I got a place it was my first time yes, like it was unbelievably regular.*" This sentence discusses Georgia's first experience of visiting a restaurant. In her statement as well, Georgia said that although she expected something special, the truth was that the place was very ordinary beyond Georgia's expectations. The sentence "*Waffle House all I got a place it was my first time yeah*" contains a type of nucleus elaboration because it explains the main idea of a "*Waffle House*". While the satellite elaboration is located in "*like it was unbelievably regular*" enrich the main idea so that the listener can imagine or understand the impression that the speaker feels about the place in depth. The type of elaboration as part of RST can be found in (Potter, 2024) note which focuses on researching that the rhetorical relationship of elaboration can be used to analyze algorithms well. Sulistyani et al (2022) also explained that the theory of RST elaboration can be used to build text coherence through EFL academic writing

Mann and Thompson's (1988) theory can also identify rhetorical causal relationships in discourse structure. Cause here plays a role in explaining the reason or cause behind the main idea being conveyed. A small example can be found in

Datum 18 Georgia *“I do think that she was a serial killer, because she killed seven men I cold blood”* in this quote *“I do think that she was a serial killer”* The clause acts as the cause nucleus to state the idea behind the main idea and the second clause *“because she killed seven men I cold blood”* It acts as a satellite cause because it supports the first clause to provide a cause that reinforces the main statement. Research on the relationship between rhetorical causes is included in the same RST section that can be used to understand the structure and meaning of texts as in the research of Zhang et al (2021), Jing et al (2021), and (Pastor & Oostdijk, 2024), Salovaara et al (2024) they use RST theory focusing on identifying the process of a rhetorical structure so that it is easy to understand by listeners and readers. Thus, the use of causal relations helps to clarify the connection between Karen and Georgia's podcast conversation segments that can be convincing to the listener.

In addition, the relationship condition is used in Karen and Georgia's conversation to show a situation that is the background of the event. In this structure, the nucleus section expresses the main event for which the small example is listed in datum 25 *“I wouldn't get in there. We just got stuck like we have been here 15 minute”* which explains that Karen is stuck in a stressful situation where the elevator suddenly stops operating for 15 minutes. The nucleus in this condition relationship has a role to convey the essence of the event experienced by the speaker while the satellite part explains the underlying circumstances of the event. This structure clarifies the logical relationship between the main statement and the conditions that precede it, as described in the theory of Mann and Thompson (1988). Another finding in this study lies in the use of evidence. Evidence has two parts:

the nucleus and the satellite. The nucleus of evidence has the function of stating klaim or the main statement that the speaker wants to affirm while the satellite serves to provide evidence, reasons and supporting information that strengthen the claim. In this podcast, Karen and Georgia always engage this structure to provide evidence that supports their story, thus reinforcing the impression that what they are saying is based on facts. As noted in previous research, (Liu & Liu, 2021) focused on the structure of RST to identify evidence that supports suicidal actions. This approach has similarities with this study which also uses the RST structure to analyze criminal cases told by two podcast hosts.

Contrast relations are also found in this part of the researcher, where the nucleus in contrast functions to express the main event or idea, while the satellite presents opposite or different information to highlight the difference in meaning and point of view. Karen and Georgia take advantage of this structure to contrast Judy's relaxed and gentle nature with the fact that she has killed many people, as described in datum 39. Furthermore, the research of Neumann (2021), Shahmohammadi (2023), Prianka (2025) focuses on researching a comparison of meaning by using RST in analyzing narrative texts. This can enrich the narrative by providing layers of meaning that can be conveyed by the listener. Other previous research, such as Blair & L, (2020), Mülle (2022), Pizzaro et al (2024), Zaczynka & Stede (2024) contributed to the development of the use of rhetorical approaches to solve communication problems. By showing that understanding and applying these types of rhetoric can increase the effectiveness of communication in the media.

Overall, these previous studies show that there are similarities with this study, which is researching a problem with the theory of Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). By applying RST, this research is in line with previous findings that rhetorical structures can be used to uncover the relationships between ideas in a narrative and that these relationships can affect audience understanding and readers. Although there are many similarities, this study is in a different context from the previous study, which examined a conversation on a crime comedy podcast.

On the other hand, researcher realize that this study also has limitations that cannot be overcome. First, this research is limited to relying only on rhetorical research. Then in the podcast there are no other relationships, such as justify, evaluation, explanation that can provide additional dimensions in the analysis. These limitations suggest that although RST provides a robust framework for understanding narrative structure, it is possible that some important elements in communication are not identified or analyzed. As a result, the results of the analysis may not fully reflect the complexity and nuances of the communication that takes place in a podcast. Future research is advised to look for that rhetorical relationship in order to provide a more complete picture.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents research conclusions based on the structural rhetoric of analysis found in the conversations of two hosts on the My Favorite Murder podcast. In addition, this chapter also provides suggestions that can be used as a reference for future research that wants to develop a study based on findings in this study.

#### A. Conclusion

In this conclusion, this study has analyzed the structural rhetoric in the form of rhetorical patterns and relationships in the My Favorite Murder podcast entitled *"Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando"* hosted by Georgia Hardstark and Karen Kilgraff. The researchers concluded several things as follows:

The researcher has found 2 types of structural rhetoric patterns and 5 types of rhetorical relationships. The first is nucleus patterns and satellite elaboration sections. There have been 14 data points that show these rhetorical patterns and relationships. This finding refers to the theory of Mann and Thompson (1988), which states that each sentence consists of rhetorical units that can expand on the idea in Karen and Georgia's conversation. Second, there have been 10 data points have shown the pattern of relationships between nucleus and satellite category causes related to the theory of Mann and Thompson (1988), where rhetorical rules are related in a cause and effect way that can explain the reason or cause of the main idea in a conversation from a podcast. Third, there have been 5 data points that show

the pattern of nucleus and satellite category conditions which refers to the theory of Mann and Thompson (1988), where a conversation in a podcast can show a condition that must be met in a conversation podcast. Fourth, there 6 data points have belonged of nucleus and satellite evidence have supported to the theory of Mann and Thomson (1988) stating supporting evidence to strengthen the conversation in podcasts. Finally, there have been 4 data points that have shown nucleus and satellite contrast patterns related to the theory of Mann ad Thompson (1988), where in a podcast conversation there are also differences or contradictions in discussing a crime and comedy event. In total, there are 39 data that often appear and are strong in Karen and Georgia's conversation in a podcast My Favorite Murder episode "Live at the Hard Rock in Orlando." Meanwhile, researchers have sorted the data from the largest to the smallest amount to make it easier to analysis of the nucleus-satellite relationship pattern based on the frequency of its occurrence.

The researcher also has deduced the function of each structural rhetoric pattern and its rhetorical relationships. The first of the structural rhetoric patterns is nucleus. The nucleus has a function as a sentence that can convey the main idea clearly and firmly. The second is a satellite that serves as a supporting sentence and reinforces the main idea conveyed by the nucleus. Then, each type of rhetorical relationship has its own function. First, elaboration has the function of developing and expanding the ideas conveyed in the nucleus. While the satellite serves to provide details so that the argument becomes clear. Second, cause has a function innucles to explain the reason or cause behind the main idea being conveyed. Meanwhile, the satellite has a function that plays a role in supporting this reason.

Third, the condition in nucleus serves as a condition that must be met in order for the main idea to be accepted or valid. Meanwhile, the satellite serves to provide further explanations of these conditions, including examples or situations that illustrate how these conditions are applied. Fourth, evidence in the nucleus serves to convince listeners through supporting data or facts. Meanwhile, on the satellite, evidence serves to strengthen data or evidence so that it becomes the right argument. Fifth, contrast in the nucleus serves to show the difference or contradiction between the main idea or other ideas. On the satellite, the contrast function is used to provide an illustration that illustrates the difference.

In conclusion, this study has shown that structural rhetoric patterns and their rhetorical relationships play an important role in conveying ideas in the "My Favorite Murder" podcast conversation by Karen and Georgia (Dawson, 2022). The researcher hopes that this research can be an initial has contributed in the linguistic field, especially in the analysis structural of rhetoric in podcast media and has become a reference for future research that wants to examine speech in informal communication.

## **B. Suggestion**

This research provides room for further research to strengthen and deepen the analysis of podcast discourse with a more interdisciplinary approach. Future research suggests combining other rhetorical relationships, such as justify, evaluation, explanation to capture a more complete meaning of a communication. Additionally, it is useful if subsequent research involves data from more than one episode or compares several similar podcasts to get stronger generalizations. Future

researchers may engage audience perspectives to gain as part of an acceptance analysis to understand how the messages in podcasts are interpreted by listeners from different backgrounds.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Zenia Febriyanti Fahtia** was born in Tarakan on February 26th, 2003. The researcher is the first child of the couple Mr. Mujianto and Mrs. Nurwiyanti. She completed an elementary public school at SDN 02 Sumberoto located in Donomulyo, Malang Regency in 2015. She also continued her education at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 5 Malang and graduated in 2018. In July 2018, she continued her education at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 3 Malang and graduated in 2021. In the same year, she continued to the university at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang at the Faculty of Humanities, English Literature Study Program. The researcher was proud and grateful to have been part of the internship tour guide in the Sonobudoyo Museum Yogyakarta for 2 months and had the opportunity to talk with many foreign tourists from any country. She also often participates in volunteers at events organized by the faculty. This experience has made a significant contribution to the personal growth of the researcher and strengthened the communication skills that are in line with the academic focus in English Literature which will later be used in the world of work.

## APPENDIX

**Table of types of rhetorical pattern and rhetorical relationship in Podcast “My Favorite Murder”**

Total	Types of Rhetorical pattern and Rhetorical relationship	Datum (s)	Functions of Rhetorical pattern and Rhetorical relationship
14	Nucleus- Satellite  (Elaboration )	<p>1.) Karen Kilgraff <i>“I have to just tell you guys right now (Nucleus), the second wave of screaming.. hit a new high.” (satellite)</i></p> <p>2.) Karen Kilgraff <i>“I heard some distant screaming(Nucleus) and I was like guys... then it was like overlocker” (satellite)</i></p> <p>3.) Georgia <i>“Waffle House all I got a place it was my first time yeah (Nucleus), like it was unbelievably regular” (satellite)</i></p> <p>4.) Karen <i>“don’t go there, you’re gonna regret it” (nucleus)</i>  Georgia <i>“here’s the thing those biscuits, I had a biscuit without gravy on it and it was, I was like is this fried? because it was really thin and it was filled with butter or Crisco or some butter- flavored Crisco but it was really good, yeah.” (satellite)</i></p> <p>5.) Karen <i>“There’s this town called Plant City” (nucleus)</i>  Georgia <i>“Plant City, yeah”</i>  Karen <i>“You love Plant City Lyoto we waited show it was nuts” (satellite)</i></p> <p>6.) Georgia <i>“Salt and pepper shakers of too little chip on the back cuz I couldn’t figure out what it was like they had picked blue eyes but the green heads and they were holding their knees like this and on the back it just said melon children, yes (Nucleus). There was a lot of like the quaint creepy racism.” (satellite)</i></p> <p>7.) Karen <i>“This is my favorite experience of those kind of stores where I’am like (nucleus) so I open it to Georgia an issue we get we’re looking at it and on the back in embossed in gold it said Lady Buxton it’s from a company called ladybucks. Ladybucks which were naming our</i></p>	Describe or expand on information from a core question and add details to make the main idea easier to understand

		<p><i>company we're stealing that changing the name of our company" (nucleus)</i></p> <p>8.) Karen <i>"When I got upstairs I immediately went back downstairs to buy a diet coke and right as I press the button for the elevator (nuclues). This lady comes out of the stairwell and she was kind of RAD, she had a huge Eagle tattoo on her bicep"(satellite)</i></p> <p>9.) Georgia <i>"I could see the lady it's the best mugshot if you look it up. It was in Lakeland and she rode her horse, you know, it this is your we're gonna tell your news seven days later. It's fun she's writing down people call the cops because she's obviously drunk on a horse, she's not steering the horse"</i></p> <p>10.) <i>"So, my murder tonight and my story I'm about to tell you is about a little lady named Judy Bueno, the black widow killer loved a good black widow Bueno (nucleus). Judy had a rough chillhood –abuse, neglect and by 14 she snapped (satellite). Threw hot grease on her step brothers. Her house burns down and she get insurance money. She married her first husband but he died and married a second time but her second husband also died."</i> (satellite)</p> <p>11.) Georgia <i>"Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is er teenage son but he is later acquitted okay a trial and because this is so nuts it raises suspicions abotut the 1000 other dead people in her life (nucleus). So they start exhuming bodies and it turns out her son Michael had also arsenic in his system and James Goodyear had arsenic in his system."</i> (satellite)</p> <p>12.) Georgia <i>"So between November 1989 and November 1990 Aileen Wuornos killed seven men along the highways of Central Florida (nucleus)but let's start in Rochester Michigan. She's born early warn us is Born in Rochester Michigan Februari 1956, her mom Diane was 14 years old when she got gets married to the dad they have a son name Keith when she's 15, Eileen when she's 16. (satellite)</i></p> <p>13.) Georgia <i>"Then finally they're like looking for her they track her down to a biker bar in Port Orange called the</i></p>	
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		<p><i>last resort yelled it still there for real, (nucleus) oh hell yeah and there's a picture on the wall that said like Aileen Wuornos how to her last beer here after-party, you guys in kind of nice there's a bar"(satellite)</i></p> <p>14.) Karen <i>"I know at the age of 46 years old October 9th 2002 she is put to death (nucleus) she said on the stand that when she's doing this thing I kill again.(satellite) I have hate crawling through my system "Oh that's it 2002 right wow". She had it real bad but there's lots of peole that have it real bad that is the thing" (satellite)</i></p>	
10	Nucleus-Satellite (Cause)	<p>14.) Karen <i>" No one gets surprised except for that lady not lady get surprised because we are good people and then we were running scenarios how she's a con woman and that thing is worth like \$700 on eBay and she does that to everybody where she's like they got Buxton"</i></p> <p>15.) Georgia <i>"it was just like you're a college and you came home because you got the flu and you you like walk in the front door and your mom's like here we go let's go you'd be like what the.. yeah she gets a canoe"</i></p> <p>16.) Georgia <i>"it was just like you're a college and you came home because you got the flu and you you like walk in the front door and your mom's like here we go let's go you'd be like what the.. yeah she gets a canoe"</i></p> <p>17.) Georgia <i>"Judy is arrested for attempted murder as is her teenage son but he is later acquitted okay a trial and because this is so fucking nuts it raises suspicions about the 1,000 other dead people in her life so they start exhuming bodies"</i></p> <p>18.) Georgia <i>"I do think that she was a serial killer, because she killed seven men in cold blood"</i></p> <p>19.) Karen <i>"She hated men and fe justified in her kiliings, because she ha been sexually assaulted mutiple time and believed she was always in danger"</i></p> <p>20.) Georgia <i>"you were eating Doritos yeah and you had to have them taken</i></p>	Explain the effect or reason for the content of the segment

		<p><i>away from you Karen that's actually when I got caught smoking cloves yeah, because I was so goth because you smelled like a spice cabinet yeah she's like hey hey Christmas ham."</i></p> <p>21.) Karen <i>"Aileen was a drifter who was involved in sex work, because she has been kicked out of her home at a young age and had no support system."</i></p> <p>22.) Karen <i>"she was sentenced to death , convicted because the court found her guilty on multiple counts of first-degree murder"</i></p> <p>23.) Karen <i>"because it's Florida in the mid-80s lesbians you know not allowed so then say like one of the neighbors kills their pets because they're lesbian living together, she was in a gay relationship she starts getting triggered by all these awful things that are happening to them"</i></p> <p>24.) Georgia <i>"they're like nope and just run into the wilderness because they're like this car she prized the license plate over their bare hands and they book it from this car and the family's just standing"</i></p>	
5	Nucleus-Satellite ( <b>conditions</b> )	<p>25.) Georgia <i>"I wouldn't get in there. We just got stuck like we have been here 15 minutes..."</i></p> <p>26.) Karen <i>"When we are home from these shows and people don't cheer us constantly for every single thing..."</i></p> <p>27.) Georgia <i>"Even if it was just like you're a college and you came home because you got the flu and your mom's like here we go let's go you'd be like what the..."</i></p> <p>28.) Georgia <i>"I always thought like maybe I'm just a bad blackout drunk no cuz I don't blackout often but if I do it's because I fell the asleep yeah."</i></p> <p>29.) Karen <i>"She had dynamite wired to the trunk and connected to the brake light, so the first time he put on those brakes, the back of the car exploded."</i></p>	Stating the conditions of an event and an action in a segment
6	Nucleus-Satellite ( <b>evidence</b> )	<p>30.) Karen <i>"James Goodyear is sent to Vietnam in 1979 he comes back from Vietnam and in September of the same</i></p>	Demonstrate evidence or data that supports the

		<p><i>year he starts to get really sick he's vomiting he's really weak he can't get out of bed he ends up being hospitalized she goes and visits him in the hospital sits by his bed every day he ends up dying"</i></p> <p>31.) Karen <i>"They get the vitamins that he/she had been giving him and it turns out there's para formaldehyde in the vitamins which is the chemical that you use at nail salons to clean the instruments why blue fingers faces the blue SH like barber saw stuff"</i></p> <p>32.) Karen <i>"Bobby Joe is in the hospital dying of a mysterious illness that includes vomiting and being very weak you know that mystery. It's just a weird mystery this was back when they didn't know what caused anything so, when she would go visit him in the hospital she would bring him Hawaiian Punch from home and it contained, he just loves Hawaiian Punch Tupperware."</i></p> <p>33.) Karen <i>"He becomes gravely ill vomiting weakness what not, he is found to have high levels of arsenic in his system so his limbs begin to atrophy this is one of the side effects and he becomes paralyzed I in in his legs and then he can't use his hand. So he has to wear braces on his legs and his hand he basically can't use his hands so he's discharged from the Army and he moves back in with his mother. You know so his mother can take care of him in his illness."</i></p> <p>34.) Karen <i>"They find out that when Judy and John had their romantic life insurance policy takeout session she had secretly behind his back raised his limit to \$500,000 yeah so then he was like huh maybe things aren't as they seem so the cops,</i></p> <p>35.) Karen <i>"Her son Michael and in court, the prosecutors actually show how, based on the things that got dumped out of the canoe with we're basically all this stuff in the canoe was dumped out where James and Judy were treading water and holding on to the canoe. But where Michaels body was there was nothing. So, that it couldn't have tipped where he was</i></p>	truth or validity of the content of the segment
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		<i>found so basically they dumped him out of the canoe."</i>	
4	Nucleus-Satellite ( <b>contrast</b> )	<p>36.) Georgia <i>"Listen we work hard for you guys ,listen, look it's so hard doing a live podcast it's really traveling that's not true,</i>  Karen <i>"it's not true we're lying to your voice.This is so easy and lucky listen I can't"</i></p> <p>37.) Karen <i>"they were a match made in heaven none of this is true. He probably did taxes. Okay, so in October of 1982, Judy as you do when you start dating someone convinces John but they should take out life insurance policies on each other."</i></p> <p>38.) Karen <i>"The insane human loss in this story but for me this is one of the most upsetting parts of the story her last meal was a salad of broccoli tomato and asparagus go yourself you Judy. Salad to begin with yeah that's an array of gross things that nobody wants to eat asparagus like.</i></p> <p>39.) Karen <i>"I could not see her as a murder because she said she was just so soft and then I was like, good damn it. She's sociopath, dude. That's she whole game they're gonna act like the thing that you wouldn't suspect. You know who killed people? Soft people. Her? She's such a lady with her beautiful fingers and her gorgeous face."</i></p>	Indicates that information can be different, contradictory or contradictory within a segment