

# Carnivalism and Engaging Journalism in the Current-Affairs Podcasts in South Korea

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## Abstract

In this digital age, the means of journalism are being drastically reinvented and the character of news is being constantly reconstructed. This study examines the nature of podcast journalism recently emerging in South Korea, based on two unique concepts—"carnivalism" and "engaging journalism". A carnival creates an arena where free expression of non-legitimate voices could resist and mock the dominant power. This study finds that Korean podcasts tend to subvert a range of authoritative discourses and provide a journalism venue for comic criticism and emotional catharsis. Podcasts not only serve to lampoon the establishment, but also re-engage people who have been left largely disillusioned from mainstream news into the democratic process. This research argues that the discourse in the current affairs podcasts takes on the nature of "engaging journalism", which motivates ordinary individuals to engage in elite-challenging political action.

## Keywords

Podcast, Carnivalism, Engaging Journalism, Satire, Parody

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## 1. Introduction

Journalism based on new information technologies takes on diverse forms, such as on-line newspapers, Internet television, Internet radio, blogging, and podcasting. New forms of journalism have received significant attention because of their potential to revise and renew the old-fashioned journalism (Stovall, 2004; Boczkowski, 2002; Nip, 2006). New journalism based on the Internet has also been hailed as a potential booster to reengage an increasingly distrusting and alienated audience (Pavlik, 2001).

This study centers on "podcast journalism" recently emerging in South Korea (hereafter Korea). The podcast refers to an audio or video file that can be downloaded and

distributed to personal computers or portable devices, such as Apple iPads or smartphones. Since their advent in the early 2011, numerous podcasts specialized in current affairs have appealed to Korean people, especially young generations. Every week almost a thousand episodes of current-affairs podcasts are being made in Korea and attract a significant portion of news consumers (Podbbang, 2016). The current-affairs podcasts in Korea are distinguished from traditional news forms, in that they center on explicit satirical criticism toward political elites and the establishment (Lee et al., 2012; Yoo, 2011). As a result, current-affairs podcasts are exercising a significant impact on the journalism of Korea (Baek, 2012).

Against this backdrop, this study focuses on the podcast syndrome in Korea and examines how it has successfully adopted innovative nature which is rarely found in traditional journalism. To date research has been scarce on the potential of podcasting as a journalism tool. The present research also investigates how current-affairs podcasts serve both those who are enthusiastic about information seeking and those who are increasingly being alienated from the mainstream media. To this end, the present research draws on Mikhail Bakhtin's unique idea, "carnivalism". A carnival creates an arena where free expression of non-legitimate voices could resist and mock the dominant power (Bakhtin, 1984a). This paper contends that the current-affairs podcasts in Korea demonstrate a great potential as a new form of journalism by combining new technological attributes and carnivalistic content and by appealing to young generations' changing demands for information and news. For that purpose, this study conducts a case study about *NaneunGgomsuda*, one of the most prominent podcasts in Korea and then discusses theoretical implications of podcast journalism using the concept of "engaging journalism".

## 2. Current Affairs Podcasts in South Korea

Radio refers to the wireless transmission of signals, by modulation of electromagnetic waves with frequencies below those of light (Hartley & Notley, 2005). Over the last two decades, radio technology has dramatically advanced. Especially, the appearance of the "Internet radio" in the mid-1990s was revolutionary. Internet radio has removed the spatial and temporal limits of traditional radio (Menduni, 2007). Internet radio, however, has lost its newness since the introduction of podcast technology in the mid-2000s. Adam Curry, a former MTV video-jockey, first invented podcasting technology, which provides great ease and flexibility in finding and downloading pre-recorded audio or video files. In June 2005, Apple Computer added the podcasting feature to its iTunes software, enabling both downloading and uploading user-created podcasts (Apple Computer, 2005c).

Podcasts refer to digital files containing audio or video content that allow consumers to "timeshift and place-shift their listening and viewing habits through the downloading of content onto a personal computer or a portable media player for immediate or future viewing" (Haygood, 2007: p. 518). People usually download podcasts via an automated feed, such as Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed, which allows users to re-

ceive the information they have chosen (Chadha et al., 2012). Because of this structure, podcasts transcend spatial and temporal constraints, making it easy to listen to or view them whenever and wherever convenient.

In regard to the potential of the podcast as a new medium, we can think of three unique technological features. One of them is the time-shifting function—the ability to listen to podcasts when audiences choose (Duncan & Fox, 2005). In the traditional radio setting, the listener has little control over what is provided or when they listen to programming. Podcasts can be downloaded to mobile devices and therefore can be consumed at any place and time, even at a situation when Internet access is not possible (Dotto, 2005). Secondly, podcasts seek to deliver programming to small but highly attentive audiences. For example, some pastors use podcasts for sermons, creating so-called “godcasts”. In this regard, the notion of podcasting is close to “narrowcasting”, which opens door to new types of programming that have been unthinkable and unsustainable under the traditional broadcast model (Priestman, 2004). Lastly, podcasting offers anyone who wishes to have her/his own show an opportunity to do so (Affleck, 2005). Podcasting allow individuals to “create their own media environments—unique to each listener and unavailable to anyone else” (Nason, 2005).

A form of nontraditional radio, podcasting, has largely leveled off today in Korea. Since its introduction in the early 2011, over 4000 podcasts are produced and consumed each week. Especially, podcasts are receiving increasing attention as a journalism tool. A substantial number of podcasts in Korea focus on political or social affairs. Every week at least five current affairs podcasts are ranked among the “top 10 popular podcasts” in this country. *NaneunGgomsuda* (“I am a Petty-Minded Creep”), Korea’s first president-bashing lampoon, recorded about six million downloads per episode (Baek, 2012). This figure is surprising considering that the total population of Korea is 50 million. Even though podcast technology is revolutionary, its use as a journalism tool is rare in other countries.

This unusual popularity of current-affairs podcasts in Korea is even posing a threat to mainstream news media, such as television and newspapers. Research shows that mainstream news media are losing readership (viewership) and agenda-setting power since the introduction of podcasts in 2011 (Choi & Lim, 2013; Yoo, 2011). For instance, many politicians, pundits, and pollsters say unanimously that current-affairs podcasts are gaining their importance as a new journalism channel (Hankyoreh, 2011). Current-affairs podcasts are also successful in motivating politically apathetic people as well as ordinary people. Current-affairs podcasts played a crucial role in the 2011 Seoul mayoral election, by substantially contributing to the victory of little known civic activist, who beat his elite opponent that received complete support from most mainstream media outlets (Hankyoreh, 2011; Lee, 2012). Podcasts have been regarded as one of the most engaging media that reinvigorate people’s interest in public issues (Hankyoreh, 2011; Kim, 2012). This study aims to answer how Korean podcasts attract such an unexpected number of listeners and play a significant role as a new journalism form.

### 3. Carnivalism

Most podcasts focusing on current affairs in Korea are not easy to define with the fundamental elements of traditional journalism. They do not abide by the norms of traditional journalism, such as rigorous formality, objectivity, and seriousness (McQuail, 2010). Instead, many current-affairs podcasts are full of humor, satire, and parody. Even they are not hesitant to spit out slangs or swear words, which are hardly acceptable in traditional journalism. This study defines such nature of Korean podcasts as *carnivalism*. Many podcast shows are rife with non-stop chats about public issues and criticisms toward the establishment including politicians (Lee, 2012). Ordinary citizens, especially young adults who cannot find outlets to vent their anger from depressing economic and political situations, are drawn to the unrestrained lampoons in podcasts to relieve their frustration and disappointment (Lee et al., 2012).

A carnival is basically an entertaining public square (Crossley et al., 2004). In a carnival, people seek fun and joy by participating in various activities and by communicating with others. Regardless of social status or economic class, anyone can join and enjoy a carnival. However, unlike common understanding, a carnival is not all beer and skittles; it is also a space for resistance. In other words, a carnival not only provides a space for festivity and laughter, but also creates an arena where people can resist dominant power with unrestrained expression of non-legitimate voices against governing elites. A carnival is a space to oppose the official hierarchy that presents the world as unified, ideal, and fixed (Bakhtin, 1984a). Through a carnival, official hierarchies of order are ridiculed and the social and political authority is inverted. Bakhtin (1963: pp. 122-123) said, "What was suspended in carnival first of all was hierarchical structure and all the forms of terror, reverence, piety, and etiquette connected with it". In a nutshell, a carnival can be conceptualized as a space where (1) critical inversion of official words and hierarchies, (2) suspension of hierarchical norms and prohibitions, and (3) creative disrespect for the establishment become possible (Stallybrass & White, 1986).

At a carnival, the expression of resistance employs very entertaining formats. A carnival relies on several methods such as jests and insults directed toward political actors, satire and parody, the transgression of social mores, and the inversion or suspension of hierarchical norms (Bakhtin, 1963; Foot & Schneider, 2010; Mascha, 2008). Drawing on the literature, this study views humor, satire, and parody as the main components of carnivalism found in the current-affairs podcasts in today's Korea.

Humor is "a mechanism that relieves the subject of the accumulated elements of aggressivity hidden within the unconscious" (Mascha, 2008: p. 74). Humor is a relief mechanism from a deep anxiety or repression and the need to escape from such a condition. From the past, political humor used to be "a familiar vehicle for expressing popular disdain and opposition against repressive regimes" (Badarneh, 2011: p. 306). Political humor as a reaction to the great concentration of power is a safe release from a superior force (Schutz, 1977). Political humor enables people to vent social and economic frustrations, and thereby allowing them to release suppressed desires and freedoms (Badarneh, 2011).

Satire is a discourse that people use to make fun of someone and relieve people from certain oppression (Mascha, 2008). Satire momentarily creates laughter and a sense of relief accompanied by the freedom from the oppressing subject. Satire creates “a space of freedom through this counter-hegemonic project raising the political consciousness of the disempowered people and taking part to an expression of resistance” (Mascha, 2008: p. 82). A meaningful satirical discourse is one that mocks the existing rule and degrades the dominant hegemony. A satirical discourse becomes successful when it captures the hidden identity of oppression and reveals it at the center of public attention. Satire initiates laughter, fosters resistance, and makes people feel free from the ideological oppression of the dominant discourse.

Lastly, carnivalistic resistance is often expressed via parody. Parody is defined as “an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect” (Oxford Dictionaries, 2016). That is, parody is an imitation that is set against an original or falls far short of the real thing. According to Bakhtin (1984b), parody is a kind of double-voicing, as when a speaker acts out what another has said in a comic manner. Double-voicing deflates the seriousness of a statement thus inserting “a new semantic intention into a discourse which has, and which retains, an intention of its own” (Bakhtin, 1984b: p. 189). Political parody is often used for raising a counter meaning to the ruler’s words and to ridicule the political agenda of the ruler (Badarneh, 2011). A parody creator relies on the ruler’s discourse but “introduces into that discourse a semantic intention that is directly opposed to the original one” (Bakhtin, 1984b: p. 193). As a result, the voice of the parody creator clashes with the voice of the ruler who controls the dominant discourse, thereby creating a tension between the two voices.

#### 4. Carnivalism in *NaneunGgomsuda*

This section examines how carnivalism was infused into *NaneunGgomsuda*, one of the most well-known podcasts in Korea. This show was aired from April 2011 to December 2012. This study chose to examine *NaneunGgomsuda* because the show has been evaluated as including enough carnivalistic content (Baek, 2012; Lee, 2012; Lee et al., 2012). The show is also important in that it stimulates journalists to reevaluate the rules and assumptions that dictate journalistic practices.

The show was recorded once a week in a small studio in Seoul, with four hosts attending. This show was a kind of role-playing performance. The four members had their own roles. The leader, Kim Ou-Joon, was the owner of a political parody website. His main role was to lead and coordinate the show. Jung Bong-Ju, a former lawmaker, played the most talkative character in the show. He habitually cut off the others mid-sentence and punctuated almost every statement with laughter. Choo Jin-Woo, a reporter with the newsweekly *SisaIN*, was a character whose main job was to present newsworthy topics to the show. He often revealed political scandals rarely covered by the mainstream media. Kim Yong-min, a former radio commentator, took charge of two roles—vocal mimicry and parody song production. He regularly composed new

parody songs about the former President Lee Myung-Bak to the tunes of church hymns. The show was rife with humor. The four hosts constantly chuckled. They used their natural dialects out of their gut. The show favored everyday language of ordinary people. Complex jargons, difficult words, and elite words were hardly visible. For example, the following expressions were frequently heard at the show: “Pack your luggage” (quit this job), “His neck was cut” (he was fired), “He was bounced off” (He lost political power), “Shut up” (Be quiet), and “He ate up all” (He filled all the important governmental positions with his aides).

In addition to everyday language, provocative words were frequently used in this show. The four hosts were never hesitant in their word choice. Even expletives were heard as often as in R-rated movies: “The situation is doggy mess”, “fxxxing”, “peel the pxxxx”, “son of bitch” were often heard at the show. These curses and swears were usually directed to former President Lee, corrupt politicians, “political” prosecutors, and mainstream media journalists.

*Jung: What are the public officials doing in this doggy nation? They do not listen to anybody. They just care themselves.*

*Kim Ou-Joon: Uhm, each just strives to survive for oneself, never caring others, fxxxxxx.*

*Jung: That’s why we cannot even dream collaboration between officials and government agencies.*

*Kim Ou-Joon: Only President himself..*

*Jung: He damn decides all.*

*Kim Ou-Joon: He used to do things all himself. (from episode 2, 12 May 2011)*

While humorous comments were rampant in the show, *NaneunGgomsuda* essentially concentrated on creating an atmosphere of resistance, which is not the typical case in the mainstream media in Korea. At the introduction and ending of each episode, the four hosts shouted the catchphrase of the show: “Let’s not be intimidated! Let’s say whatever we want, even if we’re thrown into jail tomorrow.”

One prime example of resistance from the show is its intense focus on the scandals about former President Lee and corrupt power elites. During the 2011 Seoul mayoral election, *NaneunGgomsuda* exercised its agenda-setting power with a number of scoops. For example, in the episode 12, Choo reported that Na Kyung-Won, the ruling party’s candidate in the mayoral race frequented a luxury skin-care clinic where the annual membership fee is \$90,000. At an election in which the wealth gap between the rich and the poor was an important campaign agenda, Choo’s report played a decisive role in drawing the attention of the electorate. Ms. Na sued the program for libel, but the prosecution found no evidence of Choo’s guilt. Choo was also the first to report that President Lee had bought a very expensive lot to build his retirement residence, not in his name but in his son’s name. Soon, this report developed into a big political scandal. Many political analysts voiced that *NaneunGgomsuda* overwhelmed the mainstream media during the campaign (Lee, 2012).

Another important method of resistance in the show was its constant attempts to

re-interpret major issues. With only four members, it was inevitable for the show to depend on the news stories already published in other media. However, the show raised questions to the explanations or analyses set up by politicians or mainstream media. Rather, it ferociously challenged dominant frames about an issue, by overturning, twisting, and re-investigating the issue.

The re-interpretation of a major issue was processed in three steps. First, the four hosts put together all available clues, contexts, and backgrounds regarding the issue. Second, they suggested several hypotheses based on their own coverage efforts. They often said, “We propose several scenarios about...” The last step was to conjecture the truth or the real implication of the issue: “There is enough circumstantial evidence to suggest...” Through this process, the show successfully revealed contradictions, conspiracy, and unreality, which often attested to the intrigue of the establishment regarding the issue.

The resistance in *NaneunGgomsuda* was accompanied by satirical criticism. In June, 2011, the main opposition party and civic groups requested that the free lunch benefit should be given to all students in Seoul. Then-Seoul-Mayor Oh Se-Hoon announced that he would hold a referendum for that issue, opposing the opposition party’s suggestion (Choe, 2011). *NaneunGgomsuda* satirized Oh’s counter-proposal, pointing out that he was simply an avatar of the former President Lee because the president constantly opposed the expansion of social welfare.

*Jung: Mayor Oh is in the same party as His Highness who also served as the Seoul mayor in the past. Therefore, we should say that Oh is a person as lofty as His Highness.*

*Kim Ou-Joon: He is a complete successor of His Highness.*

*Jung: His Highness is pouring \$18 billion in restoring the four major rivers of Korea, which have had no problems so far. In a very similar way, Oh is also considering spending astronomical money in expanding the Han River in Seoul.*

*Kim Ou-Joon: His Highness is a perfect role model of Oh.*

Parody was often employed as a rhetorical tool when the show reported news addressing the alleged nefariousness of former President Lee. For instance, in every parody song, Lee was described as a petty-minded creep just like the title of the show. In many parodies, President Lee was portrayed as a person who always lies, hides something, and attributes blames to ordinary citizens not to himself: “As a President, I will do my best to ignore and distress citizens.”

Carnivals have long been associated with resistance in human society. A brief look at history shows us that early carnivals were a space for the public to express dissent to the established order (Abrahams, 1982; Waterman, 1998). As Turner (1982) said, a carnival is an “anti-structural” sphere, where dominant social relations are inverted or leveled. Some of these notions have carried over into the current affairs podcasts of Korea, gratifying news consumers’ desires for resistance toward the establishment. The application of carnivalistic techniques to current-affairs podcasts implies that there was a shared understanding between the podcast hosts and listeners.



## 5. Engaging Journalism

One prime mission of journalism is to undergird democracy by explaining complicated issues, events, and processes in timely, clear, unbiased, and fair language (Downie & Schudson, 2009). The mainstream media of Korea have been criticized for being unfair reporting and manipulation of public opinion (Kim, 2005). The mainstream media of Korea expanded their market share through close connection with the political power (Kang, 2005; Kim, 2010). Top three conservative newspapers—*Chosun*, *Donga*, and *Joongang*—occupy about 60% of the newspaper market of Korea. Two major TV stations—*KBS* and *MBC*, which are controlled directly and indirectly by the government, are extremely influential in the broadcast market. Without serious competition and explicit support from the political power, those big media in Korea have prospered even with unsatisfactory and biased news reporting (Kim, 2010; Park, 2015).

Since the late 1990s, the Internet has created a breathing room for different and anti-government voices. A number of Internet-based media started playing an alternative role in Korean journalism. But the cyberspace had to suffer from the government's "legal" and "administrative" censorship. In this situation, critical citizens began to create another media channel that can represent their voice (Park, 2014). Podcasts have appeared at this moment. As discussed earlier, podcasting is free from any regulation and convenient to upload and download news content. As a result, some politicians, former journalists, and civic activists have enthusiastically introduced their podcast shows and used them as a new journalism channel.

Considering such a background, it is not surprising that the discourse of current-affairs podcasts is frequently woven around the idea of challenging mainstream journalism, chronicling perceived evidence of the news media's political bias, censorship or reporting inaccuracies. A number of podcasts see their shows as a critique toward mainstream media (Choi & Lim, 2013; Lee et al., 2012). In this sense, podcasts are challenging the legitimacy of traditional news and mainstream media that have done a poor service to the public.

Also, it is not surprising to find that a key discourse in podcasts relates to public issues, which find no outlet in conventional reporting. Explanation and analysis of important public events is big part of much news in current-affairs podcasts. Podcasts usually address what cannot be said on the news pages produced in the confines of the newsroom (Choi & Lim, 2013). They focus on revealing what lies behind public issues. Criticism against the government has from the start been a continuing catchphrase in many current-affairs podcasts. Some podcasts explicitly strive to fix the power imbalances between governing elites and ordinary citizens. This is the very watchdog function of the media. The current-affairs podcasts in Korea hold government officials accountable to the legal and moral standards of public service and keep leaders accountable to society's expectations of integrity and fairness (Chon & Chang, 2011).

Drawing on the above analyses, the current study views that Korean podcast journalism resembles public journalism or citizen journalism. Public journalism is based on the assumption that journalism should help citizens' engagement in the public life



(Merritt, 1991; Rosen, 1999). According to this concept, journalists should deliver stories that provide information that enables people to act as informed citizens (Fouhy, 1995; Schaffer, 1999). It is an important responsibility of journalism to take the initiative to report on major public problems in a way that advances public knowledge of possible solutions and helps people participate in the public life (Lambeth, 1998). However, while the professional journalists generally remain the gatekeepers in news editing and publishing in public journalism, non-journalist experts are the major content producers in podcast journalism. In citizen journalism, ordinary people—individuals, citizen groups, or nonprofit organizations—are responsible for gathering, editing, and publishing content. In this model, professionals—both journalists and non-journalist experts—are not involved at all. However, the podcast journalism in Korea is different from citizen journalism because it is based on one-way delivery of news content made by people who possess expertise in specific areas. Also, either public journalism or citizen journalism does not contain carnivalism found in the current-affairs podcasts in Korea.

This study suggests “engaging journalism” as a new theoretical framework to explain the nature of podcast journalism in Korea. In the face of the transforming media environment, journalism is compelled to provide “added value” to its audiences in addition to its original mission (Heikkilä & Ahva, 2015). The popularity of the current-affairs podcasts in Korea suggests that today’s news should be both interesting and engaging.

Across the world, some journalism scholars and pundits deplore the trend that young people are turning away from the news (Blumler, 2010; Starr, 2012; Young, 2009). They blame youth’s disinterest in conventional news and bemoan their ignorance and charging them with apathy and laziness (Putnam, 2000). However, such a claim is not based on solid evidence. As Katz writes, “for the young, culture is politics, personal expression and entertainment all fused together” (Katz, 1993: p. 130). Sometimes, entertainment plays an important role in young citizens’ development of public awareness (Barnhurst, 1998; Calavita, 2004). News is just one of many genres young generations use to make sense of the world. Wilson (2011) argues that young adults appreciate the sarcasm, irony, parody, and satire pervasive in social networking sites. Digital generations do not want to feel marginalized by mainstream news, which usually presents information in serious and conventional ways.

The current-affairs podcasts in Korea is simultaneously informative and entertaining mainly thanks to their carnivalistic nature. Several scholars (DelliCarpini & Williams, 1994, 2001; Pauly, 1988) pointed out the inherent arbitrariness of the news/entertainment. Such a distinction which assumes the natural superiority of journalism over entertainment fails to consider the important role the current-affairs podcasts might play as a purveyor of new types of news. Many podcasts resist the binary distinction between news and entertainment, making the categorization largely ineffectual. Podcast hosts deliver news in their natural dialects, from their guts, which professional journalists wouldn’t normally make it through the news making process. It is very likely that news content coated with humor, satire, and parody would interest more young generations

to podcasts (Wilson, 2011). Indeed, the four hosts of *NaneunGgomsuda* do not mind becoming clowns at the show, as Jung said at an interview: “I’m a clown. I speak and act on people’s behalf” (Choe, 2011).

Many other current-affairs podcasts of Korea also provide programs that are politically funny and drip with satire and parody that many young people appreciate (Lee, 2012). They provide comedic interpretations on a wide range of public affairs. They offer both entertainment and news. By using comedy and satire to mock invested power elites, current-affairs podcasts tell the audience more about the world than many of the legitimate news outlets do (Lee, 2012).

Furthermore, many current-affairs podcast offer a satirical critique of various elements of Korean democracy, politics, and journalism. They present a competing message type to more traditional forms of news programming. More specifically, the current-affairs podcast in Korea are less obsessed with transmitting known facts and less committed to the formal routines of traditional reportage, but more concerned with motivating people to engage in the democratic process by providing substantial and unique explanation about the context and background regarding an issue or event. In short, the current study documents how the current-affairs podcast reveal the nature of “engaging journalism”. The uptake of current affairs podcasts demonstrates that “engaging journalism” is shaping in Korea.

## 6. Discussion

Today, Korea is passing through a revolutionary change in media development. Since the early 2011, numerous podcasts specialized in public affairs and politics have expanded their realm, sometimes jeopardizing the mainstream media power that has been stable and strong over the last six decades in Korea. This research sought to investigate how podcasting has become a promising journalism tool, based on two unique concepts—carnivalsim and engaging journalism. This study, via a case study of *NaneunGgomsuda*, found that carnivalism and engaging journalism are the main characteristics of numerous current-affairs podcasts in Korea.

Through the use of comedic techniques such as humor, parody, and satire, the discourse in podcasts transgresses existing social and cultural hierarchies. Satiric and ludicrous in nature, podcasts playfully subvert a range of authoritative discourses and provide a vehicle for both comic criticism and emotional catharsis. Carnivalistic properties have scarcely been found in the mainstream media of Korea, which have long been criticized for their abuse of media power and indifference in citizens’ authentic demands. It is very likely that the new journalism form created by the current-affairs podcasts provides a new momentum to the existing journalism routines and practices of Korea (Hoffman & Young, 2011).

The podcast syndrome in Korea should be interpreted as challenging established journalism. The uptake of current-affairs podcasts raises a question about what journalism should look like today. The current-affairs podcasts stimulate journalists to think about what it means to be a journalist and what weaknesses should be removed

from journalistic conventions. This is, of course, just the beginning of the conversation regarding the future of journalism.

The carnivalistic podcasts of Korea also should receive scholarly attention in terms of “engaging journalism”. In podcasts, news is both engaging and legitimate. The old technology radio has successfully transformed into an alternative medium by combining old and new technologies and carnivalistic content and by enabling individual users to take advantage of such carnivalistic content for the purpose of elite-challenging participation. Podcasts not only serve to lampoon the establishment, but also, in doing so, provide news consumers with an alternative news venue. Satire, parody, and humor are welcomed as forms of resistance against the absurdity of power elites. An understanding of humor, satire and parody requires intense engagement of young audiences.

The present study argues that the uptake of current-affairs podcasts offers journalists opportunities to reflect on current industry assumptions, identities, and practices. In other words, podcasts provide journalists a reflective lens by which they can examine the rules and conventions of their professional practice. While a departure from typical journalism routines might be troubling, podcasts might shed light on how to develop new forms of journalism that appeal to audiences.

This study suggests that future research needs to develop theories surrounding the study of carnivalistic podcasting. Even though this study points to signs that the podcast is changing the nature and practice of journalism, some people may believe that the podcasting craze could be a passing fad. Therefore, following studies should examine more nuanced characteristics of carnivalistic podcasts in relation to the development of journalism.

## 7. Conclusion

This study finds that Korean current-affairs podcasts play a unique role in journalism, by subverting a range of authoritative discourses and provide a journalism venue for comic criticism and emotional catharsis. Current-affairs podcasts not only lampoon the establishment, but also re-engage people who have been left largely disillusioned from mainstream news into the democratic process. Based on the findings, this paper argues that the discourse in the current-affairs podcasts takes on the nature of “engaging journalism”, which motivates ordinary individuals to engage in elite-challenging political action.

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