

**Conversational Analysis of Interruptions and
Overlaps Uttered By Host and the Guests in the Ellen
Talk Show**



THESIS

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and truly, it contains no material previously publishes or written by other person except where due references is made in the next of the thesis.

Surabaya, 08th July 2015

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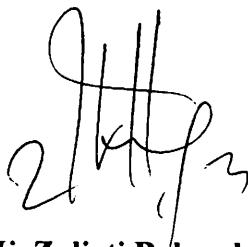
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INSIDE COVER PAGE i

INSIDE TITLE PAGE ii

DECLARATION PAGE..... iii

MOTTO iv

DEDICATION PAGE v

ADVISOR’S APPROVAL PAGE..... vi

EXAMINER’S APPROVAL PAGE vii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS viii

TABLE OF CONTENT x

ABSTRACT..... xiii

INTISARIxiv

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study 1

1.2 Research of The Problem..... 6

1.3 Objectives of The Study..... 6

1 4 Significance of The Study..... 6

1.5 Scope and Limitation 7

1.6 Operational Definitions 7

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conversation 9

2.2 Turn Taking 9

2.3 Interruption 10

2.4 Overlap..... 11

2.5 Reasons of Interruption..... 12

2.5.1 Asking for Helping 12

2.5.2 Breaking up..... 12

2.5.3 Completing..... 13

2.5.4 Correcting 13

2.5.5 Disagreeing 13

2.5.6 Seeking Clarification 14

2.5.7 Showing Agreement..... 14

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design..... 15

3.2 Instrument 16

3.3 Data and Data Sources 16

3.4 Data Collection 17

3.5 Data Analysis 19

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Findings 22

4.2 Discussions 42

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion 50

5.2 Suggestions 52

REFERENCES53

APPENDIX55

ABSTRACT

Imanah. 2015. *Conversational Analysis: Interruptions aand Overlaps uttered by host and the guests in The Ellen Talk Show*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letter and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rahmah, M.Pd.

Key Words: Conversation Analysis, Interruption, Overlap, the Ellen Talk Show

This study analyzed interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests in *the Ellen talk show*. This study tries to answer two research problems. First, how are often interruption and overlap uttered by the host and the guests during four episodes of *the Ellen talk show*? Second, what are the most frequent reasons of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests during four episodes of *the Ellen talk show*? The phenomena of interruptions and overlaps found when the host and the guests are interacton to each other.

The writer used conversational analysis method. This case because the writer takes conversation to be analyzed, which is in the form video. In addition, the writer used transcription conventional to transcribe the conversation in the written form. It is aimed to understand more about turn taking irregularities of interruption and overlap in *the Ellen talk show*. The writer used some steps in collecting data: (1) Searching the data on YouTube, (2) Downloading the data, (3) watching the talk shows, (4) transcribing, (5) coding. Then, the writer took some procedures in analyzing the data. Those are: (1) identifying the data, (2) classifying the data, and (3) determining the data into each reason of interruption and overlap.

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After analyzing the data, the writer found that interruptions is higher than overlaps. Those are 219 (86,6%) interruptions and 34 (13,4%) overlaps. Then, the utterances of interruptions is more uttered by host than the guests. Those are 126 (57,5%) interruptions uttered by host and 93 (42,5%) interruptions uttered by guest. Meanwhile, the utterances of overlap is more uttered by guest than host. Those are 21 (61,7%) overlaps uttered by guest and 13 (38,2%) overlaps uttered by host. Next, the most frequent reason in interruption is showing agreement, which is uttered by the host. That is 74 (64,3%) utterances and there are 53 (62,3%) utterances for interruption done by guest, that is showing agreement also. Meanwhile, the most frequent reason in overlap is completing conversation, which is often uttered by guest. That is 5 (62,5%) utterances and 3 (33,3%) frequent reasons done by guest in overlap, that is showing agreement.

INTISARI

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Kata Kunci: Conversation Analysis, Interruption, Overlap, the Ellen Talk Show

Skripsi ini menganalisis tentang *interruption and overlap* yang diungkapkan oleh *host and the guests in the ellen talk show*. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menjawab dua rumusan masalah. Pertama, berapa sering *interruption and overlap* yang diungkapkan oleh *host and the guests* selama empat episode *in the ellen talk show*? Kedua, apa alasan yang sering muncul dari *interruptions and overlaps* yang diungkapkan oleh *host and the guests in the ellen talk show*. Kejadian *interruptions and overlaps* ini terjadi ketika *host and the guests* saling berbicara satu sama lain.

Penulis menggunakan metode conversational analisis. Hal ini karena penulis menggunakan percakapan dalam menganalisis, yang mana itu berbentuk novel. Di samping itu, penulis menggunakan teknik transcription conventional untuk menulis percakapan dalam bentuk tertulis. Hal ini bertujuan untuk lebih memahami tentang *turn taking irregularities* dari *interruption and overlap in the ellen talk show*. Penulis menggunakan beberapa langkah dalam pengumpulan data: (1) mencari data di youtube, (2) mendownload data, (3) menonton talk show, (4) mentranscript, (5) memberi kode atau tanda. Selanjutnya dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan beberapa prosedur. Di antaranya adalah (1) mengidentifikasi data, (2) mengelompokkan data, (3) menentukan data kedalam setiap alasan dari *interruption and overlap*.

Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan *interruption* lebih banyak terjadi daripada *overlap*. Terdapat 219 (86,6%) *interruptions* dan 34 (13,4%) *overlaps*. Kemudian, pengungkapan *interruption* lebih banyak dilakukan oleh host dari pada guest. Ada 126 (57,5%) *interruptions* diungkapkan oleh host dan 93 (42,5%) *interruptions* diungkapkan oleh guest. Sementara itu, ungkapan *overlap* lebih banyak diutarakan oleh guest daripada host. Terdapat 21 (61,7%) *overlaps* diungkapkan oleh guest dan 13 (38,2%) *overlap* yang diungkapkan oleh host. Selanjutnya, alasan yang paling sering muncul dalam *interruption* adalah showing agreement, itu dimunculkan oleh host; 74 (64,3%) ungkapan dan 53 (62,3%) alasan yang dilakukan oleh guest, yaitu showing agreement juga. . Sementara itu, alasan yang paling sering muncul untuk *overlap* adalah completing conversation. Itu dimunculkan oleh guest, yaitu terdapat 5 (62,5%) ungkapan dan 3 (33,3%) alasan yang paling sering dilakukan oleh guest dalam *overlap*, yaitu showing agreement.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the background of study, research of problems, objectives of study, significance of study, and scope and limitation operational definitions.

1.1 Background of Study

The study of interruptions and overlaps expand in many focuses, some of them are (Ivana Dewi, 2004; Trivena Theresia Kristina, 2007; and Yessica Hartono, 2013). Ivana Dewi focuses on two main characters in the film. Meanwhile, Trivena T.K focuses on host and hostess of Ceriwis in Trans TV and Yessica H. focuses on host and guests in Indonesia lawyer club. Both of them use qualitative method. The result of the these are overlap is more than interruption except Yessica. The result of her study is interruption is more than overlap. However, some of the problems of interruptions and overlaps also present in other focus.

Ryfa (2005) focuses on interruptions and overlaps in the construction of masculine identity, especially on differences in language use by females and males. She uses quantitative analysis to analyze the data. After she analyzes the data, she concludes that as far as turn taking on the whole is concerned, they behave more like women because their conversation follows the all-in-together model. But they are not

women and it is far too premature to claim that there is a straightforward relationship between gender and the number of interruptions and overlaps in discourse. Therefore, through this study we may become clearer if we study that conversation in more detail. Such study can involve a reverse analysis, who was the most affected by the interruptions and overlaps and why.

The studies of interruptions and overlaps have been analyzed in comparison language and gender; Marianne (1992); James (2003); Joanna (2005); Miroslav (2010); and Maliha (2013). In these studies, they only focus on comparison between languages in gender in informal setting. From these studies, the writer concludes that interruptions and overlaps are not only violation a conversational rule but, more importantly, it is contradicted a more basic rule. In other words, is it interruption or not, it depends on each society how to interprets interruptions because different place is different culture.

Then, Saban (2012) discusses about interruptions in different point of view, that is, forms and multifunctionality of interruptions and simultaneous speaking in ordinary talk – proposal of a universal model for the evaluation of interruptive speech sequences. He said, “only rarely, conversational analysts consider at least taking into consideration the interactants’ point of view; hardly ever are interventions analyzed by strictly putting the participants’ reactions in the center of interest”. So, by his present study, he establishes a model with which analysts will be able to classify instances of disruptive and simultaneous speech by combining the interactants’

metalinguistic and paralingual signals with objective criteria, however, strictly focusing on the participants' reactions in a first step and only applying structural parameters if no reactions on the speakers' side are perceivable.

After reviewing some previous studies, it is important to note gaps in interruptions and overlaps have been analyzed in talk show, movie, and also language and gender. Meanwhile, none of the researchers has focused on conversational analysis in American talk show. Therefore, the writer chooses American talk show as her object in this present study. . The writer suggest to future study in order to choose the other object as has mentioned before to enrich your knowledge.

In present study, the writer follows the previous study that classification the reasons of interruptions and overlaps based on Wardaugh's theory (Yessica Hartono, 2013; Lia Gunawan, 2006). They are asking for help, seeking clarification, correcting, rejecting, completing, breaking up, and disagreeing. To make the reason more specific Yessica H. adds three reasons; giving suggestion, showing agreement, and disagreeing. Besides, the writer just takes showing agreement between of them. It is aimed to avoid confusing in analyze the reason of interruptions and overlaps itself.

In this study, the writer wants to analyze interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests in this talk show. The participants that will be analyzed are Ellen DeGeneres as the host and Ellen Page, Katie Lowes, Key On, Leah Remini, One Republic, Jeff Bridges, Amanda, Wanda Skyes, Mike Bomer as the guests. The writer

wants to know the types of interruptions and overlaps of the host and the guests in this talk show. The writer will analyze the type through their conversation especially what the second speaker utters and does. The writer is interested in analyzing interruptions and overlaps because those are happen in our daily activity. Sometimes people do not realize, are they interrupt the other one or not? So, by examining this study we know what is the interruptions and overlaps exactly are. Is it a violation or not?

This research analyzes about interruptions and overlaps used by host and guests in the Ellen talk show. Sometimes, interruption is necessary to interrupt what someone is saying and be uncooperative. So, not all conversations proceed smoothly, effortlessly, and cooperatively. There is kind of interruption is a violation of another's territory or rights (Wardugh, 1985, p.150). It means that the conversation does not always runs smoothly, effortly, and cooperatively. But, sometimes it forms of a violation of other rights. Therefore, people have to be conscious in talking each other, when her or his turn to speak to another people in order to the violence avoidable.

The participants in this talk show are host and the guests. Of course, to determine whether a speaker is violating another speaker's rights or not, we have to know a lot about both speakers and situation. For instance, what are the speakers saying? How long has each one been talking? And, most important, what is the content of second's comment; is it reinforcement, a contradiction, or a change in topic? In other words, what is the second speaker trying to do? (Tannen, 1991,

p.190). Thus, the speakers have to know some ways to tell to another one in order to they do not appointed.

There are many different results of the reasons of interruptions and overlaps done by the other writer; Ivana (2004); Meity (2005), Lia (2006); Trivena (2007) and Yessica (2013). Lia and Yessica have same result of their study. That is interruptions are higher than overlap. Meanwhile, the result of Ivana and Trivena's study is overlaps are much more than interruptions. In addition, the results of Meity's study are the boys interrupt and overlap more than girls, the most reason of interruption that produced by boys is requesting a repetition and the most reason of overlap that produced by boys is seeking clarification. So, the writer concludes that both interruptions and overlaps have ever the common result of the study.

1.2 Research of Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulate the research problem as follow:

1. How often are interruption and overlap uttered by the host and the guests during four episodes of *the Ellen talk show*?
2. What are the most frequent reasons of interruptions and overlaps uttered by the host and the guests during four episodes of *the Ellen talk show*?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the frequency of interruptions and overlaps produced by host and the guests during four episodes in *the Ellen talk show*
2. To describe the frequent reasons of interruptions and overlaps that digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id produced by host and the guests during four episodes *in the Ellen talk show*

1.4 Significance of Study

This study is important because it can flesh out our knowledge about the use of interruptions and overlap in the conversations, especially in talk show. From this research, it can be figured out the reasons in using interruptions and overlaps during the conversations, especially of *the Ellen talk show*.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is host and the guests, interruption and overlap, and also when they are doing interruption and overlap in the Ellen talk show. The writer must download on YouTube, transcribed word by word and listen in long times to get sign, is it interruption or overlap. Listening in long time is an obstacle for the writer to finish in transcribing the data quickly.

In this study, the writer focuses on interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests in *the Ellen talk show*, which are consist of four episodes (27, 28, 29 and 30 May'14). Totally, there are nine guests during four episodes and also several sessions. Therefore, the writer decided to limit the data sources by the interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests in the Ellen talk show. It includes in the way the host and the guests use and reasons of use them.

1.6 Operational Definitions

- a. Conversation analysis : the evaluation of how people take and manage turns in spoken interactions.
- b. Interruptions : a phenomenon that occurs when the second speaker cuts the first speaker's words without giving a chance to the first speaker to finish it.

- c. **Overlaps** : a phenomenon that occurs when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker; the last words from the first speaker are partly covered by the second speaker's words.
- d. **The Ellen talk show** : an American television talk show hosted by comedian/actress Ellen DeGeneres. It is produced by Telepictures and airs in syndication, including stations owned by NBC Universal, in the United States and Canada.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part the writer discusses some theories that give relevant to her study. This case has purpose to more understanding in this research. Those are:

2.1 Conversation

According to Wardaugh (2005, p. 298), “conversation is a cooperative activity also in the sense that it involves two or more parties, each of whom must be allowed the opportunity to participate”. It means that an activity done by two or more people which is one of them must be give opportunity to involve in their conversation.

According to Schegloff, “conversation is admits that there may exceptions – only one person speaks at the time and that person is recognized be the one whose turn it is to speak” (as cited in Wardaugh, 2005.p.298). It means that only one person that speak in one time and it has turn to start the conversation.

2.2 Turn Taking

According to Sacks et al 1974, 2004, “turn taking is the basic rule in English conversation is that one person speaks at the time, after which they may nominate another speaker or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated “(as cited in Brian, 2006, p.113).

According to Burns and Joyce, “Turn taking happens in several moments. These are in particular situations for example in classroom and factor of topic of the

conversation means that whether the interaction is relatively co-operative, how well the speakers know each other, and the relationship between, and relative status of the speakers “(as cited in Brian, 2006, p.115.).

While according to Zimmerman and West (1975) in Coates (1986, p.99), “turn taking sometimes does not happen smoothly. There are particular points in the conversation. That is, turns taking that do not follow with smooth pattern when they want to describe. So, the next speaker has to know who has to speak after the first speaker (as cited in Gunawan, 2006, p.5).

2.3 Interruption

In this case, the writer also gives some theories from some linguists, such as Zimmerman and West (cited in Tannen, 1991), Wardaugh (1985), and Tannen (1991).

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According to Zimmerman and West, “an interruption is a violation into turn taking rules in conversation in which the second speaker begins to speak while the first was in the middle of a word or change”. It means that the second speaker cuts the first speaker’s words without giving chance to finish next words (as cited in Tannen, 1991, p. 191).

According to Wardaugh (1985, p. 150), “interruption is a violation of another’s territory or rights. It means that whether someone ask to help or direction of strangers, it is included into interrupt other people’s activity. For example when a

person knocks the door and says “excuse me” it belongs to violating someone’s territory.

Moreover, Tannen (1991, p. 192) states that interruption cannot justified on the basis of a single instance because it is a matter of individual perceptions of rights and obligations, as they grow out of individual habits and expectations. It means that we cannot judge that it is an interruption. We have to see about the situation and topic.

So, the writer concludes that the interruption is a violation in the conversation and also a type of violation of another’s right, as Zimmerman and Wardaugh said before. Whatever the situation it is constant interruption, when the second speaker cut the first speaker’s words and does not give a chance to finish the words.

2.4 Overlap

According to Zimmerman and West (1975, p. 114), “overlaps are instances of simultaneous speech where a speaker other than the current speaker begins to speak at or very close to a possible transition place in a current speaker’s utterance. It means that when the first speaker begins to speak and the next speaker covered the first speaker by his word. So, two voices happen in one time.

Tannen (1991, p. 192) states that overlap is two voices talking at once. It means that when the one speaker says while the other speaker also says in one time. So, the voice of them occurs in one time and the voice is not clear.

All in all, the writer can conclude that overlap is an act of interruption where two voices are heard at the same time. So, the words from second speaker overlap with the last or part of the words of the first speaker.

2.5 Reason of Interruptions and Overlaps

In this study the writer explains the reasons of interruptions and overlaps. It is based on the Wardaugh’s theory (1985). Those are:

2.5.1 Asking for Helping

Asking for help or directions to strangers when they are doing something, it includes in interrupt their activity. So, you must reassure them immediately that your interruption is to be brief by stating its limited purposed (Wardaugh, 1985, p. 151).

For example:

A: Sorry madam, may I borrow your umbrella?
B: (reading book) oh ya, please! You may..

2.5.2 Breaking up

Breaking up happens when the topic of the conversation change or shift another related topic unpredictably (Wardaugh, 1985, p. 151).

For example:

A: We will be right back
B: is there Nova?

2.5.3 Completing

One way of interrupting and taking over a turn which is less offensive than attempting to drown out the speaker is by trying to complete something he or she is saying. The speaker can use words such as: and, but, however, and consequently (Wardugh, 1985, p.153).

For example:

A: So, actually the song is
B: | Bad Girl by Agnes

2.5.4 Correcting

Interrupting for the sake of correcting as opposed to seeking clarification is a much more delicate matter. Self correction is always permissible, but too much is likely to reduce your credibility with your listener (Wardough, 1985, p. 152).

For example:

A: (song) my life is not like this
B: | please sing seriously!

2.5.5 Disagreeing

Disagreeing happen when you hear something with which you sharply disagree or you consider that he speaker is badly misinformed. Some of words that indicates disagreeing; *Wait a minutes!, hold on!, that's not right!, I don't agree!, or you've got.* (Wardough, 1985, p. 152).

For example:

A: Ok, check it out |
B: | wait a minute, after this what is segment?

2.5.6 Seeking Clarification

Seeking clarification is trying to help the speaker communicate what he or she wants to get across to you to the extent that you are willing to point out where the attempt is falling. It means that the speaker does seeking clarification to make it clear what the first speaker said. There are many words which can be used to request a repetition or clarification in the conversation, such as *excuse me, pardon me, or I beg your pardon* (Wardough, 1985, p.151).

For example:

A: I did not come last night because of sick |
B: | pardon me, are you getting sick?

2.5.7 Showing Agreement

Showing agreements is the reasons of interruption and overlap which is not base on Wardaugh’s theory. The writer follows this theory as cited in thesis (Gunawan, 2006, p.27). Showing agreement means that the second speaker supports and agrees with what previous speaker said. It means that the second speaker has same idea or opinion with previous speaker. For example:

E: I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least | for a little while
P: | ya

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this part the writer would like to explain a method that used to analyze the data. In this research the writer used conversational analyze. This part were includes of research design, instruments, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used conversation analysis. Conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manages their everyday conversational interactions (Paltridge, Brian. 2006, p.109). It examines how spoken discourse is organized and develops as speakers carry out these interactions. Conversation analysis has examined aspects of spoken discourse such as sequences of related utterances (*adjacency pairs*), preferences for particular combinations of utterances (*preference organizations*), *turn taking*, *feedback*, *repair*, *conversational openings and closings*, *discourse markers*, and *response token* “. So, conversation analysis is science that looks at about how the people manage their conversation, what is the aims, and also through conversation analysis they can know how social relation between people to other people is.

Therefore, using conversation analysis the writer analyzed turn taking because it was part of conversation analysis which is there are interruptions and overlaps in

turn taking. The writer considered that the dialog session in the Ellen talk show belonged to conversation interaction that might occurs in our daily activity where host and the guests play their role as interviewer and interviewee in interactive dialog similar to that in the Ellen talk show.

3.2 Instrument

In this study the writer was the instrument. It means that the writer herself who collected, classified, and analyzed the data by applying the theory that had been discussed in previous chapter. The writer searched the data on YouTube's video. The writer used criteria in collecting the data. They were based on session in this talk show that was interview session. Therefore, the writer focused on that session to get the data efficiently.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The writer took the data from the conversation in the Ellen talk show on YouTube. It was in the video form. These were obtained from four episodes (27, 28, 29 and 30 May'14). The subjects of this study were host and the guests. The talk show consists of several sessions. Those are game, funny show, weekly tweetly roundup and interview session. Thus, the writer chosen the utterances produced by host and the guests only or interview session. The data were utterances of the host and the guests containing interruptions and overlaps.

3.4 Data collection

In data collection the writer chose the Ellen talk show as a source of data. The writer used some of procedures to collect the data:

1. Searching the data on YouTube.

The writer searched the data on YouTube. It was purposed to get more sources of talk show that match to be analyzed. The writer watched and compared some of videos talk show programs. Then, the writer decided to use the Ellen talk show because the writer could obtain a lot of interruptions and overlaps which were the data in this study. The writer collected four episodes in order to get more data in doing analysis.

2. Downloading the data

In this part, the writer downloaded the video aimed to avoid black out video on YouTube. So, by downloading the writer could be easily watch and listen up the video anytime.

3. Watching the talk show

The writer watched the talk show many times. She watched four episodes of the Ellen talk show for several times in order to understand the context of these dialogs and also to know how many segments in this talk show.

4. Transcribing

After watching the talk show, the writer transcribed the conversation into a written form. She checked the transcriptions and marked it by using vertical line (|) for interruption and bracket for overlap ([]) following in Bloomer, 2005. The writer

listened and watched the video many times and transcribed the conversation into word by word. The following is the example of transcribed conversation:

- E: I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least | for a little while= 2
 P: | ya
 E: =and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am 3
 happy to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was
 incredible (.) I just I was the most ((.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I
 wanna show you (.) a: little tiny bit right now!
 ((watching video))
 I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?
 P: [Yeah]
 E: [Yeah] I can see that your emotional just watching| that 4

5. Coding

The writer coded the utterances during transcribing process by giving mark (|) for interruption and ('[]') for overlap that occurs in conversation in each episode. Then, the writer was rechecked the data and revised some parts. Finally, the writer found interruptions and overlaps both uttered by host and the guests. In addition, the writer marked in different color for interruptions done by host or the guests and overlaps done by host and the guests. So, it was very help the writer to identify, classify and analyze. As the example below:

Picture 1. The example of coding of the conversation containing interruption and overlap

- E: Qwh [oh, well thanks so much] 60
 K: [i'm getting emotional]
 E: That's your amazing (), thank you so much! I'm so happy you here. Huge 61
 "scandal" fan. But you literally we, a: called you. You just on a plane. You were in
 New York and you just flew in=
 K: [I was

Yellow = overlap

Pink = interruption

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer took some procedures. They were identifying the data, classifying the data and determining the data into each reason of interruptions and overlaps.

a. Identifying the conversation into some identities

In identifying the conversation, the writer applied some identities. Those were identifying interruptions and overlaps, identifying interruptions and overlaps uttered by either the host or the guests, identifying the reasons of interruptions and overlaps. See the example below to make it clear:

Picture 2. The example of identification of the conversation into some identities

E:	I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least	for a little while=	2
P:		ya G SA	
E:	=and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am		3
	happy to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was		
	incredible (.) I just I was the most (.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I		
	wanna show you (.) a: little tiny bit right now!		
	((watching video))		
	I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?		
P:	[Yeah]	H SA	
E:	[Yeah]	I can see that your emotional just watching that	4
P:		Ehem G SA	
E:	=and I was like that for (.) a couple years came out it's scary thing that (.) verbalize		5
	to say it loud, how: how nervous were you?= Ehem G SA		
P:	a: the most nervous i've ever been in my life	=	
E:		Ehem H SA	6

NOTES:

Pink = Interruption
Yellow = Overlap

- Green** = Interruption by Guest
- Red** = Interruption by Host
- Blue** = Overlap by Host
- Black** = Reason (Showing Agreement)

b. Classifying of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

In this part, the writer classified the frequency of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guest. See table below:

Table 3.1 Classification of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

Participants	Turn Taking Irregularities			Percentage
	Interruption	Overlap	Total	%
Host	126	13	139	54,9%
Guest	93	21	114	45,05%
Total	219	34	253	100%

The formulation: $\frac{\text{frequency} \times 100\%}{\text{Total frequency}}$ = Percentages

c. Determining of the reasons of the interruptions and overlaps

After the writer classifies interruptions and overlaps as general and uttered by host and guest, the writer determined the reasons of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guest. In addition, the writer determines the reasons of interruptions and overlaps based on each episode. To make it clear, the writer provides them into table. See table 3.4 and 3.5 below:

Table 3.4 The reasons of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

Reasons Of Interruption and overlap	Host		Guests		Total		Percentage	
	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over
Asking for help	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking up	8	2	1	-	9	2	4,5%	11,7%
Completing	25	2	15	5	40	7	20%	41,6%
Correcting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disagreeing	3	-	9	1	12	1	6%	5,9%
Seeking clarification	5	2	7	1	12	3	6%	17,6%
Showing agreement	74	3	53	1	127	4	63,5%	23,5%
Total	115	9	85	8	200	17	100%	100%

INTER= INTERRUPTION
OVER = OVERLAP

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer explains about interruption and overlap uttered by host and guests in the Ellen talk show, *an American television talk show hosted by comedian/actress Ellen DeGeneres*. Then, the writer also discusses the reason of interruption and overlap uttered by host and guests in this talk show.

4.1 Findings

First of all, the writer focuses on frequency of interruptions and overlaps either uttered by host or guests. In this part, the writer finds 253 utterances that containing 219 interruptions and 34 overlaps. Secondly, the writer focuses on the reasons of interruption and overlap uttered by host and guests. In this part, the writer analyzes

the reason of interruption and overlap based on Wardaugh's theory and also added from the writer.

4.1.1 The frequency of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests

Before applying the classification of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests, the writer shows table of the classification of interruptions and overlaps generally. See the table 4.1 below:

4.1 Table of classifications of interruptions and overlaps generally

Turn taking irregularities	Total	Percentages
Interruption	219	86,6%
Overlap	34	13,4%
Total	253	100%

After the writer shows the table of classification of interruptions and overlaps generally then the writer shows the table of interruptions and overlaps by host and the guests. See the table below:

4.2 Table of classification of interruption and overlap by host and guest

Participants	Turn Taking Irregularities			Percentage
	Interruption	Overlap	Total	%
Host	126	13	139	54,9%
Guest	93	21	114	45,05%
Total	219	34	253	100%

Table 4.1 shows that there are 219 interruptions and 34 overlaps and table 4.2 shows 126 interruptions and 13 overlaps uttered by host and 93 interruptions and 21 overlaps uttered by guests. Totally, the number of interruptions and overlaps either produced by host or the guests is 253; 139 uttered by host and 114 uttered by guests.

The writer concludes that the number of interruption is higher than overlap, both uttered by host and guests. It means that interruptions happen more often than overlaps. From the total number, the writer finds that in conversation between host and guests, there are more interruptions than overlaps.

4.1.1.1 Interruption

According to West and Zimmerman, “interruption is a phenomenon that occurs when the second speaker cuts the first speaker’s words without giving a chance to the first speaker to finish it” (as cited in Tannen, 1991, p. 191). In this finding, the writer finds that the numbers of interruptions in the conversations were higher than the number of overlaps as has already presented in the table before (see table 4.1). This phenomenon happens because “the Ellen talk show” has limited period of time that make the host has to get the information from the guests as much as possible based on scripts and also the guests have to answer the questions quickly and clearly. Besides, interruptions are used to get the clear explanation. It is better for the host to interrupt the guest than overlap the guest’s answer because if their conversations are overlap, the words are heard together at the same time and that make the words cannot be heard clearly.

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There are 219 or 86. 6% of the total of percentage, interruptions uttered by host and the guests in *the Ellen talk show*, an American television talk show. Below is an example of an interruption uttered by host and guest:

Excerpt 1

- K:

E:

K:
- I was in New York at 4 p.m. yesterday and I got off the plane and I, they were all these missed phone call saying, “get back on the plane”, Ellen and would like you to be on the show tomorrow and so I’m here and I’m getting on another planet

in like an hour to go back

Yes, I would fly, around the world, the million time ()

The participants of the dialogue above are Katie Lowes and Ellen DeGeneres. Katie Lowes is one of the guests in first episode. From that conversation above, we can see that Ellen uses interruption to Katie Lowes. In this situation, Ellen interrupts the guest because she wants to complete Katie Lowes' sentence.

Excerpt 2

P: Hello
E: I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least | for a little while= 2
P: Ya
E: =and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am happy 3
to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was incredible (.) I just I
was the most ((.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I wanna show you (.) a:
little tiny bit right now!
((watching video))

The participants of that dialogue are Ellen Pages and Ellen. Ellen Pages is the first guest in first episode. From that conversation we can see that Ellen Pages interrupts to Ellen as a host. This thing happens because he wants to show his digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id agreement to the host.

4.1.1.2 Overlap

Overlap is a phenomenon that occurs when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker; the last words from the first speaker are partly covered by the second speaker's words (Hartono, Y. and Gunawan, S. 2013). For overlapping the writer finds that the numbers of overlaps in the conversations is less than the number of interruptions. This condition happens because the host and the guests totally realize that overlapping each other could make the information cannot be clearly heard. It is

better for them because if someone suddenly cuts the conversation, he or she stops the words and listens to what he or she is talking about. Besides, overlapping happens again because “*the Ellen talk show*” has limited time and there are a lot of questions which have to be asked by the host. Therefore, the number of overlapping is less than interruptions.

There are 34 or 13, 4 % of the total of percentage of overlaps uttered by host and the guest in *the Ellen talk show*, an American television talk show, and below is the statements of interruption uttered by host and guest:

Excerpt 3

E: =and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am happy to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was incredible (.) I just I was the most (.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I wanna show you (.) a: little tiny bit right now!
((watching video))
I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?

P: [yeah]

E: [yeah] I can see that you're emotional just watching that

In the example above, overlap happens when the host asks the guest a question, but the host does not want to stop, except she wants to continue her sentence. But the guest rushes to answer the question, so overlapping cannot be avoided between the host and the guest.

Excerpt 4

K: *Oh, my Ghost!*
E: *Owh! [oh, well thanks so much]* 60
K: *[i'm getting emotional]*
E: *That's your amazing (), thank you so much! I'm so happy you here. Huge "scandal" fan. 61*
But you literally we, a:: called you. You just on a plane. You were in New York| and you just
flew in=

The example above shows that the overlap uttered by the guest. It is different from the example before, done by the host. This overlap happens when the guest says something. Meanwhile, the host has the same aim that is make a statement. As happen in the example, the host gives a comment to the guest's expression while the guest also gives expression to the host. She expresses her feeling in same time as the host. Thus, overlap cannot be avoided.

4.1.2 The Reasons of Interruption and Overlap

There are many reasons of interruption which is found in the Ellen talk show. As we know totally of the interruption are 219 data. Meanwhile, the writer presents 200 of totally. This case because of 19 of totally is broken. It means that the writer cannot understand the words, means; there is uncertain utterance or missing word. Therefore, the writer does not include that number into the classification of the reasons of interruption. As the writer presents in the table below:

4.3 Table of classification of the reasons of interruption

Reasons Of Interruption	Host	Guests	Total	Percentage
Asking for help	–	–	–	
Breaking up	8	1	9	4,5%
Completing	25	15	40	20%
Correcting	-	-	-	-
Disagreeing	3	9	12	6%
Seeking clarification	5	7	12	6%
Showing agreement	74	53	127	63,5%
Total	115	85	200	100%

From the findings, the writer finds that the reasons of interruption uttered by host are 77 reasons for showing agreement, 24 reasons for completing, 9 reasons for breaking up, 5 reasons for correcting, 4 reasons for disagreeing, and 1 reason for seeking clarification. So, the most frequently uttered reason is showing agreement.

Furthermore, the writer finds that the reasons of interruption uttered by the guests are 47 reasons for showing agreement, 13 reasons for completing, 9 reasons for disagreeing, 5 reasons for correcting, 3 reasons for seeking clarification and 1 reason for breaking up. The most frequently uttered reason is showing agreement. The writer notices that the common reason of interruptions in the conversation between host and the guests is showing agreement. It is proved by seeing the frequency of reason of the data above.

Then, the writer continues the discussions of the reasons of interruption that happen in the conversation by giving some examples to give the clear explanation and understanding.

4.1.2.1 Breaking Up

Breaking up is the first reason of interruptions. Breaking up happens when the topic of conversations is changed. Commonly, the topic change is by giving another question. In this talk show, breaking up is uttered by host to the guests. Below is one of the examples of breaking up uttered by host to the guests:

Excerpt 5

E: That's how everyone want to keep their money and I () 247
A: (ya)
E: alright, we will take a 248
break. We'll be back.
((break)) ((0:56)) ((applause))
() (I mean it's) nominated for teacher me hear you so much your community and your
kids. And a: why is it so important to you to: to get back.

The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest when the guest gives agreement to the host's statement before. This condition happens because the host wants to cut the conversation for break time.

Excerpt 6

E: We need to start you Twitter | account and a: so what we gonna do (.) is 306
M: | let's doing
E: = you (gonna) hold yes we can take a picture 307
M: Arts cape

E: *Alright ()*

308

In the example above shows that the guest interrupts the host. That conversation happens because the guest wants the host to show a picture about arts cape immediately. So, that is why the interruption done by the guest.

4.1.2.2 Completing

In this research, the writer finds that this reason happens when the participants want to complete the words before. The participants can also attempt to keep her or his turn by using words. Such as; *such, and, but, however, and consequently* (Wardaugh, 1984, p. 151). As happen to the host that interrupts the guest by using reason of completing. Below is the example of completing:

Excerpt 7

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E:	<i>Yeah ((laugh))</i>	139
L:	<i>Am:: I guess we are maybe I should I don't know so, that's how it started really </i>	
E:	<i>yeah and</i>	140
L:	<i>everybody jumped on any mother said yes, I'll be in () ((laugh)). She's pretty genius and from there she saying things like I think I'm getting sick on deal like she thinks she's got has (.) a: Sophia my daughter, she doesn't love it here. She's in negotiations right now on TLC. She's considering continuing and she additional her. She has a whole list (). She's nine. ((laugh)). A: am:: so, I hope that work out a:a:: and he will be on the show.</i>	

The example above, the writer sees if the host interrupts the guest by using completing. It is signed by word “and”. That interruption happens because the host

knows the topic and catches it. So, the host tries to help and continue the guest's statement and add some points to complete that conversation.

Excerpt 8

E:	Wow!!!	142
L:	Yes	
E:	So	143
L:	it's crazy	
E:	En::and::and then your mom got (.) ((laugh)), your mom got	144

In the example above, the host actually wants to say something to the guest that is still related to the previous topic. But the guest interrupts the host by her words. So, the host stops the words and let the guest to continue the guest's explanation.

4.1.2.3 Disagreeing

In this study, the reason of disagreeing done by the guests is higher than the host. That case happens because the guest more disagreeing to the host's opinion. So, sometimes the guests cannot wait until the host finishes her words. Another case the host also does not satisfy with the guest's point. In this case, the writer gives an example of disagreeing uttered by the host to the guest.

Excerpt 9

E:	That's too cute of a name for her. She's too sophisticated for that.	36
P:	Well	
E:	But Pretzel?	37
P:	We can work	
E:	alright!	38
P:	Okay, that can be would you rather that be pretzel	
E:	no,no,no	39

From example above, the host does not agree with the guest’s opinion. That is why; the host gives a comment that shows disagreeing with guest’s statement. That situation happens because the host asks to the guest about the rename of dog. The guest agrees with the host’s statement. Then, the guest asks to the host, what the host agrees with pretzel and the host does not agree with that. Therefore, disagreeing happens between the host and the guest.

Excerpt 10

E:	So, and then that is,	29
P:	Well, he wanted something Canadian So Jim Carrey, I said	
E:	Oh, I see! So, they request () I: I have a:: my animals have you seen my animals yet? =	30
P:	Oh no, I have never seen them.	

From the example above, we can see the interruption is made by the guest.

From the conversation, the guest cuts the conversation by interrupting and using words, “no, I’ve never seen”. Actually, the host asks the guest to give her opinion, and the guest never known about that. Because of that, the guest says disagreeing statement to the host’s words.

4.1.2.4 Seeking Clarification

In this study, the writer finds that seeking clarification happens between the host and the guests. The host makes a seeking clarification to the guest because she

wants to know deeper about what the guest says before. Thus, the host interrupts the guest. Below is one of the examples of seeking clarification:

Excerpt 11

P:	So, someone just send me a picture of their dog and was like, "rename my dog" and I did and then I just got, like (.) ((hlhi)) overwhelmed with pictures of dogs and hamsters and snacks and people ((laugh))	
E:	There is::a	22
P:	yes, there's hummus and snacks	
E:		23
P:	Yeah	

The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest. This conversation happens because the host wants to assert what the guest says. Initially, the guest completes the host statement. Then, the host clarifies what the guest says actually. So, the host makes repetition to the guest's word.

Excerpt 12

E:	You thought, there were better names	19
P:	they were better name's and:: then I tweeted something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or something=	
E:		20
	=aha	

In the example above is different from the example before. This case happens because this seeking clarification done by guest to the host. The guest repeats what the host says, means the guest wants to make it clear to what the host guesses.

4.1.2.5 Showing Agreement

Showing agreement is not one of the reasons of interruptions which do not based on Wardaugh’s theory. Showing agreement happens when the second speaker supports and agrees with the previous speaker’s utterances. It means that the second speaker has the same idea with the previous speaker. The writer considers this reason does not disturb the first speaker because this interruption gives a positive response.

Below is one of the examples of showing agreement:

Excerpt 13

P: You know I knew I would be a happier person I knew that I was going to feel better and (.) I did not anticipate just how happy I would feel. And just every aspect of my life. Just an ease and: and a comfort. and:: it's: it's really been quite extradionary to:: to feel just shift it was (.) pretty much overnight to

E: | yeah=

10

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The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest. That conversation happens when the host gives agreement to the guest’s words. The aim of the host interrupts the guest is to show her agreement to the guest. This situation happens when the guest explains about her expression or feeling. The host agrees by saying “*yeah*”. It means that the host has same idea with the guest and agrees with the story. After the host interrupts, the guest continues the conversation because the guest has already given an agreement about the story.

Excerpt 14

E: ... You know first movie like Juneau and inception her latest film x-men Days of future past this and there's now take a look!
((watching video))
O:: o: please welcome Ellen Page
Hello, Ellen! 1

P: Hello
E: I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least for a little while=
P: Ya 2

From the example above shows that the guest interrupts the host. That conversation happens when the host says that she sees the guest in a party after the Oscars. And, the guest interrupts the host to show that she agrees with what the host says. Thus, showing agreement cannot be avoided.

4.4 Table of classification of the reasons overlap

There are 34 utterances of overlap that the writer finds in this research. But, there are missing word or uncertain utterance that the writer finds in this research.

There are 17 reasons of overlap including uncertain utterance. Thus, the writer provides 17 reasons of overlap as in the example below:

Reason Of Overlap	Host	Guests	Total	Percentage
Asking for help	—	—	—	
Breaking up	2	-	2	11,7%
Completing	2	5	7	41,6%
Correcting	-	-	-	-
Disagreeing	-	1	1	5,9%
Seeking	2	1	3	17,6%

clarification				
Showing agreement	3	1	4	23,5%
Total	9	8	17	100%

From the table above, the writer finds that completing is the common reason of overlaps which happens in the conversations. For overlap uttered by host consists of 3 reasons for showing agreement, 2 reasons for breaking up, 2 reasons for completing, and 2 reasons for seeking clarification. Meanwhile, for overlap uttered by the guests consists of 5 reasons for completing, 2 reasons for showing agreement, 1 reason for disagreeing, and 1 reason for seeking clarification. So, the writer concludes that the higher number of overlap is uttered by the guests than host

In addition, the writer finds that completing is the highest of all reasons. The writer discusses each reason of overlaps and gives the examples to make the explanations easy to understand.

4.4.1 Breaking up

Breaking up happens when the host wants to stop the previous topic and change the topic. In this research, breaking up happens just only twice. Meanwhile, the guest does not do the breaking up. That case because the guest avoid making a same voice, so it makes the voice unclearly and she appreciates to the host.

Excerpt 15

W:	Ya ()	
E:	Alright	261
W:	[it was, it was the,,,] it was (the fun night, it was the fun night)=	
E:	[(how's that)]	262
W:	() you know () happens to me you know (it's always) () feeling good about myself ()	
E:	)= Ehem	263

In the example above, the host overlaps the guest in order to break up the conversation. W is Wanda Skyes. She is a first guest in fourth episode and E is Ellen DeGeneres as a host. This conversation happens when the guest wants to say something and the host also wants to say, so the words appear at the same time. In conversation above, the host cuts the guest because she wants to ask something in other different topic. Therefore, overlap happens between them.

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4.4.2 Completing

Completing happens in the conversation between host and the guests as well. In this conversation, overlapping happens because the host is not patient to the guest's word. So for saving time, the host cuts the guest to complete the sentences. Thus, overlap happens when the host wants to complete the information which is said by the guest.

Excerpt 16

P: |they were better name's| and:: then I tweeted
something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or
something=
E: |aha 20
=aha
P: and then (.) [someone]
E: [and that] dog's puddle? | 21
P: |That's puddle
E: Aha

In the example above, completing happens in the conversation between host and guest. The host tries to give information about complete name of the dog. The host overlaps the guest's word by saying last name of the dog. The guest does not stop her words, she still continues by saying word "someone" of the last words. That case is aimed to continue the topic before, but the host cuts and it makes the overlap happens.

Excerpt 17

E: God!....((applause)) 85
K: So,
E: |() saying so much [money] 86
K: [money]((nods)), you're right!((laugh)). And how we tweet tweet
on their new flavors, so, (.) we have scandal fans showing up box in box
the Oreos so |
E: |wow!

The example above shows that completing in the conversation between the host and the guest. The host said "much money", but before the host finishes his words,

the guest overlaps by saying “money” also. The guest tries to complete the host’s words and overlap happens between of them. Then, the guest controls the conversation and she continues her sentences.

4.4.3 Disagreeing

Disagreeing happens when the second speaker does not agree with the previous speaker’s words. Commonly, the second speaker cannot wait until the previous speaker finishes the words. In this research, overlapping for disagreeing uttered by guest only. For better understanding see the example below:

Excerpt 18

E:	I don't know may be not,	I just () =	122
L:		alright, = so, what () happen?	
E:	I know okay		123
L:	And you bring it attention to a game		
E:	Well, I just (want people to know) what happened Ellen, [no]		124
L:		[no] ()	

From the example above shows that the guest disagrees to the host’s words. When the host starts to speak, the guest overlaps the host because she thinks that the host has finishes the words. That case marked by the host’s question to the guest. Then, the host tries to guess what the guest answer will do. And, at the time the guest answer what the host asks to her, by saying word “no”. So, they say word “no” in one time. Thus, overlap cannot be avoided between of them.

4.4.4 Seeking Clarification

In this show, the writer finds that the host overlaps the guest’s word. This case happens because the host cuts the guest’s word suddenly to seek clarification. This action happens when the host is not satisfied with the answer or statement of the guest. Thus, the host has to overlap the conversation to get correct understanding. Below is one of the examples of seeking clarification:

Excerpt 19

E: |ya. You don't wanna= 276
=You don't wanna (|)
W: |no, [no],[no], no
E: |no],[and], and: their: their: good eaters. 277
W: Their really good eaters. A: () ((laugh)) () ((laugh)) ((applause)) that's all I do ()
((laugh)) () (|) (|) (,,everybody has to be,, |) ((applause)) (|)=
E: |right |right |yeah, no. |hm 278
W: =(,,mocking me) ((laugh)) () ((laugh)) () ((laugh)) (|) ()
E: |Ya 279

In example above, it can be seen that the guest tries to answer what the host asks is. But the answer makes the host doubtful to her answer. So that, the host repeats or seeks clarification by repeating the word “no” and it happens in same time as the guest.

Excerpt 20

E: Yeah 205
J: Wow
E: About something. Now, when you met her, did you (.) instantly know | 206
she's the one |no |
J: |oh ya: [oh ya] (|) (|) |no

The conversation above shows that the guest overlaps the host. This case happens only once in seeking clarification. This condition happens when the guest wants to clarify that she really does it. Thus, the guest overlaps the host by utters the word in same time as the host.

4.4.5 Showing Agreement

Overlaps can be used to show an agreement to someone’s idea or opinion. That reason indicates that the second speaker accepts the previous idea or opinion. Showing agreement does not show a side effect to the interlocutor. Even, he or she appreciates the words when he or she cuts because it shows his or her agreement. Below is one of the examples of showing agreement:

Excerpt 21

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P:	<i>Hello</i>	
E:	<i>I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least</i>	<i>for a little while=</i>
P:		<i>Ya</i>
E:	<i>=and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am happy to</i>	<i>you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was incredible (.) I just I was</i>
	<i>the most ((.) (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I wanna show you (.) a: little tiny</i>	
	<i>bit right now!</i>	
	<i>((watching video))</i>	
	<i>I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?</i>	
P:	<i>[yeah]</i>	
E:	<i>[yeah] I can see that your emotional just watching</i>	<i>that</i>
P:		<i>Ehem</i>

4

The example above shows that the host overlaps the guest. What the guest says is the answers of the question from the host before. Meanwhile, the host also says the

same words like the guest. Both of them say in one time because of that overlap happens. The word "yeah" means that the host agrees with the guest's opinion.

Excerpt 22

E:	=() what they want to see you end.	320
M:	And one these will be in the movie ((playing things)) ((laugh)) ()	
E:	Alright. [I know] ()=	321
M:	[wow]	
E:	=i think we have an () so, just think about it early.	
	() everyone be kind one another bye bye	

The second example shows that the guest overlaps the host. The host says that the she agrees and knows what the guest talks before. And, the guest says "wow" means that she supports to the knowledge of the host. The host says "I know" and the guest says "wow", both of them say of these words are together. Thus, overlap happens in this conversation.

4.2 Discussion

This research analyzes about interruptions and overlaps used by host and guests in the Ellen talk show. Sometimes, interruption is necessary to interrupt what someone is saying and be uncooperative. So, not all conversations proceed smoothly, effortlessly, and cooperatively. There is kind of interruption is a violation of another's territory or rights (Wardaugh, 1985, p.150). It means that the conversation does not always runs smoothly, effortlessly, and cooperatively. But, sometimes it forms of a

violation of other rights. Therefore, people have to be conscious in talking each other, when her or his turn to speak to another people in order to the violence avoidable.

The participants in this talk show are host and the guests. Of course, to determine whether a speaker is violating another speaker's rights or not, we have to know a lot about both speakers and situation. For instance, what are the speakers saying? How long has each one been talking? And, most important, what is the content of second's comment; is it reinforcement, a contradiction, or a change in topic? In other words, what is the second speaker trying to do? (Tannen, 1991, p.190). Thus, the speakers have to know some ways to tell to another one in order to they do not appointed.

The next section discusses about the finding of the data analysis. After the writer analyzes the data of interruptions and overlaps, the writer finds that interruptions is higher than overlaps. Those are 219 (86,6%) interruptions and 34 (13,4%) overlaps. Then, the utterances of interruptions is more uttered by host than the guests. Those are 126 (57,5%) interruptions uttered by host and 93 (42,5%) interruptions uttered by guest. Meanwhile, the utterances of overlap is more uttered by guest than host. Those are 21 (61,7%) overlaps uttered by guest and 13 (38,2%) overlaps uttered by host. Next, the most frequent reason in interruption is showing agreement, which is uttered by the host. That is 74 (64,3%) utterances and there are 53 (62,3%) utterances for interruption done by guest, that is showing agreement also. Meanwhile, the most frequent reason in overlap is completing conversation, which is

often uttered by guest. That is 5 (62,5%) utterances and 3 (33,3%) frequent reasons done by guest in overlap, that is showing agreement. So, the writer concludes that the most frequently reasons of interruption is showing agreement, meanwhile for overlap is completing.

In this subject, there are unexpected results by the writer. They are some reasons of the interruptions and overlaps and also the number of them. Those are not applied in this talk show. There are two reasons of interruptions and overlaps are not uttered; asking for help and correcting. Meanwhile, for the numbers of the reasons of interruptions and overlaps; there are 200 reasons for interruptions and 17 reasons for overlaps. The number of interruption and overlap is less than the total because there are uncertain utterances. The uncertain utterances make the writer gets confused to process the data into the reason. Therefore, the writer does not put them into kind of reasons. The writer expects two types and final count of interruptions and overlaps are appear and uttered by the host the guests in this talk show. But, in fact they are not found by the writer.

After reviewing the research in previous studies, the writer concludes some matters. There are some researchers that has already analyzed about this study. They are Ivana Dewi, 2004; Trivena Theresia Kristina, 2007; and Yessica Hartono, 2013). Ivana Dewi explains interruptions and overlaps between two main characters in the film. Meanwhile, Trivena T.K discusses interruptions and overlaps produced by the host and hostess of Ceriwis in Trans TV and Yessica H. Focuses on interruptions and

overlaps occurring in an Indonesian television talk show Indonesia lawyer club produced by host and guests. Then, the present study focuses on interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests in the Ellen talk show. This study follows the previous study to analyze the several reasons of interruptions and overlaps based on Wardaugh's theory. They are; asking for help, breaking up, completing, correcting, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. For showing agreement is added by the writer itself.

Nevertheless, interruption and overlap are well known in studies of discourse analysis, there has been used to analyze phenomena in other conversation. Such as (Joanna Ryfa, 2005; Miroslav Cerney, 2010; Maliha Khadidja Meziane, 2013), these are obvious that the utter of interruptions and overlaps occur in the construction of masculine identity, doctor and patient and also mixed-sex conversations. As explained before, interruptions and overlaps in this study is different from previous study. That is interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests in the Ellen talk show, *an American television talk show hosted by comedian/actress Ellen DeGeneres*.

There are some points that the writer gets after analyzes this study. Based on the finding of the analysis, host and the guests uttered interruptions more than overlaps. The number of interruptions uttered by the host is also higher than overlaps. Besides that, for the reason of interruptions and overlaps; showing agreement is the most frequently reason for interruptions, whereas the common reason in overlap is

completing. Showing agreement happens because they appreciate the interlocutor not to break or cut the words. But, this thing constantly includes into interruptions because the writer analyzes this data based on theory that used. Below is one of the examples of showing agreement that done by host to the guest:

P: *You know I knew I would be a happier person I knew that I was going to feel better and (.) I did not anticipate just how happy I would feel. And just every aspect of my life. Just an ease and: and a comfort. and:: it's: it's really been quite extradionary to:: to feel just shift it was (.) pretty much overnight to*
E: *yeah= 10*

The example above shows that host cut the guest's words when she does not finish her words yet. P is Ellen Pages as the guest (one of the guests in first episode) and E is Ellen DeGeneres as the host. This interruption happens when the guest tries to express her feeling to the host; how her feeling at the time and she feels that she is the only one happy woman in the world at present time. Then, the host interrupts the guest before she finishes her words. This shows that the host appreciates to what guest's say. Although, it is also included to the interruption because she or he cuts that word before she or he finishes her or his words.

For the next is the common reason in overlap, that is completing. This happens because host or the guest tries to complete or guess what the host or the guest mean are. Below is one of the examples of completing done by host to the guest:

P: *something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or something=*
E: *aha* 20
=aha

P: *and then (.) [someone]*
E: *[and that] dog's puddle*
P: *That's puddle*
E: *Aha*

21

The participants of this dialogue are Ellen Pages as the guest (P) and Ellen DeGeneres as the host also. This conversation happens when the guest explains about the rename of the dog and the host agrees with the guest's statement. Then, the guest tries to continue her words but the host also gives a comment in one time. Therefore, overlap between of them cannot be avoided.

In addition, the writer tries to add another outlook about this research. Sometimes, interruption is a violation in conversation, that is, not all conversations proceed easily and cooperatively. It is necessary to interrupt what someone is saying and be uncooperative (Wardough, 1985.p.150). Thus, people have to use interruptions and overlaps in the right function and polite way. On the other hand, like Hadits of Nabi Muhammad saw prohibits to cut someone's talk before he or she finishes her or his words, though, he or she is prominent figure in society. Nabi Muhammad saw recommended to talk when he or she finishes her or his words. It is a culture that Nabi Muhammad saw preached to us:

إِذَا قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ أَنْصِتُوا وَهُمْ يَتَكَلَّمُونَ ، فَقَدْ أَلْعَيْتَ عَلَى نَفْسِكَ

“Jika engkau mengatakan ‘diamlah!’ kepada orang- orang ketika mereka tengah berbicara, sungguh engkau mencela dirimu sendiri” (HR. Ahmad 2/318, dishahihkan Al Abani dalam Silsilah Ash Shahihah 1/328)

"If you say ' stop talking ' to people when they speak, you reproach yourself"
[narrated by Ahmad, 2/318, classed as Saheeh Al albaani in Ash Shahihah 1/328]

From the Hadits above, we can conclude that in a meeting, the speaker is allowed to give a comment or an opinion. But, the speaker has to know when and how he or she gives an opinion to the others. The speaker will be angry when he or she talks something and the other speaker cuts or without any permission interrupt her or his talk off hand. It means that well-spoken will be fine and make the other people happy to hear. In addition, it is very important for us as educated people to know when our turn to talk and how the way to talk each other in right condition.

After analyzing the data, the writer discusses about the result of this analysis.

There are several number of interruptions and overlaps and also some reasons of them that uttered by host and the guests in this talk show. There are some another reasons digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id do not appear in this talk show. This means, the participants in this talk show do not apply all of the some reasons of interruptions and overlaps.

All in all, this study has supplied to our understanding of how interruptions and overlaps are uttered by host and the guests in an American television talk show. These also have been shown that interruptions and overlaps happen in talk show. It can be seen from second speaker (host or the guests) cuts the previous speaker (host or the guests). In other side, interruption and overlaps can be seen in non-formal

situation as this talk show. Finally, this study has discovered point findings which are would be useful in investigate in other objects.

The last, it is recommended for further study to choose an object that is related to interruptions and overlaps wisely. The object has big challenge to the efficiency of the theory in doing an analysis. The object that used by the writer here is taken from a non-formal talk show. Of course, it is so difficult because the dialogue in that talk show is so quickly. So, it is hard for this study to determine interruption or overlap. It needs long times to analyze the data. Besides that, for the next writer has to comprehend about interruptions and overlaps deeply before she or he doing the study, because the theory is difficult enough to understand.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

~ In this chapter the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion for the study. It is included what have been discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing, presenting and discussing the data, the writer finds some conclusions to answer the research problems. First, the writer the numbers of interruptions is higher than overlaps either uttered by host or the guests (See table 4.1).

Second are kind of reasons of interruption. There are seven reasons of interruptions and overlaps that used by the writer to examine the data. However, the interruptions between host and the guests in this research are caused by five reasons: breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. Showing agreement is the highest number of the reason. This condition happens to show that both of them are giving response each other to their opinion.

Third are kind of the reasons of overlap. In this research, the writer uses seven reasons to examine the data. However, the writer only finds five reasons of overlap uttered by the host and the guests; breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. Completing is the highest number of reason. It

happens because the host or the guests are not patient to wait the previous word or topic. So, they overlap to get the point of the topic.

Fourth, the result of interruptions based on each episode. There are four episodes used by the writer to examine the data. In the first episode, the writer finds five reasons for interruption. They are; breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. For second episode, the writer finds four reasons. They are; completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. Next, for third episode the writer finds five reasons for overlap. They are; breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. And the last is fourth episode, the writer finds five reasons in this episode. They are; breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification and showing agreement. (See table 4.5). So, we can conclude that each episode has different result.

The last is the result of overlap based on each episode. There are four episodes used by the writer to examine the data. First episode, the writer finds three reasons; completing, seeking clarification, and showing agreement. Then, second episode the writer finds two reasons. They are completing and disagreeing. Next, third episode the writer finds two reasons; completing and seeking clarification. And the last fourth episode the writer finds four reasons. They are breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification, and showing agreement (see table 4.6). Therefore, the common reasons that occur in overlap is happen in first episode.

All in all, the writer concludes that the most frequently for interruption is showing agreement and for overlap is completing. This case shows that showing agreement is not something disturbance but only to show his or her agreement. Meanwhile, the reasons that never happen both of in interruption and overlap is asking for help and correcting. This matter happens because both host and the guests have to concern about limited time. So, it is impossible to ask for help to anyone because the host always focuses on her topic at the time. Therefore, no matter happened, host and the guests will come back to the main topic.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research, the writer explains two research problems for analysis interruption and overlap: frequency of interruptions and overlaps either uttered by host or the guests and the reason of interruptions and overlaps. There are many subjects of interruptions and overlaps that can be analyzed through further researches such as the utterance of interruption and overlap in different field such as analyze interruptions and overlaps uttered by a group of people or students of university in boarding house or analyze interruption and overlap that uttered by the character in novel or social media. The writer hopes that this research can give benefits to other researcher in discourse analysis.

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