

**A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF OVERLAPS
IN TALK SHOW
"Conversation with Michael Eisner"**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini adalah sebuah studi kasus (a case study) tentang fenomena bahasa dalam percakapan sehari-hari, pada sebuah wawancara (talk show) "Conversation with Michael Eisner". Secara khusus skripsi ini menganalisa fenomena tumpang tindih kalimat (overlap) yang selalu terjadi dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Penomona tumpang tindih kalimat ini di analisa berdasarkan kategori overlap yang di bagi atas tiga bagian yakni, Overlap Transitional Onset, overlap Recogitional Onset, dan overlap Progressional onset. Pembahasan ini termasuk dalam ruang lingkup analisa percakapan (Conversation Analysis). Dalam fenomena bahasa yang di amati terdapat beberapa fenomena yang terjadi di antaranya: Adjacency Pairs (Levinson, 1983.p.303), Interruption (Jefferson, 1983), pauses (Yule, 1993), Turn Taking (Sacks, et al, 1974), Overlap (Jefferson, 1983).

Sebagai sumber data, dipilih sebuah acara talk show yang tayang pada stasiun Televisi Amerika yang berjudul "Conversation with Michael Eisner". Percakapan dalam talk show ini terjadi antara Michael Eisner sebagai pembawa acara dan Goldie Hawn sebagai bintang tamu. Dalam talk show ini percakapan yang terjadi adalah percakapan natural atau pracakapan tanpa menggunakan manuscript. Sehingga memungkinkan data di ambil dan di analisa berdasarkan teori Conversation Analysis. Sebagai metode analisa, digunakan metode langkah kerja yakni semua prosedur yang dilakukan mulai dari awal pengambilan data hingga penyajian hasil analisa.

Berdasarkan hasil analisa, ditemukan semua kasus tumpang tindih kalimat, dalam percakapan yang semuanya masuk dalam kategori Overlap Onset. Kecendrungan overlap terjadi dikarenakan waktu yang disediakan dalam talk show ini tidak mencukupi sehingga banyak topik yang tidak terselesaikan sehingga pembicaraan dilanjutkan dengan topik yang lain. Selanjutnya, dari hasil analisa juga menunjukkan overlap yang terjadi antara pembawa acara dan bintang tamu berimbang. Ini membuktikan bahwa Overlap merupakan bagian dari percakapan, tidak sebagai gangguan yang dapat mengganggu kelancaran percakapan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important element in human life. Human, as a part of social life, need to interact and communicate their ideas with others. One medium for communication is conversation. Conversation is one of communication forms, which uses language as its media. People usually interact with others whose backgrounds may be different. They may also have to use the same language in order to get a smooth communication.

Conversation is a social activity involving two or more participants who talk about something. It will vary with situation whether formal or informal and depends on some factors. There are some reasons that cause a conversation, where the conversation takes place, for instance the person who is being involved in conversation, the participants relations or how well they know each other, the shared knowledge among them, and topic of the conversation. The reasons are reflected their language use can occur in common situations, such as where someone needs help from another, and in a place where people want to break the silence, especially when someone feels the situation begins to get colder. Communication can also occur in other forms of situation such as in a TV talk show, where the host of the talk show asks some questions to the guest.

Some phenomena always occur in normal conversation, such as interruption, overlap, and pauses, etc. These phenomena sometime disturb the

fluency of a conversation. One of the phenomena in conversation is overlap. Overlap occurs when two or more people in one conversation talking at the sometime. We have to differentiate between overlap and interruption in order to get the overlap in conversation. Both of these phenomena always occur in conversation and show same indication. For example, disturbing the conversation in the middle of current speaker's turns. Overlap usually occurs near or at the TRP, and the other interruption form is that mostly happens in the middle of one's turn. Furthermore, the example below can show overlap phenomena that occurs in a conversation.

This conversation happens between Robert (R) and Jimmy (J),

- (1) 1. R: Peter, well he almost never eats anything
2. (0.2)
3. never (.) [He's never hungry]
4. J: [That is surprising]
5. You wouldn't say that by looking at him=
6. R: =Strange isn't it? =
7. J: =Yes, Not that he's fat (.) but
8. (.)
9. R: =No but he [who doesn't eat (.) very little]
10. ((Laughs))
11. J: [Those muscles must be coming]
from somewhere
12. R: Very/ very strange

(Adapted from Renkema, 1993.p.108)

In this conversation, Robert and Jimmy are talking about their friend, Peter. There are some overlaps there. Line 3-4 shows us that R sentence is overlap with J. It can be seen when speaker J interrupts speaker R finished his utterance. Speaker J continues her utterances after the occurring of overlap. In line 3-4, speaker R pauses for a moment. This phenomenon allows speaker J to disturb and make overlap like in line 4. Then, lines 9-11 show that speaker J still disturbs speaker R utterance when they laugh together. Because they are laughing, speaker J is motivated to overlap speaker R. Based on the example above, it can be concluded that overlap disturb the turn of current speaker in line 3 also in line 9 and 10. It proves that overlap occurs in almost all of conversation and happens simultaneously.

Based on these phenomena, it is interesting to analyze the phenomena in conversation. Specifically in overlap, it often happens in our daily life conversation. This writing is aimed to make the readers understand the overlap phenomena in conversation. Therefore, the communication can run smoothly and effectively.

1.2 Research Question

This writing is specifically focus on answering the following research questions:

1. What kinds of overlap mostly use in a TV talk show "Conversation with Michael Eisner"?

2. How does the overlap affect to the flow of conversation in the TV talk show "Conversation with Michael Eisner"?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the types of overlap in conversation based on Conversation Analysis theory. Furthermore, it also aimed at identifying the effect of overlap to flow the conversation. In addition, this writing aimed at fulfilling the formal prerequisite for the degree of Sarjana Sastra at Faculty of Letters, Andalas University.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In conversation, so many kind phenomena of conversation occur when people communicate. One of them is overlap. A talk show, entitled *Conversation with Michael Eisner* is chosen as of this research. The data of this writing are taken from one episode of the show. The guest star is Goldie Hawn, a Hollywood actress. The show is chosen because based on that point it is interested to know people from movie's background do conversation or interaction and talk about movie. Thus, this conversation focuses on the specific things, not like the other general talk show.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Basically all theories categories of overlap onset are applicable to analyze the phenomena overlap based on Conversation Analysis theory. Ten data is analyzed from TV talk shows "Conversation with Michael Eisner" I can draw conclusion that there are some others overlapping utterances in this show. All of them can be identified by applying the Conversation Analysis, which focuses on what exactly people say during conversation. In the preceding chapter, it is clear that there are some components in the conversation, such as Turn Taking, Adjacency Pairs, Pauses, and Interruption assisting to analyze the phenomena in the conversation, like the overlap, interruption, pauses, etc.

Overlaps mostly occur because there is not "the current speaker select" rule or the obedience of the other participant in following the conversation. There fore, overlaps gives more positive meaning in conversation, since as one reason why the speaker docs overlap is to support the current speaker's idea and there is no tendency to take over the floor. The result of this researcher indicate that at least (to the amount of the representative data presented in the analysis) there are 27 cases overlap, and distributed into three categories onset, and the results are: Overlap Transitional Onset

7 data, Overlap Recognition Onset 15 data, and Overlap Progressional Onset 5 data.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the result, I think that conducting research overlap is very challenging. One of logical reasons for this research is welcome topic that attracts researchers to explore it. By using conversation analysis approach, or other approaches, such as pragmatic and discourse analysis approach. For example, there are many phenomena overlap that can be investigated. As one point in mind, many types of overlap occur in our daily life not just only overlapping onset. Like type of overlap in phone conversation, intercultural, conversation, class conversation, etc.

For the next researchers I suggest that in doing overlaps analyzing phenomena its better to take sample participant more than two participants because by many participant involved within conversation, we can get more overlaps variation and the data that we get more develop and varies. Meanwhile I just take the participant limit to only two persons. Thus, the research on overlaps phenomena may developed not only in conversation but also in another forms of communication.

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