

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

In daily activity, people do not separate with form of interactive communication between two or more people called conversation. Conversation happens in social life as the part of human life. Conversation is not only an activity but it is also learned and analyzed. In linguistic study, conversation is learned in many aspects of linguistic branches especially Pragmatics. As one of linguistic branches, pragmatics study about the speaker's meaning include Deixis, Reference and Inference, Politeness, Speech Acts, Conversation and Preference Structure and the other subjects.

Yule (2000), proposed that Conversation and Preference Structure studies about Conversation Analysis. In conversation analysis, spontaneous action that happens in some ways spontaneously where the speaker controls and decide who will speak next called Turn-Taking. But sometimes, conversation does not run well as the speakers want because the participant may start talking while others have not even finished their sentence yet, this is called Overlaps which included into the part of turn-taking.

The writer inspired by three previous researchers. *Taboada (2006)*, stated that turn-taking in conversation does not happen freely, but it is controlled by the interlocutor. The result in this study is that a speaker can take the turn only if the interlocutor gives it. And overlapping can be seen as self-selection by interlocutor and it indicates that the current speaker is not ready to give the turn.

Rahman (2006), stated that in conversation participant should apply turn signal as indication of a willingness to take, hold, or pass the floor. There are four types of signal include turn-claiming, turn-yielding, turn-taking, and turn-holding signals. The result in this study is most of turn signals applied in order to imply that the speakers are aware of the importance of signaling one another so that there will not be an overlapping.

Stolt (2008), stated that avoiding overlaps is very important in a conversation, even to the extent that waiting for one's turn when talking is one of the first things that small children are taught at home. In normal every day conversations, there seems to be an unwritten rule that one person is to talk at a time and that the other should wait until the first speaker has finished his/her turn. Especially in a formal communication like seminar, interview, etc. Overlaps divided into Competitive and Non-Competitive Overlaps. Competitive overlaps are produced when the current speaker has not finished his/her turn. While non-competitive overlaps refers to overlap when speaker does not aim to take the floor from the current speaker. Stolt observed about the occurrences of overlaps in face-to-face interaction between Finnish and English native speakers by giving them some questions. And the result is both of the speakers avoided overlaps and the type of overlaps that mostly occur is non-competitive overlaps.

Overlaps are considered to mess the rule of conversation because the speaker starts talking while other has not finished yet. In some television programmes which use formal communication, overlaps use to be avoided. Especially for programme which discusses about religion, the speakers in that programme

usually wait for the first speaker to finish his/her turn before they start talking. Most of cultures in this world also consider overlaps as an impolite behaviour because interrupting people when they are speaking can disturb the conversation. But the contributions of overlaps can be different based on the context. In previous research overlaps can spoil the conversation in interview context. But as we usually observe in talk show, overlaps are part of of the entertaining factors. Because it provides laughter and the creativity on-the-spot of thoughts and creates more ideas for the host. This makes the writer wants to conduct a research in analyzing the effect of overlaps in talk show conversation.

Talk show includes a television or radio show in which various topics are discussed informally and listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participate in the discussion. In this thesis, the writer focuses on talk show programme '*Hitam Putih*' because in an informal conversation the speakers usually speak naturally what comes from their minds and overlaps are often found in the conversation of television programme especially a talk show. The theme in '*Hitam Putih*' talk show is 'Question of Life' which talks about the life of Indonesian diva Krisdayanti. The writer chooses the episode of Krisdayanti and Iis Dahlia as the guest stars because women are more likely to talk to other people when they have a problem or need to make a decision while men keep their problems to themselves and do not see the point in sharing personal issues. In '*Hitam Putih*' programme, the speakers do not just give or take their turns while doing a conversation but also interrupt each other, which we also know as overlaps.

So, from the conversation that is done in *'Hitam Putih'* talkshow the writer will analyze the types of overlaps that are competitive and non-competitive overlaps and the effect of overlaps to that programme.

B. The Problem of The Study

The problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of overlaps are found in *'Hitam Putih'* talkshow?
2. What are the effects of overlaps to the conversation in *'Hitam Putih'* talk show?

C. The Objective of The Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find the types of overlaps in *'Hitam Putih'* talk show.
2. To find the effects of overlaps to the conversation in *'Hitam Putih'* talk show.

D. The Scope of The Study

The study is limited on analyzing the types of overlaps in *'Hitam Putih'* talk show and the effect of overlaps to the conversation in that programme. The types of overlaps are competitive and non-competitive overlaps.

E. The Significance of The Study

The writer awares that the benefits on analyzing the conversation can affect to the students especially for those who study about linguistics. So the writer expects this study will:

1. Theoritically, give new information and understanding for the readers about the effect of overlaps in conversation that happens in different context, especially in television programme.
2. Practically, provide more information for those who want to conduct the same research.