

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In this global era, people tend to see a new kind of entertaining show in a new form. Almost every day we can see talk show with its amusing programs on television. Talk has been introduced and has provided a range of topics such as politics, policies, crimes, and etc.

A talk show program, that is included in media discourse, has its own limit regarding the duration of the dialogue and the duration of the show. Talk show is a television or radio program led by a host with a famous person or a group as the guest during the interview section. In this part, the host addresses some questions to the guest about different or similar topics ranging from social and culture to politics, economy, and sport (Ilie, 1999).

Recently, there are a lot of talk shows with varied genres on television programs in Indonesia. It is due to other countries influence and also vast progress of technology in social media that becomes popular among people in this country. Talk show aims to inform and entertain the audience. 27 September 1952 was the initial time of talk show on television introduced by NBC channel entitled "Tonight Show" (Wahyudi, 1996, p. 90). It generates a great influence not only in America but also in Indonesia. Today, people can notice many talk show programs on television such as Dorce Show, Ruben on Show, Show Imah, and others. They convey their own prominent style that differs from other shows.

Lately, there is a new talk show program named “Mel’s Update” hosted by Melaney Ricardo and co-hosted by Indra Bekti, but also sometimes co-hosted by Augie and Ikhsan. They replaced Indra Bekti as the main co-host for several times. Mel’s Update is an entertaining show consisting of a host, a co-host, guests, and audiences. In the talk show, the interaction formed by turn-taking and it is happen between the participants. Beside that, talk show demonstrates the subtle ways in which participation is constructed to represent the guests, hosts, and audiences into a participation framework (Goffman, 1981).

Turn Taking concerned with two main elements that speakers are aware that a turn consists of one more TCU (Turn Construction Unit) and aware the end of turn TCU that is potentially a turn of TRP (Transition Relevance Place) occur (Sacks et. al, 1974). The turn taking in Mel’s Update program can be analyzed by applying Conversation Analysis that put emphasis on semi-natural conversation (that)formulates overlapping questions or answers from the host and the guests. Hutchby & Wooffitt (1998, p.38) stated that Conversation Analysis is correlated with spontaneity of turn taking that has been arranged systematically as the accomplishment during the conversation. Bosch, Oostdjik & Ruiter (2004) stated that during the talk, speakers can change their turn and take the conversation, they change by waiting the response of other participants (the feedback from the other participants) or they will take the floor spontaneously from other participants. The turn-taking model is closely related to the culture of a speech community influenced by a language that is based on cultural conventions, strategies, and

certain devices for regulating the interaction of conversation. In Fact, talk show has its regulating conversation by limiting their time, the guest, the question, etc.

Talk show seems that it may concern for several questions in order to build the image of people (guest) from the data collected in the field and obtained from several sources such people's opinion. During talk show, the guests usually answer several questions related to their live and become a trending topic in society. Therefore, the experience owned by the host and co-host will improve and extend the guest's answer. Because sometimes, the host has a good relationship or a bestfriend of the guest. So, the host could provoke the guest for the information. The guest usually trapped by the unlisted questions and eventually makes some overlapping questions and answers in the talk show. Overlapping sometimes occurs during the conversation by other participants such as audience, other guests, or from the co host.

The example of overlapping happens in talk show could be seen from the transcription of Anang, Ashanty, Aurel and Deanda's episode on first scene. M stands for Melanie (The host), A stands for Ashanty, CH stands for the co-host. All stands for the subject such as the guest, the host and the co-host also the audience in the show. Below is the example of overlapping done in the talk show:

101. M : Ashanty kalo ngomong suka=
102. A :[Enggak]
103. M : =Adu::h
104. →A : [Tapi-tapi]
105. M : Jangan gitu dong
106. All:((laugh))
107. CH: Eh berarti berarti kepoers
108. M : [Mas Anang tuh bukan tua]
109. All:((Laugh))
110. CH: Jadi
111. M : Bangko::t

From the example above, overlapping happens when Ashanty answered the question, she tried break the floor by saying [Enggak] in line 102Melanie explained the question about the issue according to the news. Then, Ashanty tried again to take the floor by saying [Tapi-tapi] in line 104. In here Ashanty wants to make a clear statement against the host and show that the host's question is not true at all. The third line in 118, Melanie tried to make a joke during the Ashanty;s statement was told with [Mas Anang tuh bukan tua].

From Mel's Update's talkshow, we could analyze the correlation between the question of the host and the co-host and also the answer from the guest. Sacks (2004, p.40) stated that overlap occurs when an incoming speaker starts talking at the possible completion point of the current turn while trying to avoid a gap or silence between the two turns. During the conversation, overlapping, sometimes, is linked spontaneously and irregularly within one of the interaction in the society. However, if we look further, a conversation starts regularly especially in the talk show such Mel's Update. When one of the people is speaking, the other participants in the conversation will be silent and listen to the speaker. Indeed, in a conversation, there are certain rules governing the speaker, listener, and duration of the talk. Sack et. al(1974) denominates the rule as a system as a turn-taking. The systems are necessary to avoid pauses and avoid to two or more persons talked in the same time.

The study by Stolt (2008) showed that there are kinds of non-competitive overlaps, determining the different types of non-competitive overlap occurred in

the conversation. The present study aims to know how overlap in the turn taking happens in Mel's Update show. The conversation was video recorded and transcribed for the purposes of the study. The terms overlap, overlapping talk/speech, or simultaneous talk/speech is used interchangeably to refer to talk taking place at the same time by two or more interlocutors. Within conversation analysis, previous studies have approached overlapping talk mainly by examining where overlaps start, how they are resolved and what happens after the overlaps resolved (see e.g. Jefferson 1983, 1986, 2004; French and Local 1983 and Schegloff 2000).

1.2 Statement of the problem

In reference to the background of the study, the writer attempts to formulate a study in Mel's update talk show. She attempts to formulate the research problem as follows:

1. How do overlaps happen in Mel's Update talk show?

1.3 Objective of the study

The object of the study is to reveal the overlapping conversation that is conducted between the participants during the talk show and the general turn taking rules in ordinary conversation proposed by Sacks, et al.

1.4 Significance of the study

The result of this study can be used to enrich the view of the readers, particularly for students and researcher of linguistics field area or CA practitioners about using conversation analysis approach as an analytical tool in the Mel's Update talk show conversation through the use of turn taking organization in terms of adjacency pairs, minimal acknowledgement responses, pauses, and overlapping talks.

The writer hoped the readers, especially the students of Faculty of Humanity, Airlangga University Surabaya, can obtain inspiration from the results of this study to hold more specific and deeper study. The writer hoped this study can contribute to the improvement of the Talk Show program in order to be more catchy and interesting for the audience watching in the studio or on the television. The writer also hoped this study can contribute to the technical improvement of the host and the guest during the conversation, such question and answer differed from other shows and became their unique features.

1.5 Definition of key terms

The definition of the key terms in this study is intended to give a clear definition of some terms to avoid misinterpretation. The terms are:

1. Conversation analysis: the study about the organizations, especially those that are positioned in every day communications and institutional settings.

2. **Turn:** a shift in the direction of the speaking 'flow', that is the characteristic of normal conversations (Sacks et.al, 1978).
3. **Turn taking:** consists of two main elements that speakers have to understand that a turn consists of one or more TCU (Turn Constructional Unit) and that the end of a turn TCU is the point where a turn of TRP (Transition Relevance Places) is about to occur (Sacks et.al, 1978).
4. **Turn Constructional Unit:** defined as a grammatically complete unit of language such as a sentence, a clause or a phrase, the end of which represents to the participants a point at which it is possible to take up the floor (Sacks et.al, 1978).
5. **Transition Relevance Places:** a place where the transfer of the turns may occur (Sacks et.al, 1978).
6. **Adjacency pairs:** utterances produced by two successive speakers in such a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow up (Richards and Schmidt, 1983 as cited in Paltridge, 2000).
7. **Overlapping talk:** considered as an evidence of an incoming speaker's failure to predict whether a current speaker has or has not finished (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 1998).
8. **Pause:** occurs when one party stops speaking and no one else take the next turn, at least, not immediately (Schegloff, 2000).

9. **Dyadic communication:** refers to any communication between two persons, it can also refer to virtually any communication because, whether we are concerned with only one individual, a small group, or a large audience, basically the communication is from one person to another, with each person bringing into the situation certain assumptions and orientations (G. Almore, 1979).
10. **Interlocutor:** one who takes part in dialogue or conversation (www.merriam-webster.com/dictionart/consultation).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW