

OVERLAP ANALYSIS IN THE CONVERSATION OF “THE GRAHAM NORTON SHOW”



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ABSTRAK

Dalam sebuah komunikasi, penutur dan lawan bicara akan menciptakan sebuah hubungan yang dinamakan *turn taking* atau bisa juga disebut sebagai giliran bicara. Turn taking adalah waktu untuk penutur mengambil atau memberikan giliran bicara dalam sebuah percakapan. Dalam penuturan, mereka akan mengalami *overlap* atau bicara dalam waktu yang bersamaan. *Overlap* adalah sesuatu yang unik, karena para penutur tidak pernah tau kapan *overlap* akan terjadi. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis mendapatkan beberapa tipe *overlap* yang terjadi diantara para penutur yaitu: (1) *terminal Overlap*; (2) *Continuers*; (3) *Conditional acces to the turn*; and (4) *Chordal or Choral*. Disamping itu, penulis juga menemukan beberapa alasan dari terjadinya *overlap* dalam penelitian ini yaitu meminta bantuan, jeda, melengkapi, membenarkan, tidak setuju, mengklarifikasi, dan setuju. Berdasarkan penelitian, penulis menemukan bahwa tipe *overlap* yang paling sering terjadi adalah *chordal* atau *choral*. Dan alasan yang paling sering muncul adalah *breaking up*.

Kata kunci: analisa percakapan, giliran bicara, overlap,

ABSTRACT

In a communication, the speakers or the listeners make something we call turn taking. Turn taking is the time for the speaker taking the turn or past the floor in conversation. They make some overlapping, self initiations or back channels. Overlapping is the condition where a speaker speaks equal or at the same time to the other speaker. Overlapping is a really unique condition because they never know when overlapp hapenned. In this research, the writer finds the types of overlapping happen among the speakers in “Graham Norton Show”. Those types of overlaps are: (1) terminal Overlap; (2) Continuers; (3) Conditional acces to the turn; and (4) Chordal or Choral. Beside that, the writer finds the intentions of overlap happen in this research. they are: (1) Asking for help; (2) Breaking up; (3) completing; (4) correcting; (5) Disagreeing; (6) seeking clarification; and (7) showing agreement. Based on the research, the writer finds that the type of overlap most often found is chordal or choral. And for the reason most ofen found is breaking up.

Keywords: conversation analaysis, Turn taking, overlap

1. INTRODUCTION

In our daily life, as the social creature, humans interact and communicate with others in the society. In interacting and communicating, they use spoken, written and sign language in order to convey their feeling, intentions, and ideas. Everybody wants to make a good communication, however sometimes the communication they made is not going smoothly.

In a communication, the speakers or the listeners make something we call turn taking. Turn taking is the time for the speaker taking the turn or past the floor in conversation. They make some overlapping, self initiations or back channels.

Overlapping is the condition where a speaker speaks equal or at the same time to the other speaker. Overlapping is a really unique condition because they never know when overlapp hapenned.

In the previous study, there are many researchers who studied about turn taking and overlapp. They are Amiruddin (2012), Shelly Rosyalina (2012), Joseph N. Capella (1985), Lorenza Mondada (2007), Heritage (2015) and Bertha Du-Babcock (2006).

Amiruddin (2012) studied about Overlapping And Aggressivity In Bukan Empat Mata Show (Conversational Analysis)” Shelly Rosyalina studied about The Analysis Of Conversational Structure In The “Toy Story 3” Animation Movie Script, Joseph studied about social and psychology about Production Priciples of Turn-Taking rules in social interaction, Lorenza Mondada studied about a multimodal practice for self-selecting observed in a video-taped, Heritage studied about Discourse Analysis, And bertha studied about the patterns of topic management and turn-taking behaviors.

Nowdays, most people in the world are interested to fill their free time to watch television. There are many kinds of program showed in television i.e. Talk Show, news program, film, serial drama, sport,etc.

Talk Show is a program where a group of people discuss various topics which is lead by a host. In talk show program, guests consist of a group of

people who are learned or who have great experience related to the topic being discussed on the show for that episode.

In Talk show program we can find many information about something which are phenomenal to talk. And in talk show we can find many overlapp happens there. For example:

Line 9-11

Audience 1 :“this is our friend from the government. [Please Sir”

Andre : [is he a functioner?”

Audience 1 : “ yes he is.”

In the conversation above, the overlapp happened between Audience1 and Andre. We can look at line 9 and 10, the sentence of “Please Sir” overlapped by the sentence “is he a functioner ?”. In this case, andre want to clarify wether it is true or not that person they talked is a “functioner”. The overlapp done by andre classified into **seeking clarification**.

According to Wardhaugh (1985), the reasons of overlapping occur when: (1) Asking for help; (2) Breaking up; (3) Completing; (4) Correcting; (5) Disagreeing; and (6) Seeking clarification.

In analyzing and discussing the data, the writer has to enter the research method to get success in conducting the research. In relation to this research, the writer chooses a qualitative method to frame the research. It covers five main points of the research, namely, (1) Type of the Research, (2) Object of the Research, Data and Data source, (3) Method and Technique of collecting data, (4) Data validity, and (5) Technique of analyzing the data.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative research because it will describe the overlapp happens in “The Graham Norton Show”. The qualitative research is a research which convey the descriptive data in the

form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior. In the other words, a descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in numbers.

The objects of this research are utterances becoming overlapp which can be found in “The Graham Norton Show”The data of this research are utterances containing overlapp from the data source. The data source is the transcription of “The Graham Norton Show”

The methods of collecting data used by the writer are observation documentation. The steps of collecting data are Watching “The Graham Norton Show”, Makes the transcription of “The Graham Norton Show” AND Finding overlapp in “The Graham Norton Show”.

This study used the technique of triangulation. A triangulation technique checks the validity of the data by checking or comparing the data. This study used two types of triangulation: data source and technique of collecting data. Data source consists of spoken and written English utterances and informant. The informant is Dr. Malikatul Laila, S.Pd, M.Pd.. Techniques of collecting data consists of documentation.

In analyzing the data, the writer does some techniques: To identify the types of overlapp in “The Grahan Norton Show”, the writer uses Schegloff’s theory; and To determine the reasons of overlapp in “The Graham Norton Show”, the writer uses Wardhaugh Theory.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the 6 data of conversation in “The Graham Norton Show” using the turn the theory of overlapping, the writer discusses the whole data to answer the problem of the research. The researcher finds four types of overlapping happen in the *Graham Norton Show*.

3.1 Resume of the analysis

Table 1. Types of Overlap

Data	Types of Overlap			
	Terminal Overlap	Continuers	Conditional Access to the Turn	Chordal/ Choral
1	√ (2)	-	√ (2)	-
2	√ (1)	-	-	√ (1)
3	-	-	-	√ (3)
4	√ (1)		-	√ (1)
5	-	√ (3)	√ (1)	√ (1)
6	√ (1)	-	-	√ (1)
7	√ (2)	-	-	√ (1)
8	√ (2)	√ (1)	-	√ (1)
9	√ (1)	-	√ (2)	√ (3)
10	-	√ (1)	-	√ (3)
Σ	28,58 %	14,28%	14,28%	42,90%

Based on the resume above, it can be seen that the most type of overlap used is chordal/ choral. It shows 42,90% of the data. It is because the audience always give response to almost all the presenters' utterance. the audience make overlap to the presenters' utterance by laughing.

3.2 Resume of the Reason

Table 2. Reason of Overlap

Data	Reasons of Overlap				disagreeing	Clarification Seeking	Showing Agreement
	Asking for help	Breaking up	Completing	correcting			
1	√ (2)	-	-	-	√ (1)	√ (1)	-
2	-	√ (1)	-	-	√ (1)	-	-
3	-	√ (4)	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	√ (2)	-	-	-	-
5	-	√ (2)	√ (2)	-	-	-	-
6	-	√ (1)	√ (1)	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	√ (2)	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	√ (2)
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	√ (2)
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	√ (1)
Σ	8%	32%	20%	0%	16%	4%	20%

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the most reason of the overlap used is showing agreement and completing. They show 20% of the data. But, the writer didn't find correcting in the conversation.

1) Terminal Overlap

According to Schegloff (2005:5), "terminal overlaps" occur in situation where the next speaker predicts that the current speaker is to finish his/her turn soon, therefore, the next speaker starts talking simultaneously with him/her. Terminal overlap happen in the Graham Norton Show:

Audience : Ten, nine, eight, seven, [six, five L2
 Will Ferrel : [Whoa, whoa, whoa! Hold up! Hold up! L3

In L2 and L3, the type of overlap happen called ‘terminal overlap’. It is identified when Graham Norton count down, Will Ferrel comes and makes overlap. Will Ferrel predict that the audience wil finish their turn soon. So, Will Ferrel takes the turn and overlap.

2) Continuers

Schegloff (2005:5-6) considers interpolations such as *uh huh* and *mm hm* to be part of thic category. According to him, by using “continuers”, the other participants understand that current speaker holds the floor and has not completed his/her turn yet. Continuers occurs in the Graham Norton Show:

Graham Norton	:	Sit down! [Sit down!	L5
Jenifer	:	[Oh! I'm leaving my lipstick there,	L6
Lawrence	:	cos I think we're going - to be here for a while, [right?	

In L6, Jennifer Lawrence using continuers by saying “Oh” to take the floor. And she makes an overlapp with Graham Norton’s utterance

3) Conditional Acces to the Turn

In Schegloff (2000:5), these are cases which the current speaker of a non-possible completion point “yields to another or invites another to speak in his turn’s space, conditional on the other’s use of that opportunity to further the initial speaker’s undertaking”. The example of Conditional Acces to te Turn in The Graham Norton Show:

Graham Norton	:	Hey, everyone. It is New Year's Eve! Yeah! And we are counting down to the show. Here we go, everybody. [Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five	L1
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Audience : [Ten, nine, eight, seven, [six, five L2

in L1, Graham Norton invite the audience to count down with him. So, it results overlaps between Graham Norton and the Audience. Based on Schegloff, this case of overlaps called 'conditional access to the turn'.

4) Chordal/ Choral

Schegloff (2000:6) specifies that instances of this kind of overlapping talk and activity are treated by interactional participants to be done at the same time, rather than one after the other. According to him, laughter, collective greeting, leave-takings, and congratulation in response to announcements of personal good news are examples of this kind of activity. The example of Chordal/Choral happen in the Graham Norton Show:

Graham : Really? You don't look well! We've got a L5
Norton great show for you to enjoy tonight, wherever
you're celebrating. Whether it's on the beach,
on the ski slopes, or on your own local high
street. That's me. It really is a magical time of
the year, isn't it? And, ladies and gentlemen,
we are bidding farewell to 2015 with a great
line-up of guests. Not just Will Ferrell, he'll
also be joined by his Daddy's Home co-star,
Mark Wahlberg, [everyone.

Audience : [Yes!((CHEERING AND APPLAUSE)) L6

The audience are cheering when Graham Norton mention the name of the guests on the show. The overlap occurs between the word "everyone" in L5 and the word "Yes! (cheering)" in L6.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the research findings and the discussion in the previous chapter, the writer draws the conclusion and some suggestion. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestion is intended to give information to the next researcher who are interested in doing further researches in this field of study.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the research questions and discussion of the data analysis, the following conclusion describes The Graham Norton Show. From data taken in previous chapter, the writer find four kinds of turn taking namely Terminal Overlap, Continuers, Conditional Access to the turn, and Chordal/Choral.

Besides, the writer finds that there are some intentions of overlapping happen in the Graham Norton Show namely asking for help, breaking up, completing, disagreeing, seeking clarification, and showing agreement. But, the writer didn't find the reason "correcting" in the overlap happen in the data research. however, overall the theory and the study is relevant.

4.2 Suggestion

After drawing the conclusion, the writer would like to gives some suggestion for the next researcher who use this research as additional reference for the study of turn taking especially in the the field of overlap to make more complete research dealing with the study of turn taking in conversation. This research is far from perfection. Hopefully, they will able to find different technique which are not found in this research. It would be more interesting if it related to teaching frame.

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