

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.

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’

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 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

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.

[illegible]

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 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.

