CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this part the writer would like to explain a method that used to analyze the data. In this research the writer used conversational analyze. This part were includes of research design, instruments, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used conversation analysis. Conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manages their everyday conversational interactions (Paltridge, Brian. 2006, p.109). It examines how spoken discourse is organized and develops as speakers carry out these interactions. Conversation analysis has examined aspects of spoken discourse such as sequences of related utterances (*adjency pairs*), preferences for particular combinations of utterances (*preference organizations*), *turn taking*, *feeedback*, *repair*, *conversational openings and closings*, *discourse markers*, *and response token* ". So, conversation analysis is science that looks at about how the people manage their conversation, what is the aims, and also through conversation analysis they can know how social relation between people to other people is.

Therefore, using conversation analysis the writer analyzed turn taking because it was part of conversation analysis which is there are interruptions and overlaps in turn taking. The writer considered that the dialog session in the Ellen talk show belonged to conversation interaction that might occurs in our daily activity where host and the guests play their role as interviewer and interviewee in interactive dialog similar to that in the Ellen talk show.

3.2 Instrument

In this study the writer was the instrument. It means that the writer herself who collected, classified, and analyzed the data by applying the theory that had been discussed in previous chapter. The writer searched the data on YouTube's video. The writer used criteria in collecting the data. They were based on session in this talk show that was interview session. Therefore, the writer focused on that session to get the data efficiently.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The writer took the data from the conversation in the Ellen talk show on YouTube. It was in the video form. These were obtained from four episodes (27, 28, 29 and 30 May'14). The subjects of this study were host and the guests. The talk show consists of several sessions. Those are game, funny show, weekly tweetly roundup and interview session. Thus, the writer chosen the utterances produced by host and the guests only or interview session. The data were utterances of the host and the guests containing interruptions and overlaps.

3.4 Data collection

In data collection the writer chose the Ellen talk show as a source of data. The writer used some of procedures to collect the data:

1. Searching the data on YouTube.

The writer searched the data on YouTube. It was purposed to get more sources of talk show that match to be analyzed. The writer watched and compared some of videos talk show programs. Then, the writer decided to use the Ellen talk show because the writer could obtain a lot of interruptions and overlaps which were the data in this study. The writer collected four episodes in order to get more data in doing analysis.

2. Downloading the data

In this part, the writer downloaded the video aimed to avoid black out video on YouTube. So, by downloading the writer could be easily watch and listen up the video anytime.

3. Watching the talk show

The writer watched the talk show many times. She watched four episodes of the Ellen talk show for several times in order to understand the context of these dialogs and also to know how many segments in this talk show.

4. Transcribing

After watching the talk show, the writer transcribed the conversation into a written form. She checked the transcriptions and marked it by using vertical line (|) for interruption and bracket for overlap ([]) following in Bloomer, 2005. The writer

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listened and watched the video many times and transcribed the conversation into

word by word. The following is the example of transcribed conversation:

- E: I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least for a little while= P:
- va E: =and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am - 3 happy to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was incredible (.) I just I was the most ((.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I wanna show you (.) a: little tiny bit right now! ((watching video)) I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?
- P: [Yeah]
- E: [Yeah] I can see that your emotional just watching that
- 5. Coding

The writer coded the utterances during transcribing process by giving mark (

) for interruption and ('[]') for overlap that occurs in conversation in each episode. Then, the writer was rechecked the data and revised some parts. Finally, the writer found interruptions and overlaps both uttered by host and the guests. In addition, the writer marked in different color for interruptions done by host or the guests and overlaps done by host and the guests. So, it was very help the writer to identify, classify and analyze. As the example below:

Picture 1. The example of coding of the conversation containing interruption and overlap

- E: Owh [oh, well thanks so much]
- K: [i'm getting emotional]
-), thank you so much! I'm so happy you here. Huge 61 E:: That's your amazing ("scandal" fan. But you literally we, a called you. You just on a plane. You were in New York and you just flew in= J was
- Κ·

Yellow = overlap Pink = interruption

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer took some procedures. They were identifying the data, classifying the data and determining the data into each reason of interruptions and overlaps.

a. Identifying the conversation into some identities

In identifying the conversation, the writer applied some identities. Those were identifying interruptions and overlaps, identifying interruptions and overlaps uttered by either the host or the guests, identifying the reasons of interruptions and overlaps. See the example below to make it clear:

Picture 2. The example of identification of the conversation into some identities

E: P: E:	I saw you, a: at guys party after the Oscars at least for a little while= a G	2
E:	=and congratulation you because I am so proud or you for coming out (.) and I am	3
	happy to you ((applause)) I know what a scary thing that is your speech was	
	incredible (.) I just I was the most ((.), (.)) speech ((applause)) I wanna show (0.1) I	
	wanna show you (.) a: little tiny bit right now!	
	((watching video))	
_	I know how scary that is ((applause)) you still get emotional?	
P:		
P: E: P: E:	[Yeah] I can see that your emotional just watching that	4
P:	ihem $\mathbf{U} > \mathbf{A}$	5
E:	=and I was like that for (.) a couple years came out it's scary thing that (.) verbalize to say it loud, how: how nervous were you?=	C
P:	them G SA	
1.	a: the most nervous i've ever been in my life.	
E:	a:: the most nervous i've ever been in my life Ehem H 5A	6
<u> </u>		Ŭ
NOT	ſES:	
Pink	= Interruption	
Yello	ow = Overlap	

Green	= Interruption by Guest
Red	= Interruption by Host
Blue	= Overlap by Host
Black	= Reason (Showing Agreement)

b. Classifying of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

In this part, the writer classified the frequency of interruptions and overlaps

uttered by host and the guest. See table below:

Table 3.1 Classification of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

Participants	Turn	Percentage			
	Interruption	erruption Overlap Total		%	
Host	126	13	139	54,9%	
Guest	93	21	114	45,05%	
Total	219	<mark>3</mark> 4	253	100%	

The formulation: $\frac{\text{frequency x } 100\%}{\text{Total frequency}} = \text{Percentages}$

c. Determining of the reasons of the interruptions and overlaps

After the writer classifies interruptions and overlaps as general and uttered by host and guest, the writer determined the reasons of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guest. To make it clear, the writer provides them into table. See table below:

 Table 3.2 The reasons of interruption and overlap uttered by host and the guests

Reasons Of	Host		Guests		Total		Percentage	
Interruption and overlap	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over
Asking for	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

help								
Breaking up	8	2	1	I	9	2	4,5%	11,7%
Completing	25	2	15	5	40	7	20%	41,6%
Correcting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disagreeing	3	-	9	1	12	1	6%	5,9%
Seeking	5	2	7	1	12	3	6%	17,6%
clarification								
Showing	74	3	53	1	127	4	63,5%	23,5%
agreement		1						
Total	115	9	85	8	200	17	100%	100%

INTER= INTERRUPTION OVER = OVERLAP