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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

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= 2  
P: | ya  
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 4

## 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: Qwh [oh, well thanks so much] 60  
K: [i'm getting emotional ]  
E:: That's your amazing ( ), thank you so much! I'm so happy you here. Huge 61  
"scandal" fan. But you literally we, a called you. You just on a plane. You were in  
New York and you just flew in=  
K: I was

Yellow = overlap

Pink = interruption



- 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 Taking Irregularities			Percentage
	Interruption	Overlap	Total	%
Host	126	13	139	54,9%
Guest	93	21	114	45,05%
Total	219	34	253	100%

The formulation:  $\frac{\text{frequency} \times 100\%}{\text{Total frequency}}$  = 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**

<b>Reasons Of Interruption and overlap</b>	<b>Host</b>		<b>Guests</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Percentage</b>	
	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over	Inter	Over
Asking for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

