

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

## 4.1 Findings

#### 4.1.1 The frequency of interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests

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#### 4.1.1.1 Interruption

According to West and Zimmerman, “interruption is 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” (as cited in Tannen, 1991, p. 191). In this finding, the writer finds that the numbers of interruptions in the conversations were higher than the number of overlaps as has already presented in the table before (see table 4.1). This phenomenon happens because “the Ellen talk show” has limited period of time that make the host has to get the information from the guests as much as possible based on scripts and also the guests have to answer the questions quickly and clearly. Besides, interruptions are used to get the clear explanation. It is better for the host to interrupt the guest than overlap the guest’s answer because if their conversations are overlap, the words are heard together at the same time and that make the words cannot be heard clearly.

There are 219 or 86, 6% of the total of percentage, interruptions uttered by host and the guests in *the Ellen talk show*, an American television talk show. Below is an example of an interruption uttered by host and guest:

##### ***Excerpt 1***

- K: I was in New York at 4 p.m. yesterday and I got off the plane and I, they were all these missed phone call saying, “get back on the plane”, Ellen and would like you to be on the show tomorrow and so I’m here and I’m getting on another **planet** | in like an hour  
 E: | **to go back**  
 K: Yes, I would fly, around the world, the million time ( )

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The participants of the dialogue above are Katie Lowes and Ellen DeGeneres. Katie Lowes is one of the guests in first episode. From that conversation above, we can see that Ellen uses interruption to Katie Lowes. In this situation, Ellen interrupts the guest because she wants to complete Katie Lowes' sentence.

*Excerpt 2*

P: Hello

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 happy 3  
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))

The participants of that dialogue are Ellen Pages and Ellen. Ellen Pages is the first guest in first episode. From that conversation we can see that Ellen Pages interrupts to Ellen as a host. This thing happens because he wants to show his agreement to the host.

#### 4.1.1.2 Overlap

Overlap is a phenomenon that occurs when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker; the last words from the first speaker are partly covered by the second speaker's words (Hartono, Y. and Gunawan, S. 2013). For overlapping the writer finds that the numbers of overlaps in the conversations is less than the number of interruptions. This condition happens because the host and the guests totally realize that overlapping each other could make the information cannot be clearly heard. It is

better for them because if someone suddenly cuts the conversation, he or she stops the words and listens to what he or she is talking about. Besides, overlapping happens again because “*the Ellen talk show*” has limited time and there are a lot of questions which have to be asked by the host. Therefore, the number of overlapping is less than interruptions.

There are 34 or 13, 4 % of the total of percentage of overlaps uttered by host and the guest in *the Ellen talk show*, an American television talk show, and below is the statements of interruption uttered by host and guest:

*Excerpt 3*

E: =and congratulation you because I am so proud of you for coming out (.) and I am 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

In the example above, overlap happens when the host asks the guest a question, but the host does not want to stop, except she wants to continue her sentence. But the guest rushes to answer the question, so overlapping cannot be avoided between the host and the guest.

***Excerpt 4***

*K: Oh, my Ghost!*

*E: Owh! [oh, well thanks so much]*

K: *[i'm getting emotional ]*

E: That's your amazing ( ), thank you so much! I'm so happy you here. Huge "scandal" fan. 61  
But you literally we, a:: called you. You just on a plane. You were in New York/ and you just  
flew in=

The example above shows that the overlap uttered by the guest. It is different from the example before, done by the host. This overlap happens when the guest says something. Meanwhile, the host has the same aim that is make a statement. As happen in the example, the host gives a comment to the guest's expression while the guest also gives expression to the host. She expresses her feeling in same time as the host. Thus, overlap cannot be avoided.

### 4.1.2 The Reasons of Interruption and Overlap

There are many reasons of interruption which is found in the Ellen talk show. As we know totally of the interruption are 219 data. Meanwhile, the writer presents 200 of totally. This case because of 19 of totally is broken. It means that the writer cannot understand the words, means; there is uncertain utterance or missing word. Therefore, the writer does not include that number into the classification of the reasons of interruption. As the writer presents in the table below:



Then, the writer continues the discussions of the reasons of interruption that happen in the conversation by giving some examples to give the clear explanation and understanding.

#### 4.1.2.1 Breaking Up

Breaking up is the first reason of interruptions. Breaking up happens when the topic of conversations is changed. Commonly, the topic change is by giving another question. In this talk show, breaking up is uttered by host to the guests. Below is one of the examples of breaking up uttered by host to the guests:

*Excerpt 5*

E: That's how everyone want to keep their money and I ( | ) 247  
A: (ya | )  
E: *alright, we will take a* 248  
*break. We'll be back.*  
((break)) (0.56) ((applause))  
( ) (I mean it's) nominated for teacher me hear you so much your community and your  
kids. And a: why is it so important to you to: to get back.

The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest when the guest gives agreement to the host's statement before. This condition happens because the host wants to cut the conversation for break time.

***Excerpt 6***

E:	We need to start you <b>Twitter</b>   account and a: so what we gonna do (.) is	306
M:	<b>let's doing</b>	
E:	= you (gonna) hold yes we can take a picture	307
M:	Arts cape	



*E: Alright ( )*

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In the example above shows that the guest interrupts the host. That conversation happens because the guest wants the host to show a picture about arts cape immediately. So, that is why the interruption done by the guest.

#### 4.1.2.2 Completing

In this research, the writer finds that this reason happens when the participants want to complete the words before. The participants can also attempt to keep her or his turn by using words. Such as; *such, and, but, however, and consequently* (Wardough, 1984, p. 151). As happen to the host that interrupts the guest by using reason of completing. Below is the example of completing:

*Excerpt 7*

E: Yeah ((laugh)) 139  
 L: Am:: I guess we are maybe I should I don't know | so, that's how it started **really** |  
 E: | yeah | and 140  
**everybody jumped on any mother said yes, I'll be in** |  
 L: | ( ) ((laugh)). She's pretty genius  
 and from there she saying things like I think I'm getting sick on deal like she thinks she's  
 got has (.) a: Sophia my daughter, she doesn't love it here. She's in negotiations right now  
 on TLC. She's considering continuing and she additional her. She has a whole list ( ).  
 She's nine. ((laugh)). A: am:: so, I hope that work out a:a:: | and he will be on the show.

The example above, the writer sees if the host interrupts the guest by using completing. It is signed by word “*and*”. That interruption happens because the host

knows the topic and catches it. So, the host tries to help and continue the guest's statement and add some points to complete that conversation.

*Excerpt 8*

E:	Wow!!!	142
L:	Yes	
E:	So	143
L:	it's crazy	
E:	En:and::and then your mom got (.) ((laugh)), your mom got	144

In the example above, the host actually wants to say something to the guest that is still related to the previous topic. But the guest interrupts the host by her words. So, the host stops the words and let the guest to continue the guest's explanation.

### 4.1.2.3 Disagreeing

In this study, the reason of disagreeing done by the guests is higher than the host. That case happens because the guest more disagreeing to the host's opinion. So, sometimes the guests cannot wait until the host finishes her words. Another case the host also does not satisfy with the guest's point. In this case, the writer gives an example of disagreeing uttered by the host to the guest.

*Excerpt 9*

E:	<i>That's too cute of a name for her. She's too sophisticated for that.</i>	36
P:	<i>Well</i>	
E:	<i>But Pretzel?</i>	37
P:	<i>We can work</i>	
E:	<i>alright!</i>	38
P:	<i>Okay, that can be would you rather <b>that be pretzel</b></i>	
E:	<i><b>no,no,no</b></i>	39

From example above, the host does not agree with the guest's opinion. That is why; the host gives a comment that shows disagreeing with guest's statement. That situation happens because the host asks to the guest about the rename of dog. The guest agrees with the host's statement. Then, the guest asks to the host, what the host agrees with pretzel and the host does not agree with that. Therefore, disagreeing happens between the host and the guest.

*Excerpt 10*

E: /So, and then that is, 29  
P: Well, he wanted something Canadian So Jim Carrey, I said  
E: Oh, I see! So, they request ( ) I: I have a:: my animals | **have you seen** | my animals yet?= 30  
P: Oh  
**no, I have never**  
**seen them.**

From the example above, we can see the interruption is made by the guest. From the conversation, the guest cuts the conversation by interrupting and using words, “*no, I’ve never seen*”. Actually, the host asks the guest to give her opinion, and the guest never known about that. Because of that, the guest says disagreeing statement to the host’s words.

#### 4.1.2.4 Seeking Clarification

In this study, the writer finds that seeking clarification happens between the host and the guests. The host makes a seeking clarification to the guest because she

wants to know deeper about what the guest says before. Thus, the host interrupts the guest. Below is one of the examples of seeking clarification:

*Excerpt 11*

P: So, someone just send me a picture of their dog and was like, “rename my dog” and I did and then I just got, like (.) ((hhh)) overwhelmed with pictures of dogs and hamsters and snacks and people ((laugh))

E: There is::a |:: 22

P: yes, **there’s hummus and snacks** | 23

E: **hummus and snacks**

P: Yeah

The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest. This conversation happens because the host wants to assert what the guest says. Initially, the guest completes the host statement. Then, the host clarifies what the guest says actually. So, the host makes repetition to the guest's word.

***Excerpt 12***

E:	<i>You thought, <b>there were better names</b></i>		19
P:	<i>something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or something=</i>	<i><b>they were better name's</b> and:: then I tweeted</i>	
E:	<i>=aha</i>	<i>aha</i>	20

In the example above is different from the example before. This case happens because this seeking clarification done by guest to the host. The guest repeats what the host says, means the guest wants to make it clear to what the host guesses.

#### 4.1.2.5 Showing Agreement

Showing agreement is not one of the reasons of interruptions which do not based on Wardaugh's theory. Showing agreement happens when the second speaker supports and agrees with the previous speaker's utterances. It means that the second speaker has the same idea with the previous speaker. The writer considers this reason does not disturb the first speaker because this interruption gives a positive response.

Below is one of the examples of showing agreement:

*Excerpt 13*

P: You know I knew I would be a happier person I knew that I was going to feel better and (.) I did not anticipate just how happy I would feel. And just every aspect of my life. Just an ease and: and a comfort. and:: it's: it's really been quite extradionary to:: to feel just shift it was (.) pretty much overnight to

E: | yeah=

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The example above shows that the host interrupts the guest. That conversation happens when the host gives agreement to the guest's words. The aim of the host interrupts the guest is to show her agreement to the guest. This situation happens when the guest explains about her expression or feeling. The host agrees by saying "yeah". It means that the host has same idea with the guest and agrees with the story. After the host interrupts, the guest continues the conversation because the guest has already given an agreement about the story.



clarification				
Showing agreement	3	1	4	23,5%
Total	9	8	17	100%

From the table above, the writer finds that completing is the common reason of overlaps which happens in the conversations. For overlap uttered by host consists of 3 reasons for showing agreement, 2 reasons for breaking up, 2 reasons for completing, and 2 reasons for seeking clarification. Meanwhile, for overlap uttered by the guests consists of 5 reasons for completing, 2 reasons for showing agreement, 1 reason for disagreeing, and 1 reason for seeking clarification. So, the writer concludes that the higher number of overlap is uttered by the guests than host

In addition, the writer finds that completing is the highest of all reasons. The writer discusses each reason of overlaps and gives the examples to make the explanations easy to understand.

### 4.4.1 Breaking up

Breaking up happens when the host wants to stop the previous topic and change the topic. In this research, breaking up happens just only twice. Meanwhile, the guest does not do the breaking up. That case because the guest avoid making a same voice, so it makes the voice unclearly and she appreciates to the host.

**Excerpt 15**

W: Ya ( )  
 E: Alright 261  
 W: [it was, it was the,,,] it was (the fun night, it was the fun night)=  
 E: [(how's that )] 262  
 W: ( ) you know ( ) happens to me you know (it's always) ( ) feeling good about myself ( )=  
 E: | Ehem 263

In the example above, the host overlaps the guest in order to break up the conversation. W is Wanda Skyes. She is a first guest in fourth episode and E is Ellen DeGeneres as a host. This conversation happens when the guest wants to say something and the host also wants to say, so the words appear at the same time. In conversation above, the host cuts the guest because she wants to ask something in other different topic. Therefore, overlap happens between them.

**4.4.2 Completing**

Completing happens in the conversation between host and the guests as well. In this conversation, overlapping happens because the host is not patient to the guest's word. So for saving time, the host cuts the guest to complete the sentences. Thus, overlap happens when the host wants to complete the information which is said by the guest.



**Excerpt 16**

*P:* *something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or something=*  
*E:* *=aha* 20  
*P:* *and then (.) [someone]*  
*E:* *[and that] dog's puddle?* 21  
*P:* *That's puddle*  
*E:* *Aha*

In the example above, completing happens in the conversation between host and guest. The host tries to give information about complete name of the dog. The host overlaps the guest's word by saying last name of the dog. The guest does not stop her words, she still continues by saying word “*someone*” of the last words. That case is aimed to continue the topic before, but the host cuts and it makes the overlap happens.

**Excerpt 17**

*E:* *God!....((applause))* 85  
*K:* *So,*  
*E:* *( ) saying so much [money]* 86  
*K:* *[money]((nods)), you're right!((laugh)). And how we tweet tweet on their new flavors, so, (.) we have scandal fans showing up box in box the Oreos so*  
*E:* *wow!*

The example above shows that completing in the conversation between the host and the guest. The host said “*much money*”, but before the host finishes his words,



#### 4.4.4 Seeking Clarification

In this show, the writer finds that the host overlaps the guest's word. This case happens because the host cuts the guest's word suddenly to seek clarification. This action happens when the host is not satisfied with the answer or statement of the guest. Thus, the host has to overlap the conversation to get correct understanding. Below is one of the examples of seeking clarification:

*Excerpt 19*

E: |ya. You don't wanna= 276

=You don't wanna ( | )

W: no, [no],[no ], no

E: [no],[and], and; their: their: good eaters. 277

W: Their really good eaters. A: ( ) ((laugh)) ( ) ((laugh)) ((applause)) that's all I do ( ) ((laugh)) ( ) ( | ) ( | ) (,,everybody has to be,, ) ((applause)) ( | )=

E: right right yeah, no. hm 278

W: =(,,mocking me) ((laugh)) ( ) ((laugh)) ( ) ((laugh)) ( | ) ( )

E: Ya 279

In example above, it can be seen that the guest tries to answer what the host asks is. But the answer makes the host doubtful to her answer. So that, the host repeats or seeks clarification by repeating the word “no” and it happens in same time as the guest.

**Excerpt 20**

E: Yeah 205  
 J: Wow  
 E: About something. Now, when you met her, did you (.) instantly know 206  
 she's the one [no ]  
 J: oh ya: [oh ya] ( | ) ( | ) no

The conversation above shows that the guest overlaps the host. This case happens only once in seeking clarification. This condition happens when the guest wants to clarify that she really does it. Thus, the guest overlaps the host by utters the word in same time as the host.

#### 4.4.5 Showing Agreement

Overlaps can be used to show an agreement to someone's idea or opinion. That reason indicates that the second speaker accepts the previous idea or opinion. Showing agreement does not show a side effect to the interlocutor. Even, he or she appreciates the words when he or she cuts because it shows his or her agreement. Below is one of the examples of showing agreement:

*Excerpt 21*

P: Hello

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 happy to 3  
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

P: Ehem

The example above shows that the host overlaps the guest. What the guest says is the answers of the question from the host before. Meanwhile, the host also says the

same words like the guest. Both of them say in one time because of that overlap happens. The word "yeah" means that the host agrees with the guest's opinion.

*Excerpt 22*

E: =( ) what they want to see you end. 320  
M: And one these will be in the movie ((playing things)) ((laugh)) ( )  
E: Alright. [I know] ( )= 321  
M: [wow ]  
E: =i think we have an ( ) so, just think about it early.  
( ) everyone be kind one another bye bye

The second example shows that the guest overlaps the host. The host says that the she agrees and knows what the guest talks before. And, the guest says “*wow*” means that she supports to the knowledge of the host. The host says “*I know*” and the guest says “*wow*”, both of them say of these words are together. Thus, overlap happens in this conversation.

## 4.2 Discussion

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 (Wardhaugh, 1985, p.150). It means that the conversation does not always runs smoothly, effortlessly, 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.

The participants in this talk show are host and the guests. Of course, to determine whether a speaker is violating another speaker's rights or not, we have to know a lot about both speakers and situation. For instance, what are the speakers saying? How long has each one been talking? And, most important, what is the content of second's comment; is it reinforcement, a contradiction, or a change in topic? In other words, what is the second speaker trying to do? (Tannen, 1991, p.190). Thus, the speakers have to know some ways to tell to another one in order to they do not appointed.

The next section discusses about the finding of the data analysis. After the writer analyzes the data of interruptions and overlaps, the writer finds that interruptions is higher than overlaps. Those are 219 (86,6%) interruptions and 34 (13,4%) overlaps. Then, the utterances of interruptions is more uttered by host than the guests. Those are 126 (57,5%) interruptions uttered by host and 93 (42,5%) interruptions uttered by guest. Meanwhile, the utterances of overlap is more uttered by guest than host. Those are 21 (61,7%) overlaps uttered by guest and 13 (38,2%) overlaps uttered by host. Next, the most frequent reason in interruption is showing agreement, which is uttered by the host. That is 74 (64,3%) utterances and there are 53 (62,3%) utterances for interruption done by guest, that is showing agreement also. Meanwhile, the most frequent reason in overlap is completing conversation, which is

In this subject, there are unexpected results by the writer. They are some reasons of the interruptions and overlaps and also the number of them. Those are not applied in this talk show. There are two reasons of interruptions and overlaps are not uttered; asking for help and correcting. Meanwhile, for the numbers of the reasons of interruptions and overlaps; there are 200 reasons for interruptions and 17 reasons for overlaps. The number of interruption and overlap is less than the total because there are uncertain utterances. The uncertain utterances make the writer gets confused to process the data into the reason. Therefore, the writer does not put them into kind of reasons. The writer expects two types and final count of interruptions and overlaps are appear and uttered by the host the guests in this talk show. But, in fact they are not found by the writer.

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Nevertheless, interruption and overlap are well known in studies of discourse analysis, there has been used to analyze phenomena in other conversation. Such as (Joanna Ryfa, 2005; Miroslav Cerney, 2010; Maliha Khadidja Meziane, 2013), these are obvious that the utter of interruptions and overlaps occur in the construction of masculine identity, doctor and patient and also mixed-sex conversations. As explained before, interruptions and overlaps in this study is different from previous study. That is interruptions and overlaps uttered by host and the guests in the Ellen talk show, *an American television talk show hosted by comedian/actress Ellen DeGeneres*.

[illegible]



completing. Showing agreement happens because they appreciate the interlocutor not to break or cut the words. But, this thing constantly includes into interruptions because the writer analyzes this data based on theory that used. Below is one of the examples of showing agreement that done by host to the guest:

P: *You know I knew I would be a happier person I knew that I was going to feel better and (.) I did not anticipate just how happy I would feel. And just every aspect of my life. Just an ease and: and a comfort. and:: it's: it's really been quite extradionary to:: to feel just shift it was (.) pretty much overnight to*

E: *yeah= 10*

The example above shows that host cut the guest's words when she does not finish her words yet. P is Ellen Pages as the guest (one of the guests in first episode) and E is Ellen DeGeneres as the host. This interruption happens when the guest tries to express her feeling to the host; how her feeling at the time and she feels that she is the only one happy woman in the world at present time. Then, the host interrupts the guest before she finishes her words. This shows that the host appreciates to what guest's say. Although, it is also included to the interruption because she or he cuts that word before she or he finishes her or his words.

For the next is the common reason in overlap, that is completing. This happens because host or the guest tries to complete or guess what the host or the guest mean are. Below is one of the examples of completing done by host to the guest:

P:	<i>they were better name's and:: then I tweeted something about, like, oh (.) I like to (.) rename my friend's dogs like a total Jerk or something=</i>	
E:	<i>=aha</i>	aha 20

P: *and then (.) [someone]*  
 E: *[and that] dog's puddle* | *That's puddle*  
 P:  
 E: *Aha*

The participants of this dialogue are Ellen Pages as the guest (P) and Ellen DeGeneres as the host also. This conversation happens when the guest explains about the rename of the dog and the host agrees with the guest's statement. Then, the guest tries to continue her words but the host also gives a comment in one time. Therefore, overlap between of them cannot be avoided.

In addition, the writer tries to add another outlook about this research. Sometimes, interruption is a violation in conversation, that is, not all conversations proceed easily and cooperatively. It is necessary to interrupt what someone is saying and be uncooperative (Wardough, 1985.p.150). Thus, people have to use interruptions and overlaps in the right function and polite way. On the other hand, like Hadits of Nabi Muhammad saw prohibits to cut someone's talk before he or she finishes her or his words, though, he or she is prominent figure in society. Nabi Muhammad saw recommended to talk when he or she finishes her or his words. It is a culture that Nabi Muhammad saw preached to us:

إِذَا قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ أَنْصِتُوا وَهُمْ يَتَكَلَّمُونَ ، فَقَدْ أَلْعَيْتَ عَلَى نَفْسِكَ

“Jika engkau mengatakan ‘diamlah!’ kepada orang- orang ketika mereka tengah berbicara, sungguh engkau mencela dirimu sendiri” (HR. Ahmad 2/318, dishahihkan Al Abani dalam Silsilah Ash Shahihah 1/328)

*"If you say 'stop talking' to people when they speak, you reproach yourself"*  
*[narrated by Ahmad, 2/318, classed as Saheeh Al albaani in Ash Shahihah 1/328]*

From the Hadits above, we can conclude that in a meeting, the speaker is allowed to give a comment or an opinion. But, the speaker has to know when and how he or she gives an opinion to the others. The speaker will be angry when he or she talks something and the other speaker cuts or without any permission interrupt her or his talk off hand. It means that well-spoken will be fine and make the other people happy to hear. In addition, it is very important for us as educated people to know when our turn to talk and how the way to talk each other in right condition.

After analyzing the data, the writer discusses about the result of this analysis. There are several number of interruptions and overlaps and also some reasons of them that uttered by host and the guests in this talk show. There are some another reasons do not appear in this talk show. This means, the participants in this talk show do not apply all of the some reasons of interruptions and overlaps.

All in all, this study has supplied to our understanding of how interruptions and overlaps are uttered by host and the guests in an American television talk show. These also have been shown that interruptions and overlaps happen in talk show. It can be seen from second speaker (host or the guests) cuts the previous speaker (host or the guests). In other side, interruption and overlaps can be seen in non-formal

situation as this talk show. Finally, this study has discovered point findings which are would be useful in investigate in other objects.

The last, it is recommended for further study to choose an object that is related to interruptions and overlaps wisely. The object has big challenge to the efficiency of the theory in doing an analysis. The object that used by the writer here is taken from a non-formal talk show. Of course, it is so difficult because the dialogue in that talk show is so quickly. So, it is hard for this study to determine interruption or overlap. It needs long times to analyze the data. Besides that, for the next writer has to comprehend about interruptions and overlaps deeply before she or he doing the study, because the theory is difficult enough to understand.