

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains several sections which include the details of topic selection based on linguistic issues that often occur in society and reasons for doing this research. Those sections are background of research followed by related previous studies to see the research position, statement of problem, research objective, research significance and definition of key terms to differentiate some definition in this research with other similar definitions.

#### **1.1 Background of Research**

As social beings who depend on other people, humans will never be separated from a conversation. Yuniarti (2014, p. 227) says that it is a social interaction between two or more participants namely a speaker and listener, both have a reciprocal relationship in exchanging information, topic and thought. So, it can be used as a medium to maintain relationships and fulfil needs. In a conversation, people need to keep their behaviour to create a smooth and cooperative conversation which gives benefits to the participants. One of them is concerning the ethics in speaking. However, there are many issues in a conversation relate to it such as misunderstanding towards the meaning of utterance until interruption which still happens very often namely overlapping talk. Schegloff (2000, p. 7) says that overlap is when more than one person talks at once in a conversation. It is an incomer's action to take a turn in the conversation which is done when the current speaker has not finished the utterance yet so they talk simultaneously. In a conversation, people must respect and be aware that every speaker has a turn to complete their utterances. So, overlap is categorized as a violation because of taking other's right and disrupting the conversation.

Overlap is found in both informal and formal conversation. First, in informal conversation such as gossip among teenagers. Actually in informal, overlap is a common phenomenon and not be a serious matter. Then, in formal conversation such as talk show, variety show, president debate and interview. For talk show and variety show because they contain entertainment so overlap is often needed and also

for president debate which is used to defend arguments. However, overlap in interview becomes a phenomenon that need to be more concerned. Interview is an activity between two or more people namely interviewer and interviewee which is usually done in the form of question-answer. Canavor & Meirowitz (in Wijayanti, 2020, p. 195) mention that there are four generic structures: first, the interview starts by determining whether the interviewee has been ready, greeting, and making opening. Next, asking various questions to collect information. Last is closing.

In interview, usually interviewers get their turns in question parts while the interviewees in answer parts. However, in certain situations, interviewer often does overlap when interviewees are speaking and vice versa. It is also supported when there are two or more than one interviewer and interviewee. So, the conversation cooperation is disrupted and it violates interview ethics including the purpose to get much information. In this research, after identifying several interviews, the researcher chooses interviews from one of well-known American Awards: *Golden Globes 2020* which are done by *The Hollywood Reporter* as the object that relevant and represent the overlap occurrence as a relevant social phenomenon which happens among New Yorkers and British.

An award has a function as an appreciation for artists who have wonderful talents. For making this special moment being known by many people, it needs a program such as an interview. From the interview, it can be got much motivating information. Therefore, it needs cooperation among participants. However, the researcher still finds many overlaps that can't be hold in the interviews of *Golden Globe Awards 2020* by *The Hollywood Reporter* where the interviewers even interviewees ignored the purposes of interview and do many overlaps while others give their utterances.

Fasold & Connor-Linton (2006, pp. 355–356) state that New Yorkers' or British who high-involvement in conversation, will not think overlap as an interruption or problematic but to show their interest and enthusiasm for the topic while they are who high-consideration will consider overlap as an interruption and choose to be silent when overlap occurred.

In real life, high-involvement and high-consideration's viewpoint doesn't only occur on New Yorkers' and British like who participate and watch this interview but also all people in the world. For example, Cutting (2002, p. 29) states that Latin Americans can tolerate to overlap while Japanese is not. In fact, based on this different viewpoint, these people haven't been aware yet which overlap is problematic and isn't. They are just understanding subjectively about overlap then causing pro and contra. Therefore, this is the problem that need to be aware.

Previously, the researcher has found that there are two types of overlap namely non-competitive which is an overlap where the incomer speaker doesn't intend to compete or take current speaker's right. Then, competitive which is an overlap that occurs when the incomer speaker fights for the turn at that moment while the current speaker has not finished yet their turn (Schegloff, 2000, pp. 4 & 12).

It also supported by Wardhaugh (1985, p. 151) who states that the occurrence of overlap itself is caused by several reasons like asking for help when it's getting urgent, breaking up which is usually categorized as competition to change topic, seeking clarification as an involvement, correcting the current speaker's statement, disagreeing and agreeing the current speaker's utterance, and completing that is used to help current speaker. This actually relates to the problem because through those types, it can be known how the conversation is structured and it's also relevant with the reasons because the reasons will support in deciding whether the constructed overlap makes the conversation to be problematic or unproblematic. For example, although competitive overlap is used to compete the turn but it can't always be said as problematic if its occurrence is supported by reasonable reasons.

According to Wardhaugh (1985, p. 155), overlap is prohibited in a conversation because sometimes it becomes an impolite behavior so it doesn't mean always negative, it also can be used for needed situations. However, in daily life people still don't know this information. Some of them still use it in unneeded situations and some others don't use it because they are afraid for being impolite and causing a problem. So, it creates research gap through overlap types and

reasons' analysis to make people more understand when to avoid overlap and how to use it correctly which beneficial for each speaker.

Then, because of those main theories and supported by the international scope object that applied in this research, it will help many people to take examples and differentiate between problematic and unproblematic overlap. Hence, based on those statements, it becomes interesting reasons for the researcher to analyze the occurrence of overlaps in *Golden Globe Awards Interviews 2020* with the focus on its types and reasons.

Moreover, there are three previous researches related to the topic that has been learned by the researcher: first is a research thesis with the title "Conversational Overlap and Interruption in *The Second Presidential Debate: Hillary Clinton VS Donald Trump*" (2018) which is written by Syifaa Alawiyah Zulfah, a student of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The focus of this research are to categorize the kinds of overlap and interruption then to analyze the reasons why the overlap and interruption are done in *The Second Presidential Debate: Hillary Clinton VS Donald Trump*. According to the analysis, the occurrence of intrusive interruption is more than the overlap. The reasons of why both speakers did that are to change the topic and show their disagreement. Then, for cooperative interruption, it is used to support opinions and show agreement towards the related topics. Based on the research, both speakers in their debate conversation mostly use competitive overlap. Moreover, in the results, there are described some reasons of why both candidate speakers even the hosts did overlap (24) and interruption (38) such as breaking up, disagreeing, seeking clarification. completing, correcting, and showing agreement. Then, breaking up is the dominant reason for overlap and interruption.

The second is a research thesis with the title "An Analysis of Pauses, Overlaps and Backchannels in *The Reasonable Doubt* Movie by Peter Howitt" (2017) which is written by Khapsoh, a student of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This research focused on types and reasons analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels. According to the results, from 20 data there are 8 pauses which consist of filled and unfilled pause. Then, 6 overlaps that contains turn-

terminal, turn-initial and mid-turn. Next, there are 8 backchannels namely vocal and non-vocal backchannels. For the second focus, pauses occurred because the speaker needed to take a breath before continuing their words, felt hesitate, doubtful, afraid and insecure in responding. Next, the overlaps occurred because the listener is so enthusiastic. Last, backchannels occurred because it showed how the listener take a pay attention and give an agreement to the speaker.

The third is a research thesis with the title “A Conversation Analysis of Turn-taking Strategies Used in *Marriage Story* Movie” (2020) written by Dian Fahlenafitri, a student of State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This research has a focus on the conversation analysis of turn taking strategies’ kind and function. The results of this research described there are turn-taking strategies used in 126 data. There are nine kind of strategies: 6 turns of address term, 47 turns of adjacency pairs, one turn of post completer, 34 turns of utterance in-completer, 20 turns of incompleter marker, 8 turns of possible pre-closing, 2 turns of overlap, 7 turns of repair technique, and one turn of tag question. Then, there are turn-taking strategies function used for the nine of those kinds, first, address term is used to take the hold and to relinquish the turn; then, the adjacency pairs are used only to take and relinquish the turn, next, post completer is same like before, the utterance in-completer here is used to hold the turn, the incompleter marker is same, the possible pre-closing is used not to hold but take the turn, the overlap is same, the repair technique is used same as utterance in-completer and tag question is used same too.

There are several differences between this research and those previous researches which show this research’s position. This research will only focus on overlap’s types and reasons as turn taking violation without any connection with interruption’s analysis like the first previous research. The object of this research is in international scope because this phenomenal award which invites famous Hollywood artists is interviewed by well-known interview program so it can be watched by people in many countries. Next, this research is discussing the types of overlap based on Schegloff’s theory namely non-competitive and competitive overlap meanwhile the second previous research is based on Sidnell and Stiver’s

theory which consists three types of overlap namely turn-terminal, turn-initial and mid-turn. Then, in this research, backchannel is discussed as a part of overlap's types and pause as a part of overlap's reasons, not discussed separately like the second previous research. Last, both topics of this research are parts of turn taking strategies and this research try to make specific analysis on overlap as one of turn taking strategies which categorized as a violation. It is different from third previous research which actually discuss all types of turn taking strategies which is too general to be raised as a problem. Meanwhile, in this research there is a problem based the related topic. This research also analyzes with addition theories. Therefore, it can be seen, there are no one discuss overlap specifically yet which relate to current social phenomena that need to be solved and aware. Hence, researcher chooses to analyze overlap types and reasons with interview as the different object where there is an overlap issue which still happens and involves several participants. This topic becomes important and unique to be researched which creates its own novelty that will give a development for previous researches and pragmatics field in the term of utterances analysis. The analysis of overlap types and reasons will show the examples of problematic overlap which violates the ethic and unproblematic which needed in certain situation.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Based on the background, it can be known that there are general problems which still appear in many interview conversations namely problematic and unproblematic overlap because there are no studies focus on this problem yet. It makes the research important and causes the researcher wants to know more what the problematic and unproblematic overlap is. It indirectly means overlap can't always be considered as negative or vice versa. So, the research is expected to give solution for understanding and differentiating both of them to use overlap correctly. According to the statement of problem, it will be formulated and focused into two research questions which relate each other to be answered, such as below:

1. What types of overlap are constructed in the conversation of *Golden Globe Awards Interviews 2020*?

2. Why do the overlaps occur in the conversation of *Golden Globe Awards Interviews 2020*?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

This research has purposes to make people know where the problematic and unproblematic overlap by understanding overlap types and reasons. So, they can decide to use overlap based on situation correctly without causing any disadvantage during the conversation especially in interview. Based on the research questions, those purposes are formulated as below:

1. To categorize what types of overlap are constructed which indirectly show how it affects the conversation in *Golden Globe Awards Interviews 2020* between the speakers.
2. To analyze what are the reasons of overlap that support the overlap types occurrence in the conversation of *Golden Globe Awards Interviews 2020*.

### **1.4 Research Significance**

This research is expected to give several benefits for people in social life namely after reading and understanding about pragmatics and overlap types and reasons itself, they can identify and differentiate problematic and unproblematic overlap. So, this research can help them in using and applying overlap rightly in daily life conversation including interview activities for a better and smooth conversation. Furthermore, when they know more about overlap, they can prevent and solve any errors possibility that can be happened because of overlap which might be a problem for the conversation and participants. Then, every participant can build good ethic in giving a turn for each speaker to speak completely.

This research will also create new knowledge for linguistics major including people who are learning in linguistics about pragmatics that sharpens their insight in analyzing overlap types and reasons that have not been explained specifically yet in previous researches. Next, it can be a reference which is useful for other researchers to create new version of pragmatics research that more advanced. It can also show them how the relation of pragmatics to daily life that indirectly improve the development of all theories in pragmatics field especially overlap.

### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

This section contains a brief explanation of important words that often appear in this research which are relevant to the topic discussed. It aims to avoid misinterpreting these words with similar words outside the field that becomes the focus of this research. Below is the explanation:

**Pragmatics** is one of linguistics branches that defined as a study towards speaker utterances which actually have meaning more than what it is uttered based on social context because this study usually analyzes societies daily life conversation. Then, for getting the meaning, the utterances need to be interpreted by hearers (Yule, 1996, p. 3).

**Turn taking** is when each speaker starts to talk then holds their words until finishing what they stated. In doing interaction, actually it needs a cooperation where there is only one speaker to talk at that time. After the speaker finished the utterances then another speaker can talk (Cutting, 2002, p. 29).

**Overlap** is one of turn taking violations when there are two or more speakers try to make their turns at the same time. Usually overlap is caused by gaps that given by the current speaker that trigger incomer speaker makes their turn but the overlap also can be happened when there is no gap because the incomer can't wait. Overlap can be problematic when it stopped and interrupted others' words but it can be unproblematic when it doesn't interrupt much others' turn (Schegloff, 2000, pp. 2–7).

**Interview** is a conversation activity between people who called as interviewers and interviewees. Usually an interview consists of two pairs namely question and answer where an interviewer has a job to give questions in seeking information from interviewees' answers. An interviewer also has a job to open and close the activity. Interview is different with talk show that not only aims to seek information and but also entertain the audiences (Norricks, 2010, p. 541).