

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five subchapters, namely background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those subchapters are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

Based on the collaborative research of Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) stated that conversation analysis is an approach of social interaction. It means that listener has to pay attention to the speaker during they make conversation.

Conversational analysis discovers and describes the understanding norms that make conversation orderly. The important aspect of ordering interaction is how to do opportunities distribution to participants. It means that the participants have to determine whether she/he takes the turn as a speaker or listener to take a turn in conversation.

That important aspect of ordering interaction helps participant to make a conversation runs smoothly until the end. There are numbers of ways which we can sign that we have come to the end of turn. It may use falling intonation then using pausing. It can use the unit to the end conversation by signals such as ‘ummm’ or ‘anyway’. The end turn may also signal through eye contact, body position, movement, and voice pitch.

In reality of social interaction, people who make conversation do not obey the ordering interaction. It means that there are participants who take the turn another speaker's turn. It shows that to make a nice conversation.

Based on that reality, Wardaugh (in Hartono and Gunawan, 2012) divided conversation into regular turn-taking and irregular turn-taking. Regular turn-taking means the participants of conversation understand how to make a nice conversation by taking opportunities of ordering interaction in appropriate turn. In opposite, irregular turn-taking means the participants do not obey the ordering interaction for taking opportunities to turns. They force to take the turn from the previous speaker, before the previous speaker finishes his/her statement.

Coates (in Hartono and Gunawan, 2012) stated that irregular turn-taking divided into two types, "overlaps" and "interruption". Those are generally phenomena which occur in spontaneous conversation, such as interview, debate, and group discussion.

Tannen (1991) said that overlaps are acts of interruptions whereby two voices are listened at the same time. It means that the second speaker overlaps the previous speaker before the first speaker finishes his/her statement; there are more than one voices produce at the same time by two or more speakers. Overlaps can be included in act of interruptions. It means that the second speaker overlaps the previous speaker without giving any pauses. While, it is not include in acts of interruptions; if only there is a pause or space in the middle of turns.

The differences between overlaps and interruption are people do interruption can identify by he/she says something such as "I'm sorry" or

“interruption”. The interrupter also gives body movement symbol of interruption, like raising his/her hand. While, overlaps occur directly without body movements.

The writer is interested in analyzing Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016. Debate in American society aims to show a democratic system, as a result it is something general when the candidates of president debate their argument and opinion about their planning for America’s future. However overlaps are violating in spontaneous conversation, but in debate it is not something impolite.

Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016 presents president candidates from Republic and Democrat parties; Donald Trump is the representative from Republic and Hillary Clinton from Democratic. The duration will hold around 90 minutes with a moderator. Theme for the debating is controversial and latest issues, such as economics, jobs, American manufactures and industries, and immigrations. This debate will affect the quantity of election point for the candidates, also broadcasts in television, radio, and live steaming on youtube channel.

The writer has two reasons to choose Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016 as source of data. The first is this debate has many overlaps, as a result the writer is able to find and classify the overlaps as her data. The second is this debate set as the most watches debate in America history, with 84 million viewers. It means that this debate gets many people attention.

This data bellow is an example of overlap in “Presidential First Debates of U.S.A 2016 (Hillary Clinton & Donald J. Trump)”.

CLINTON: In fact, Donald was one of the people who rooted for the housing crisis. He said, back in 2006, "Gee, I hope it does

collapse, because then I can go in and buy some and make some money." $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Well, it did collapse.} \\ \text{That is called business, by the way.} \end{array} \right)$

TRUMP:

The example presents an overlap which is produced by second speaker. When Hillary argues her idea and opinion, she gives her argument and explain briefly; she quotes Trump's statement at the last time and already finished with her argument. However Trump overlaps her argument. This overlap include in the competitive overlap type; it make out to attract public attention.

There are three previous researchers who conducted study using overlaps theory; *Classification of Cooperative and Competitive Overlaps in Speech Using Cues from the Context, Overlapper, and Overlappee* by Khiet P. Truong 2013, *A Study of Turn-Taking Irregularities Conducted By Male and Female Guests On "The Ellen Degeneres Show"* by Alfarisi, S-2014, *The Many Faces of Overlap Non-competitive Overlap in A Conversation Between Finish and British Speaker of English* by Stolt, M-2008, and *Interruption and Overlaps Occurring in An Indonesia Television Talk Show Indonesia Lawyers Club-TV ONE* by Hartono, Y. and Gunawan, S-2012. Those previous studies concern with different overlaps problem and source of data, but use the similar theory of overlaps types. The writer of this study is interested in analyzing overlaps in the different focus. She analyzes types of overlaps and reasons of overlaps in Presidential Fist Debate of U.S.A. 2016.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What are the types of overlaps that occur in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A. 2016 ?
2. What are the reasons of overlaps that occur in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016 ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To explain out the types of overlaps that occur in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016.
2. To explain out the reasons of overlaps that occur in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significances of the study are to give contribution both theoretically and practically in conversation analysis especially in overlaps. Theoretically, this study will give understanding for readers about types of overlaps and reasons of overlaps that applied in conversation. The findings of the study are expected to be the one of references for next researchers.

Practically, this study is much useful and helpful as guidance for the readers. It is useful for people who interested in writing and public speaking, especially for freshmen, speakers, or even comics since they pay attention in comprehending the overlaps and applying the theory in speaking and writing for transcribing.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is on conversation analysis. This research only focuses on overlaps study. The overlaps occur in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016 which is divided into some types and reasons. The limitation of the study is overlaps in Presidential First Debate of U.S.A 2016 that are produced by the candidates; Hillary Clinton and Donald J. Trump.