

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of sub-chapters, namely background of the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

People have conversation in every activity. It aims to communicate with others. Conversation has some rules, so that these activities run as they should. In the conversation, there are two components that contain the rules such as turn constructional component and turn allocational component. In turn constructional component, transfer of speakership is coordinated by reference to such transition-relevance place which any unit type in stance will reach while in turn allocational there are two rules such as next turn is allocated by current speaker selecting next speaker and selecting by self-selection (Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson, 1978, p. 12). It means people have their own time to turn in a conversation. People use turn-taking strategies in conversation even though they are never taught directly. Dialogue in daily activities with other people need to know when it is their turn to speak and know how to place their turn to speak. According to Sørensen Fereczkowski, MacDonald (2021, p. 11) in conversation, next speaker must instantaneously process the signal of conversation to understand utterance, plan response, and predict the end of utterance. The statement is supported by the opinion that the next speaker should be able to determine the ending of utterance from the current speaker so the next speaker can preparation and start the utterance at the right time (Corps, Crossley, Gambi, Pickering, 2018, p. 79). They also argue that the next speaker use content prediction for example lexico-semantic to know the upcoming words to determine the end of the current speaker's utterance (Corps, Crossley, Gambi, Pickering, 2018, p. 79). So, the speaker can predict when they start to began the utterance.

Conversation has orderliness so that speakers have time to take turns to speak. According to Yule (2010, p. 145) in conversation, only one person speaks at a time and there tends to be an avoidance of silence between speaking turns. People who are in a discussion or talk have their own time to deliver their opinions. Rules

in turn-taking are options for speakers and if speakers follow them then the conversation will be organized but if they do not follow so overlap will occur. In turn taking, the cues that can help speakers are verbal cues that contain linguistic feature, prosody which contain intonation, loudness, speaking rate and timber, breathing that can help the next speaker detected the turn, gaze, and gesture (Skantze, 2021, p. 7-11). So, overlapping can be avoided by paying attention to the details of the other person who is speaking.

There is a collision in the turn to speak on the speakers which causes overlap. As Jefferson (1973) stated in *Conversation Analysis*, overlapping conversation is a situation where there is a lack of indication between speakers in changing speech (Lerner, 2004, p. 54). This situation can make overlapping talk because they have the same intent. Rules in turn-taking can be a reference in communicating but in reality, people will experience overlap when talking with different goals.

Some of the turn-taking strategies used by people in communication are sometimes described by participants as rudeness and shyness (Yule, 2010, p. 146). He also wrote in his book that someone who is involved in a conversation should wait his or her turn to speak until the speaker finishes his or her sentence, while the first speaker gives a signal in the form of a completion point. This is so that the next speaker understands the turn in the conversation. In other words, if the signal given by the speaker does not work or the other speakers do not get the signal, it can also be the cause. The turn-taking strategy is divided into two, one of which is rudeness. The definition of rudeness is that another speaker starts talking even though the other speaker has not finished his or her sentence. From this understanding, rudeness can be interpreted as overlaps.

The resulting overlaps when speaking are divided into two, as follows problematic and unproblematic overlapping talks (Liddicoat, 2007). Overlap is considered unproblematic if it only occurs in a small part and the participant is not disturbed in that regard. Problematic overlap occurs with long duration of overlap so that causes problem for participant. Overlapping talk is known as an interactional phenomenon in a conversation made by two or more speakers.

Overlapping generally occurs in conversations carried out by two or more speakers. This can be seen from the example below according to Yule (2010, p. 146):

X: well that's film really was ... [wasn't what he was good at]

Y: [when di]

Based on the example above, conversation have overlap because pauses by X as the first speaker. This situation makes a misunderstanding between first speaker and next speaker. Y thinks that X has finish his utterance.

Technological developments have led to discussion program called a podcast. Although, the podcast has a script that regulates the direction of the conversation but not infrequently in the conversation there is overlapping that appears naturally. Podcasting is basically an audio data stored on a server and hosting service (Sullivan, 2019). Moreover, the host and guests will talk about the topics in a relaxed manner by giving examples from their experiences and perspectives.

Audio-based entertainment media or commonly called podcasts have been around for a long time, but lately, it is in a great demand by the public because the discussion raised regarding issues that are currently circulating in a comfortable manner. Many creators make podcasts on YouTube with interesting themes, especially when Covid19 appears, causing all activities to be carried out at home. Long before that, there were studies that wrote predictions that audio media would be more widely used and in demand. Content that uses audio such as music shows a very high yield of 68%. It also affects podcast listeners, reaching 20% of listeners, causing many entertainment companies to focus on making podcasts with an increase of 58% in audio media (Newman, 2019, p. 35). Despite the fact this media is audio, many podcasts are uploaded on YouTube that show visuals or videos, one of which are DIVE Studios Podcast. DIVE Studios Podcast is a podcast created on many platforms such as YouTube, Spotify, apple podcast, and google podcast. The channel YouTube was formed on June 10, 2020. This means the podcast was created during the Covid19 pandemic. It has 620,000 subscribers with 388 videos on YouTube. This podcast discusses things related to K-pop industry, problems that occur in society, and theories that develop in society. There are nine segments made

in the podcast. Each segment has its own theme of discussion, and there are several segments that have different hosts. One of the nine segments, there is one segment entitled GET REAL. This segment is included in the segment that their subscribers are interested in.

This study focuses on segment of GET REAL entitled “Impossible Beauty Standards” with Ashley Choi, BM (KARD), Peniel (BTOB) as the object of research because the theme that bring up in this video is a problem that is beauty standart amplified by the public especially as a public figure. Conversation cannot be separated from overlap even though there are only two people. Overlapping occurs naturally when people speak for different reasons. That reason is what makes researcher interested in researching overlapping. The data are taken from podcasts because this media is a place to deliberate various topics that are socially discussed and illustrates the reality.

The researcher is interested in analyzing overlapping that occurs in DIVE Studios Podcast. In this overlapping study, DIVE Studios Podcast on YouTube with the segment GET REAL is the research material because this channel have a lot of viewers and the topic is related such as public view to judge someone is beautiful with their criteria based on hosts’ experience and perspective. Those reason make researcher choose overlapping conversation on that video.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, there are two research questions in this study as follow:

1. What are kinds of overlapping in DIVE Studios Podcast?
2. What are the reasons of overlapping in DIVE Studios Podcast?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, there are two objectives of the study in this study, the objectives as follows:

1. To describe the kinds of overlapping in DIVE Studios Podcast.
2. To explain the reasons of overlapping in DIVE Studios Podcast.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical contribution, especially in the field of Linguistics.

1. Theoretically, this study discusses about overlapping conversation in DIVE Studios Podcast which is expected to enrich the study of overlapping conversation for readers and the next researchers.
2. Practically, this study is expected for readers to understand about overlapping and can be use as a reference for future research.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focused on analyzing overlapping talk in the DIVE Studios Podcast based on discourse analysis approach, namely kinds of overlapping and the reasons for overlapping conversation using Jefferson (1984) and Liddicoat (2007). This research is also limited on examining the talk about beauty standards and only analyze the discussion section of the podcast.