

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are some discussions contained in this chapter, such as research background, statement problem, research objective, significant of the research and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background

Humans are social beings because humans are creatures who cannot live alone and always need help from others. Besides that, humans cannot be separated from their environment so that they always interact with other people where they will work together, help each other, support each other, promote and develop for the common good. So that's why humans are called social beings, namely creatures who always socialize or interact. To do the socialization or interaction should be a medium. Humans doing body gestures to create an interaction, such as waving as a sign of meeting or separation, pointing the index finger as a number one sign or showing direction, shaking his head as a sign (*no*) and nodding his head as a sign (*yes*). Not only that, in the emotions of the face can also be a medium of interaction as well as anger, happiness, and so on. In addition to body gestures there is also a media that is easily understood also without us moving our bodies namely language. Language becomes a medium that is very often used by humans because human language can interact without seeing eyes and without seeing form.

Therefore, human beings need language to communicate, because language is a medium to express his/herself and the language helps to convey expression. Williams (1993) argues that “The relationship between individuals in society and language is the dimension of expression”. Human use language as a conversation medium to each other.

Conversation is a form of communication. Even, not only the language is required in conversation rule but also in the scientific study of language or called Linguistics there is a study of conversation that there are a lot of studies about conversation events. The study of conversation is in the pragmatics discourse. Understanding of language refers to the fact that to understand an expression or utterance of language knowledge is also needed beyond the meaning of the word and its grammatical relationship, namely its relation to the context of its use.

Therefore, the conversation is included in the study of pragmatics because to understand someone's speech there needs to be meaning that we can and we can understand and after that, there was a conversation that was truly understandable between speaker and listener. The one of pragmatics study that work in a conversation is called conversation structure.

The one of conversation structures is overlap. Overlap in conversation is a period of the same time in which conversation that happens together. Yule (1996, p. 72) argues that “transition between both speakers and they trying to speak at the same time (turn-taking) it is called overlap”. Usually, the overlap has become to the conversation that high-level-conversation like in debate situation. If some people have the own opinions each other that felt her/his opinion that most true from the other people and the situation being competitive to get turn talk so that they will enter the debate zone. The conversation situation of the debate zone in the overlap is called competitive overlaps.

According to Stolt (2008, p. 7) Competitive overlaps happened when the previous speaker unfinished turn to talk but another speaker takes the talking part prematurely. If there is a speaker gives his or her opinion and the listener did not agree or understand with his or her opinion then there was a competition in conversation. Competitive overlap is often used when in conference events like there are two speakers who discuss social issues in their country, whether in terms of trade and development in a country. One speaker expressed his opinion on the social aspect he described in such a way and tried to persuade his interlocutor to one thought. According to his views and the other speakers did not agree with the previous speaker's statement and started his argument. Each scramble for an

argument and tries to declare that their argument is the most correct. Of course, this makes the situation heated up. This is often creating disputes between the two speakers and frequent physical contact so that there is hostility between them. This often happens also to married couples or the relationship partners, when both of them argue and feel that each has the right to have their opinions heard and agreed upon by their partners and their partners also do the same, there is a debate that often occurs in divorce or breakup of a relationship.

This certainly does not often lead to divorce, there are also those who solve it with one of the people who succumb and obey the will of their opponents. Therefore, the right way to end a dispute in a debate is that one person must succumb to someone else's argument and approve it. This may not happen often because the person actually has a great selfishness and feels that he is the most righteous among others. Not just an argument, competitive overlap also often occurs when two or more people wrangling over an item or person. For example, there are lots of cases that grab items that they think are valuable and don't want them to be obtained by someone else or in terms of someone they think is special, lots of cases where two or more people are wrangling for custody or fighting over partner, they will do some of the ways that they get it. They don't get it; they have to have arguments or evidence to get and win their right to get it. These things described above certainly arise a lot of competitive overlap that occurs in debates or wrangling over something. However, there is also an overlap in works that do not try to take turns in conversation it is called non-competitive overlaps.

Non-competitive overlaps not aimed to take talking part before it finishes even though it is often in the middle of turn-constructural units (Stolt, 2008, p. 17). Non-competitive overlap is often used when the speaker conveys the opinion and the listener understands with the meaning that the speaker delivers and then the listener responds by saying *uhm*, *yeah*, and *alright* as respond that listener understands. Non-competitive overlap is also often used in the case of conversation of normal social interactions, where there is nothing to contend with. If in the explanation and examples of competitive overlap often the struggle for opinions or an object is non-competitive here is the opposite where there is nothing to contend

with. For example, there are two or more people who give information to each other when one person provides information, then another person will understand it when there is a statement that is unclear then someone else will ask and when someone else disagrees then that person will interrupt with a sign without having to argue. Of course, this looks very peaceful and has a positive end but returns to the previous point where in fact humans have big selfishness.

However, for connection with the discussion of non-competitive overlap, the researcher also found that there is a connection between the response of listeners in non-competitive overlap with adjacency pair. An adjacency pair is one of the types of study in the conversation structure. An adjacency pair is the limit between the speaker and listener who is organizing a conversation. According to Levinson (1983, p. 303) Adjacency pair is the local management organization in conversation.

Adjacency pair has a role as a complement in examining non-competitive overlap. Because in every type of non-competitive overlap like “*huh*”, “*yeah*”, and “*ok*” used when there is a different meaning because it refers to the context of the conversation. For example, in the word “*huh*” it would be two or more meaning refers to the context, maybe “*huh*” in the last talk is farewell or maybe question. Therefore, in this study adjacency pair will be complementary in analyzing non-competitive overlap so that hopefully the results of his research are becoming evident. For example, when people say “*see you next time*” and the other people say “*see you too*”, it is like the people say farewell and the other people say farewell too. But what if the people say “*see you next time*” and the other people say “*yeah*” at the same time? of course here is the non-competitive overlap because of the word “*yeah*” at the same time the person who said “*see you next time*”. Then in the “*yeah*” adjacency pair here is the same as saying “*see you too*”. Certainly not as simple as that, maybe also the word “*yeah*” there is a high degree of intimacy and implies a lack of clarity on the previous speaker. Then “*yeah*” there is a question to signal that the previous speaker said clearly. Then in the adjacency pair, the words “*see you next time*” and “*yeah*” which is become farewell and farewell types. Of course,

it is so difficult to understand it, then it must be the comprehension of the context in the object.

From all described above, the researcher is interested in analyzing and developing about non-competitive overlaps. The researcher finds that according to Stolt (2008, p. 9) non-competitive overlaps have been given only little attention in earlier studies compared to competitive overlaps. Based on experience, we always see that the overlap happens when two speakers compete the argument in conversation, but now there is an overlap in which the speakers do not involve to compete the argument. Not only that, the researcher found there is a relationship between non-competitive overlap and adjacency pair.

Therefore, it is the reason why the researcher chooses non-competitive as the subject to analyze for giving more attention. The researcher uses the conversation analysis through overlap to analyzing the problem in this research. The researcher is interested in recognizing the objects of some interview videos in the television program *The Tonight Show starring Jimmy Fallon* in *National Broadcasting Company (NBC)*. This object is the television program that raising to a lot of content that brings all about overlap concepts that the researcher needs to analyze.

The previous studies about conversation analysis that researcher first read was from Wulandari (2017) entitled the " A Conversation Analysis of Verbal Backchannel Response in Radio Program Valentine in *The Morning Interview with Michael Buble*". This research aims to identify the types of verbal backchannel and describing the verbal backchannel in the radio program. The result in this research are all types of backchannel that occur are represented by the Sean and Michael Bubl , i.e. repetition, short question and answer, short verbalization, lexical item, phrase, and sentence. There are six types of verbal backchannel response, short verbalization is the main type of verbal backchannel response performed in the radio program Valentine in the Morning interview with Michael Bubl , while phrase becomes the least type of verbal backchannel response performed. The one was from Pipek (2007) who analyzed "On Backchannels in English Conversation". This research aims to investigate and show the backchannels that represent an

integral part of the English language through backchannel various vocal and non-vocal. The result in this research is there are backchannel which are represented in the internal part of the English language, this research also found the backchannels are various vocal and non-vocal indications of the listener's attention and perform several discourse functions. There are six aspects have been taken into account during the examination, namely the backchannel category membership, the gender of the speaker, the complexity of backchannels, the discourse function of backchannels, the intonation pattern used in backchannelling, and the tendency of backchannels to overlap with the current speaker's turn that occurs in the English language. And the last one was done by Pamungkas (2012) who analyzed "Conversation Analysis of *The Interview between Oprah Winfrey and The Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg*". This research aims at finding the adjacency pairs, the topics, the preference organizations, and the turn-taking conversation. The result in this research is there are 8 adjacency pairs that consisted of a pair of question-answer, pairs of assessment – agreement, opinions provide – comment, and 3 opinions provide – clarification in this research. Besides the adjacency pairs, there are 8 preference organizations in the data which are Question - Answer 1 pair, Assessment - Agreement 2, Opinion Provide – Comment 2, Opinion Provide – Clarification 3 pairs.

The differences among the previous researches above from this research are the different objects and problems of analysis. this research uses the overlap to analyze the object. The researcher analyzes types of non-competitive overlap on talk show television program and then the researcher can find the adjacency pair in the object as the complement of non-competitive overlaps.

The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon is the television program in the *National Broadcasting Company* (NBC) of the United States television company that is present talk show with some public figures as the guest stars. Many famous people in the world have been interviewed by this television program, not only the artist but also from leaders of state officials, community leaders, the people who have more ability in their field and many famous people who influence the world.

In this research, the researcher chooses this object to be analyzed for some reason. The first one is there are many overlap concepts in requesting in *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* that cannot be found out in other talk shows in other television programs. The second one is *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* brings many event sessions that cannot be found in other talk shows such as interview sessions with game and challenge event sessions. This reason can help this research because there is one type of non-competitive overlap that usually can be found only in-game and challenging sessions in this object.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Because there is the type of overlap that usually leads to endless arguments compete in the speech but there is also the type of overlap that does not collide into an argument that is non-competitive overlap and is related to the type of adjacency pair. However, the researcher makes some questions in resolving this research problem. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What types of non-competitive overlaps are there in conversation of *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*?
2. What adjacency pair types of non-competitive overlaps are there in conversation of *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*?

1.3. Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, the researcher focuses on types of conversation in *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*. The research is aimed at:

1. To analyze the types of non-competitive overlaps in Conversation of *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*.
2. To analyze adjacency pair types of non-competitive overlaps in conversation of *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*.

1.4. Research Significance

There are two research significances such as theoretically and practically. Here below are the explanation.

1. Theoretically

As theoretically, the researcher aims to invite the students to review and to understand the theory about overlap. Especially in non-competitive overlaps work is very little newness. Hopefully, this research can increase with the other things that the same topic about non-competitive overlaps.

2. Practically

The results of the research are expected to be useful and give some ideas for readers to try to develop this research further and to analyze similar things.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

There are eight terms in the definition of key terms which are language, conversation, pragmatics, conversation and preference structure, overlap, competitive overlaps, non-competitive overlaps, and the last is adjacency pairs. Here below are the definitions.

Language is the medium of human communication or the method of human communication. Human used language to written or spoken. The language works to use of words in a structured and conventional way.

Conversation is a kind of interaction between two or more people, there are listeners and speakers in conversation which gives more information and ideas to each other.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning.

Conversation Structure is a part of pragmatic discourses which is analyzing the meaning and the structure in conversation.

Overlap is a type of conversation structure that is two people who are talking at the same time.

Competitive Overlap is one of the types overlap in conversation structure. Competitive overlaps occur when the previous speaker unfinished turn to talk but another speaker takes the talking part prematurely.

Non-competitive Overlap is one of the types overlap in conversation structure. Non-competitive overlaps occur when the speaker conveys the opinion and the listener understood with the meaning that the speaker delivered and then the listener responding with saying uhm, yeah, and alright as responding that listener understood.

Adjacency Pairs is the limit between the speaker and listener who is organizing a conversation.