

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background of The Study

In everyday conversations, there seems to be an unwritten rule that one person is to talk at a time and that the others should wait until the first speaker has finished his/her turn. The purpose of this rule is obvious: to prevent two or even multiple interlocutors from talking at the same time, which might turn into a conversational chaos.

Avoiding an overlapping talk appears to be, therefore, very important in conversations – even to the extent that waiting for one's turn when talking is one of the first things that small children are taught at home. Overlapping appears when the next speaker interrupts the first speaker's turn, anticipation before speaker is finished. The first speaker is still able to finish his/her turn with the overlapping (Coates, 2004).

The terms of overlapping or overlapping talk / speech are used interchangeably to refer to the turn taking place at the same time by two or more speakers. When any Speaker 1 is talking and suddenly Speaker 2 interrupts the words of speaker 1, it is an overlap. Often people are not aware of the overlap. People who do overlap are not aware of taking turn-taking from other speakers. Therefore, the overlap analysis is related to turn-taking analysis as well.

This present study falls within the field of casual conversation analysis which investigates turn-taking and overlap in the conversation. Furthermore, in this study the writer focuses on overlap which is considered to be of two various casual conversation

analysis: either formal or informal situation and informal or formal language that the speakers used.

By examining the casual conversations among female students in the Faculty of Language and art batch 2012, the writer wants to know how overlapping occurs in daily lives. The writer is also aware of all kinds of overlapping in everyday conversations that the participants do, there is a lot of overlappings that happen, and the author would see how the responses of the participants of this research are like. The writer also wants to know the type of overlapping that is used when the participants have conversations because overlapping may perform certain functions depending on the situation (look at page 10) in communication.

1.2 Field of The Study

The field of this study is Linguistics within the domain of Discourse Analysis. More specifically, this study focuses on overlapping as a feature of turn-taking that is based on Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson's study (1974).

1.3 Scope of The Study

In this study, the writer analyzes overlap as a feature of turn-taking.

1.4 Problem Formulation

The research questions are:

1. How female students of Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012 overlap in conversations?
2. What types of overlapping do female students of Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012 perform in conversations?

1.5 Objectives Of The Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out how female students of Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012 overlap in conversations.
2. To identify what types of overlapping female students of Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012 perform in conversations.

1.6 Significance of The Study

The writer wants that this study will give value in a way that:

1. The result of this study will provide readers knowledge on overlapping in conversation between female students in Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012.
2. This study would be of important help for people who do research on overlapping.
3. The study would provide knowledge about the difference of overlapping among female student of Faculty of Language and Arts batch 2012 in their conversations.

1.7 Definition of Terms

1. Turn-taking

Speaker change is a normative process which must be achieved by participants in the conversation. That is to say turn-taking behavior is socially constructed behavior, not the result of an inevitable process (Liddicoat, 2007). Turn-taking is taking a role or acting part done by someone; meaning that when someone or the first person is getting control of a part, the interlocutor will have his/her own part after the first person has finished his/her part (Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson, 1974).

2. Overlapping

When the next speaker interrupts the first speaker's turn, the first speaker can still manage to finish the turn with the anticipation, often referred to as overlapping (Coates, 2004).

3. Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is a research method that takes conversations in real-life settings as the object of study and a window on to the roles, social relationships, and power relations of participants (Marshall, 1998)

