

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two sections, which are conclusions and suggestions. In Conclusions, it concludes all of the findings related to the research questions. In Suggestions, it provides some suggestions from the researcher for the next researchers who are interested in analyzing conversation analysis, especially turn-taking in conversation.

5.1. Conclusions

After analyzing and discussing the data, the researcher found the turn-taking strategies proposed by Sacks et al. (1974); current speaker selects the next speaker (CS2TNS), self – selection (SS) and current speaker continuous (CSC) and turn-taking irregularities by Zimmerman and West (1975); interruption and overlap were used in the participants' conversation.

Based on the findings, the highest frequency of the types of turn-taking strategies is self – selection, which occurs 64 times (69%). This strategy is used when one participant in the conversation selects him/herself to be the next speaker to support or answer the previous speaker's statement without being selected by the previous speaker. Even though the "Jojo Wright, Tonight" radio talk show is in a formal setting and is an organized program, the host and its radio program itself usually always let their guests answer or respond to the host without being selected by the host himself. This situation really gives an effect towards the use of the types of turn-taking strategies in the conversation.

For turn-taking irregularities, overlap dominates more than interruption in the conversation. There are 27 times (71%) total of occurrences. It appeared when two or more participants in the conversation speak almost at the same time (ex: at the end of CS's utterance or before CS's TRP). Overlap is divided into three types; transitional, recognitional and progressional (Jefferson, 1983). Transitional took

the first place as the type that was used most by the participants in the conversation, it was used 12 times (45%). Participants who used this type of overlap tended to speak at the previous speaker's TRP and they used it with the intention to support or respond to the previous speaker's statement.

Interruption is the least irregularity that participants used in the conversation, it only appeared 11 times (29%). This irregularity happened when the next speaker started to talk at the same time or before the current speaker finished his/her speech. Murata (1994, as cited in Li (2001) divide interruption into two, which are cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. Cooperative interruption became the most used type of interruption by the participants in "Jojo Wright, Tonight", and it occurred 7 times (64%). Participants who used cooperative interruption mostly had an intention to support, help, and show interest toward the previous speaker's statement.

The participants used overlap more because they usually did it to support, answer or help the previous speaker's statement without entirely cut his/her utterance. In overlap, participants start to speak at or near the previous speaker's TRP, which means the one who overlapped gives chances to the previous speaker to finish his/her speech first. This means the participants respect each other in the conversation.

From all of these results, the researcher concludes that the participants' (the host and the guest) conversation in "Jojo Wright, Tonight" radio talk show ran smoothly since turn-taking strategies (71%) occurred more than turn-taking irregularities (29%). Even though there were some disturbances (irregularities) in the conversation, it does not really affect the flow of the talk show conversation since the irregularities that mostly used was overlap rather than interruption, and for the interruption itself, the types that used more was cooperative interruption which has a positive intention such as supporting and giving a response towards current speaker's statement.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the next researcher. This study used conversation analysis of turn-taking as the approach. The weakness of this study is the researcher only focused on the conversations that occurred turn-taking strategies and irregularities. Thus, this study still needs improvement.

For the next researchers who are interested in analyzing turn-taking can also analyze turn-taking in other parts. For examples factors that influence the use of turn-taking in conversation, such as gender, age, power, social distance and any other factors. Next researchers can also find other types of turn-taking rules or patterns that are not found in this study, and they can also analyze using other approaches that include in conversation analysis. Moreover, if the next researchers will also use talk shows as their data sources, the researcher suggests the next researchers use different genres of talk shows. For examples debate talk shows, variety talk shows, and many others. They can also use another setting such as class, office, and medical setting that includes everyday conversation, or even use conversation in some movies.