CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion. Some suggestions are offered to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing the conversation, especially turn-taking patterns and the functions of overlaps in different settings.

5.1 Conclusion

Participants organize the patterns of turn-taking in three different categories, Current Speaker Select The Next Speaker (CS2TNS), Self-Select (SS), and Current Speaker Continues (CSC). It is different from the researcher's assumption that in TV interview setting, the most frequent pattern might be CS2TNS since interview setting is assumed as a straight question and answer situation. This study proves that it is possible to organize other patterns of conversation in TV interview setting such as SS, CS2TNS and CSC rather than focusing only on "one speaker questions and stops, then one speaker answers and stops" pattern continuously. It can also be determined from the tendency of SS when both participants were very aggressive in doing a conversation. Both of the participants were dominantly aggressive in pursuing the topic, answering questions and raising arguments by overlapping and interrupting each other which made a better flow to the TV program and made the interview more interesting to the audiences. They also used CSC pattern to continue their turn in order to fill the gap or silence in the conversation. It also functioned as an element to help the speaker when he wants to describe a story by giving a question, a slight pause, and answered it by himself.

Furthermore, this study also found overlaps that occurred in some turn-taking patterns. The overlap occurrences are categorized into Backchannel, Anticipated Turn-taking, Complementary, and Turn-stealing. First, backchannel are functioned to express understanding, express agreement, emphasize and clarify an idea by using continuers like '*uh huh*', '*okay*' and '*right*'. Second, the functions of anticipated turn-taking are

mostly to immediately answer the question or continue the topic before the question or the topic is finished because the speaker already understood the aim of the question or the topic. Third, complementary overlap is functioned mostly to complement speaker's statement, gives a slight comment, explicitly agree or disagree, and gives a short clarify. Turn-stealing is divided into two situations, violation and neutral interruption. Violation interruption is functioned to express disagreement, give argument, and complaint to other speaker's turn while neutral interruption is functioned to give a slight clarification when there's no indication of taking-turn.

Overall, the current findings are able to develop the ideas and fill the gaps in previous studies of conversation analysis in some different settings such as in debate conducted by Mustofa (2010), and in Indonesia TV setting conducted by Nugroho & Ariyanti (2014). It also may give contribution about the functions of overlap and its use in different setting of conversation, especially in TV interview setting.

5.2 Suggestions

This study focuses on how both participants in TV interview setting organize their turn-taking pattern. Moreover, it also examines the functions of overlap occurred in TV interview setting.

However, this research has not found out the exact and appropriate pattern in the TV interview setting. It also left the questions about *"why and how overlap and interruption occurred many times in TV interview setting"*, *"why it is different from formal interview setting?"* Hopefully, further research could investigate these left questions.

Meanwhile, there are still more rooms for improvements. In terms of the amount of data, this study still lacks of data variation that could be examined and investigated not only from TV interview setting, but also from everyday conversation setting, court setting and medical setting. The study of conversation analysis in TV interview setting also have more interesting discussions which are not presented in this study such as

repair mechanism and overlap strategy with more than two participants involved in one situation.

This present study only examines the turn-taking pattern without deeply comprehends the conversation from the speakers' identities. For further study, there might be an interesting study on how speakers' identities affect the turn-taking patterns and overlaps strategy in different conversation settings, especially in political interview. There are also interesting study about the power of media and the power of dominant speaker in media talks which could be discussed using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).