

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the research methodology employed in this study. The elaboration of the approach used in this study are divided into four main sections, which are research design, data collection, data analysis and data presentation. The first section presents the design, method and theoretical framework used in this study. The second section delivers the steps of collecting the data. The third section provides the process of the analysis. In the last section of this chapter, the details of the data are explained.

3.1. Research Design

This study is a descriptive qualitative research since the object of this research is a social phenomenon such as everyday conversation. It describes “a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals” that is a characteristic of qualitative method stated by Lambert and Lambert (2012, p.1). The research describes a social phenomenon, as reflected in a talk show. The analysis of this phenomenon involves processes of identifying, categorizing, and summarizing findings.

To analyze the data, this study practices Fei’s (2010) research in interruptions and Tran’s (2002) research in overlaps as model of analysis by using . The analysis focuses on two features of turn-taking, interruptions and overlaps. Specifically, the types of interruptions and overlaps employed in mixed-sex conversation and its frequency are analyzed in this study. The analysis aims to identify what kind of interruptions and overlaps that are frequently used in mixed-sex conversation. Moreover, the aim of this analysis is to find out the different conversation style between male and female based on the four speakers in the Indonesian talk show *Mata Najwa*.

3.2. Data Collection

The primary data of this analysis are taken from excerpts of selected dialogues in the video of an episode in Indonesian talk show *Mata Najwa*: “Pencuri Perhatian”. The talk show is hosted by Najwa Shihab. The length of the video used in the analysis is 01:08:30.

The talk show *Mata Najwa* is a weekly program on Metro TV, one of Indonesia’s TV stations. It is aired on every Wednesday at 08.05 p.m. This talk show mainly discusses politics, economics, laws, and social phenomena in Indonesia. In the episode on Wednesday, 21 January 2015, the topic of the talk show is about “Pencuri Perhatian” (“Attention Snatcher”). There are three guests invited to the talk show; Raditya Dika, Syahrini and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok). Including the host of the talk show who is female, the number of men and women in the talk show are the same: two men and two women. It is one of the reasons why this episode is selected to be the primary resource of this study. The results, however, might be influenced by the participation of the host, who is a female, in the conversation since the host has more power to interrupt the conversation than the guests. The inclusion of the host into the analysis is due to the difficulty in finding a talk show with equal number of male and female guests.

Another reason why the episode of “Pencuri Perhatian” is selected because there are plenty of scenes concerning interruptions and overlaps in mixed-sex conversations. The two guests are known as artists and one is known as governor of DKI Jakarta who often grabs many people’s attention by his action and behavior. The conversation among them occurs semi-informally. The way they communicate is in a casual style because the topic of the episode is nearly about their daily life. In such an informal conversation, they may not care about politeness, so there may be many interruptions. The material of the talk show is scripted, but it is based on the natural speech of the speakers.

The number of video taken as sample is only one. It is considered as sufficient because the video consists of plenty of interruption and overlap occurrences in mixed-sex conversations. The episode of the video is selected purposively based on the number of the male and female speakers in the conversation, and the occurrences of interruptions and overlaps.

3.3. Data Analysis

The steps of analyzing the talk show include the following: (1) transcribing selected dialogues; (2) identifying conversational features by providing some symbols commonly used in conversation analysis as proposed by Jefferson (2004); (3) classifying the dialogues according to the two features of turn-taking organization, interruptions and overlaps and their types based on Fei (2010) and Tran (2002) model of analysis; (4) counting the percentage of interruptions and overlaps to find the communication pattern in male-female conversation; (5) analyzing the pattern of interruptions and overlaps in male-female conversation to see the differences between male and female communication styles; and (6) drawing the conclusions of the analysis results.

In the process of transcribing, the video of talk show *Mata Najwa*: “Pencuri Perhatian” is watched first to get the general idea of the talk show and to see whether there are many interruptions and overlaps occur. After that, the dialogues containing interruptions and overlaps occurrences are transcribed. To identify the unfinished sentence, the symbol “—“ is used in the transcription. With the help of transcription, the selected dialogues are classified into two main categories, interruptions and overlaps occurrences. Next, based on the analysis model of Fei (2010) and Tran (2002), the occurrences of the two features are categorized into some types of interruptions proposed by French & Local (1983) and types of overlaps proposed by French & Local (1983) and Jefferson (cited in Wells & Macfarlane, 1998). Then, the frequency of each interruption and overlap types is calculated. The last step is

analyzing the pattern of interruption and overlaps in male-female conversation, so the conclusions can be drawn.

3.4. Data Presentation

Since not all people are familiar with the data and the processes employed in the analysis, more information and details of the data and the transcription are necessary. The following are detailed explanations of the data.

3.4.1. Primary Data Resource

The episode “Pencuri Perhatian” of the talk show *Mata Najwa* is chosen purposively. In this episode, there are four speakers who have different backgrounds. Most of them are young people around the age of 30. The four speakers are famous people in their own work. Table 3.1 displays the complete information about gender, occupation and important cases of the four speakers of the episode “Pencuri Perhatian”.

Table 3.1 Details and Information about the Four Speakers

No.	Name	Gender	Occupation	Important cases
1.	Najwa Shihab	Female	A host and presenter of the talk show <i>Mata Najwa</i>	She is the host of the program and interviews the guests.
2.	Syahrini	Female	A celebrity and singer	She is known as a glamour princess and often becomes a fashion trendsetter.
3.	Raditya Dika	Male	An enthusiastic novelist, comedian, actor, producer and film director	He is famous with his books, films and serial comedy. He is also popular in social media, such as <i>Twitter</i> . Almost all his tweets become trending topics in <i>Twitter</i> .
4.	Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok)	Male	The governor of DKI Jakarta	He is known as a governor who cannot control his temper.

The four speakers were invited to sit in the same table as the model of ‘pencuri perhatian’. Each guest is popular in different way, for example, Syahrini is famous with her glamorous life style, Raditya Dika is popular with his tweet in *Twitter* and Ahok is associated with his behavior as a governor. Those are the reasons why they were invited to the talk show. All the information about them will help to make the data understandable.

3.4.2. Identifying the Conversational Features and Turn-Taking Features

It is necessary to identify the conversational features in the transcription as proposed by Jefferson (2004 cited in Cambridge, 2011). The transcribing process aims to recognize the utterances analyzed as interruptions and overlaps. There are many symbols proposed by Jefferson (2004) but in this analysis, only some symbols are used. Those are considered sufficient since the analysis only focuses on two features of turn-taking: interruptions and overlaps. Here are the examples of how the utterances are transcribed.

a. *The occurrence of interruptions*

(1) (00:12:41)

N: *Bahwa kemudian itu diposting di— medsos, media sosial?*

It is then uploaded to— socmed, social media?

S: *Selalu::*

Always::

b. *The occurrence of overlaps*

(2) (00:06:12)

S: *Kadang-kadang aku juga pengen pergi makan di pinggiran tuh yang di Pecenongan. Enak, kan?! Pake sandal jepit, ((hahaha)) pengen banget(.)Kaos oblong*

Sometimes I also want to take a meal in the fringe area like in Pecenongan. Seems delicious, right?! Wearing slippers, ((hahaha)) I really want it(.)Casual t-shirt::

N: *[Orang tau gak] itu Syahrini?*

[Do people] know that it is Syahrini?

S: *Tapi aku sering begitu aku nya nyama::r. Karena kalau enggak, dicubitin kan, dicubiti::n. Udah gitu difoto-foto(.)pengen deh kaya orang itu ya:: normal. Dateng ke tempat, terus makan, nikma::t gitu.*

But I often do that undercove::r. If I do not do that, people will pinch me, pi::nch. And take photos of me. I really want to be a normal person. They can go there, take a meal, deliciously.

Notes:

Table 3.2 The Symbols Used in the Transcription Proposed by Jefferson (2004)

(.)	Period in Parentheses	A pause or gap that is discernible but less than a tenth of a second.
[]	Square brackets	Mark the onset and end of overlapping talk
.	Period	Closing, usually falling intonation
,	Comma	Continuing, slightly upward intonation
?	Question mark	Rising intonation
!	Exclamation mark	Animated tone
:	Colon(s)	Elongation or stretch of the prior sound – the more colons, the longer the stretch
-	Hyphen/dash	A sharp cut-off of the just-prior word or sound
(())	Word(s) in double parentheses	Transcriber comments or description of a sound

3.4.3. Counting and Analyzing the Percentage of Interruptions and Overlaps

After identifying and classifying the occurrences of interruptions and overlaps, the occurrences are calculated based on gender and types of interruptions and overlaps. The classification is based on who does the interruptions and overlaps,

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and who is being interrupted and overlapped. The cases of the interruptions and overlaps are symbolized by the initial F (female) and M (male). The symbols of the interrupter and the one who is interrupted are F-F (female is interrupted by other female), F-M (female is interrupted by male), M-F (male is interrupted by female) and M-M (male is interrupted by other male). The following table displays the sample of calculation of the interruptions and overlaps cases.

Table 3.3 The calculation of Interruptions and Overlaps Occurrences

Number of Interruption	F-F	F-M	M-F	M-M
	25	15	13	1

The numbers in the table show the frequency of interruptions and overlaps employed by males and females in the talk show. From the calculation of the occurrences, whether the males or females who employ interruptions and overlaps most frequently can be identified.

3.5. Concluding Remarks

This chapter has presented the methodology employed in the present study. This chapter aims to be guidance to determine the design of this study. With regard to the research questions, the answers are delivered in data analysis and data presentation in Chapter IV.