

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the present study and the recommendations for further research. This chapter is divided into two sections: conclusions and suggestion. The first section, conclusion, provides the answer to the research questions of the present study. The second section, suggestions, provides some recommendations for upcoming research.

#### 1.1. Conclusions

This study investigates the two features of turn-taking: interruptions and overlaps. The focuses of this study are the types of interruptions and overlaps, and their frequency found in a mixed-sex conversation. The conversation is taken from the talk show *Mata Najwa*: “Pencuri Perhatian”. Moreover, this study analyzes how gender differences play a role in interruptions and overlaps.

Based on the analysis of interruptions, there are two types of interruption found in the data: competitive and cooperative interruption. To sum up, the data show that interruptions are used more by female speakers. The analysis of this study reveals that the number of competitive and cooperative interruption initiated by female speakers is higher than that by male speakers. The difference between their numbers is significant. In addition, the analysis of overlaps comes to the similar result. In the data, female speakers use overlaps more than male speakers. Although the difference between the number of overlaps initiated by female and by male is slightly different, female speakers produce higher number rather than male speakers.

This study also finds that there are only two types of overlaps: transitional onsets and interjacent onsets. For each category of the two types of overlaps can be categorized as turn-competitive and turn-noncompetitive overlaps. Since blind spot onsets are not found in the data, there is only thrust-projective onset that can be included as turn-competitive onset. According to the analysis of the frequency of

unmarked-next-position onset, latched onset, terminal onset, item-targeted recognitional onset, progressional onset and thrust-projective onset, the turn-noncompetitive overlaps are more prominent than turn-competitive overlaps. For the highest number of occurrences, the terminal onset is the overlap that is more frequent in the conversation.

The signification of the frequencies of interruptions and overlaps show that women tend to be either interrupted or overlapped. However, the data show that female speakers are more inclined to interrupt and overlap in same-sex speakers. Meanwhile, male speakers are more inclined to interrupt in opposite-sex speakers. Male overlapping other male speaker is not found.

## **1.2. Suggestions**

Conversation analysis has many elements that can become focuses of future research. However, with respect to the limitation of time and capability, this present study only focuses on two features of turn-taking, which is one of the elements of CA, interruption and overlap. Thus, the research can still be developed. It is suggested that the further research focus on not only interruption and overlap but also other elements of conversation to make the analysis deeper. It is also advised that the research can be conducted in a casual conversation with the same number of male and female speakers, such as everyday conversation between friends to get a more natural conversation. Future research interested in analyzing talk show is suggested that the focus of the analysis is only on the conversations among the guests, without including the host to get more reliable and valid data. In addition, the factors related to interruptions and overlap can also be examined. It seems possible that factors other than sex can be factored in the use of interruption and overlap.