

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last section of the present study. It presents the conclusions of the present study. It concludes the findings and the discussion elaborated in the previous chapter. In addition, suggestions for the future studies are also provided.

5.1 Conclusions

One important aspect of conversation structure is adjacency pairs. The use of this conversation structure affects the coherence of a topic that is discussed in a talk. The present study, thus, aims to discover the distribution of the adjacency pair types in two Indonesian talk shows namely *Sarah Sechan* and *Ini Talk Show*. Specifically, this study investigates the occurrence and the percentage of each adjacency pair type based on Schegloff (2007) and Fasold's (2006) theory. Furthermore, this study also aims to examine the similarities and differences between the talk shows based on the use of that conversation structure. These similarities and differences are drawn based on three things which are the distribution and the percentage of each adjacency pair types, the dispreferred responses in each adjacency pair, and the topics that are discussed.

Based on the results, it is clear that the eight types of adjacency pairs proposed by Schegloff (2007) and Fasold (2006) are only found in *Sarah Sechan*. The eight types are question-answer sequences, greeting-greeting sequences, offer-acceptance/refusal sequences, request-compliance/refusal sequences, invitation-acceptance/rejection sequences, assessment-agreement/disagreement sequences, announcement-acknowledgment sequences, and complaint-remedy/co-complaining/rejection sequences. Meanwhile, in *Ini Talk Show*, there are only seven types of adjacency pairs without an invitation-acceptance/rejection sequence.

Regarding the frequency of each adjacency pair type, *Ini Talk Show* and *Sarah Sechan* have some similarities. Both of the talk shows reveal that the most frequent type is a question-answer sequence. This indicates that the participants in the talk shows mostly used this sequence to accomplish their goals i.e. to get

information, to get clarification, and so on. Meanwhile, the second most frequent type is an announcement-acknowledgment sequence. This study demonstrates that this type is mostly used as a way to tell jokes which reflects their job as a comedian. Furthermore, the number of assessment sequences in both talk shows is exactly the same. This assessment sequence lets the responders convey their own opinions whether to agree or to disagree. Thus, the conversation is more argumentative.

Besides similarities, there are also some significant differences between the two talk shows. The number of request-compliance/refusal sequences in *Ini Talk Show* is higher than in *Sarah Sechan*. This may indicate that the activities in *Ini Talk Show* are more interactive that make the guests contribute more. In terms of complaint sequence, this type occurs more frequently in *Ini Talk Show* than in *Sarah Sechan*. This means that the participants in *Ini Talk Show* often do or say something that makes the others utter complaints. Moreover, the complaints are found as a way to amuse audiences which also show the friendship between the participants. With regard to greeting sequences, this type is used as an opening of the conversation in *Sarah Sechan*. Meanwhile, in *Ini Talk Show*, this type is used as a greeting in a phone and as a greeting to introduce someone. The last two types of adjacency pair which are offer sequences and invitation sequences are rarely found in this study.

The other differences are identified by looking at the topic and dispreferred responses of each adjacency pair. Firstly, although *Ini Talk Show* and *Sarah Sechan* broadcasted in the same TV station and have the same type which is an entertainment talk show, both of them serve different strategies in serving the show. Second, *Ini Talk Show* mainly serves various topics to be discussed briefly. Meanwhile, the topics in *Sarah Sechan* are not as varied as in *Ini Talk Show* but the topics are discussed deeper. Third, *Ini Talk Show* is more humorous than *Sarah Sechan*. The adjacency pair types, the responses of each adjacency pair, and the movement of each topic in *Ini Talk Show* are mostly used and uttered in an amusing way. This correlates with the structure of the talk show itself which is a comedy talk show. All in all, based on the findings, it can be said that *Ini Talk Show* is a more amusing talk show. On the other hand, *Sarah Sechan* is a more informative talk show.

5.2 Suggestions

The following suggestions are intended to help other researchers to conduct further studies related to this present study.

There are two suggestions to be considered in conducting further studies. The first one is about the number of episodes or the number of talk shows that is analyzed. It will be much better if more episodes and talk shows are taken into account, thus the results of the further study will be more accurate. The second one is related to conversation structure that is analyzed. It will be much deeper if the conversation structure that is analyzed is not only adjacency pair.