

OVERLAPS USED IN TV PROGRAM '*INI TALKS*' ON NET TV

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with overlaps used in TV program *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. The objectives of this study were to find out the types of overlap and describe the effects of overlap in TV program. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were dialogues in *Ini Talk Show* special episode on October, 16th 2016 which was taken from YouTube. The findings indicated that there were two types of overlap in '*Ini Talk Show*' and they were competitive (39,39%) and non competitive (60,60%). The competitive overlap contributes the effects such as provoke laughter and create new ideas.

Keywords : *overlaps, competitive, non-competitive, talk show, net TV*

INTRODUCTION

No one can deny that language is so important for human life. It has a great role to communicate with each other in everyday. By using language, everything is easy to understand to express the ideas, opinions, feelings, desires, and interaction in both spoken and written communication. Form of interactive communication between two or more people is called conversation. Through conversation, human can identify, recognize and know the characters of each other (Wardaugh,1986:28).

In conversation, the position of participants (speaker and listener) is not static. They will be changing to get each turn to talk. In normal everyday conversation, there seems to be an unwritten rule that one person is talking at a time and that the others should wait until the first speaker has finished his/her turn. But in daily conversation, it doesn't always follow the rules so some linguists use conversational analysis to find out what occur in conversation, how mechanism of turn-taking, overlapping, and interrupting. Stolt (2008:6) states that the purpose of this rule is obvious to prevent two or even multiple interlocutors from talking at the same time which may turn into a conversational chaos. This situation called overlap.

Overlap is considered to mess the rule of conversation because the speaker starts talking while other has not finished yet. Whether in formal and informal conversation or formal and informal person and place should has good conversation. Zimmerman and West (1975, p. 114) states that overlap is instances of simultaneous speech where speaker other than the current speaker

begins to speak at or very close to a possible transition place in a current speaker's utterance. It means that when the first speaker begins to speak and the next speaker covered the first speaker, so the two voices happen in one time.

Talk show is a television program where someone or a group of people come together to discuss about a particular topic in relaxed but serious condition and guided by a host (Morissan 2008:212). People who are invited to the talk show are the famous one, experienced, and experts in particular topic which is recently discussed. Considering to the previous explanations, this study analyzed the kinds and the effects of overlap in a talk show. *Ini Talk Show* is chosen because it is a popular talk show in Indonesia and language is used in it is natural language.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that study about language and context. It is about the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the contexts in which they would be appropriate. Nandar (2009:4) states that pragmatics is the study of how language is used for communication. Pragmatics also involves the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Pragmatics concerns itself with how people use language within a context and why they use language in particular ways. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that people can talk about others' intended meanings, their assumptions their purposes or goals and the kinds of actions that they perform when they speak.

Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is a study on how the participants of a conversation organize their contribution in the conversation. The focus in this concept is to give a contribution in a conversation (Selviana, 2014:38). Giving a contribution in a conversation deals with how to start, continue, and end the conversation. In a natural conversation, it is indicated that a participant can use some linguistic features or even non-linguistic features which function as markers in order to signal that a participant is going to take a turn or to signal that she or he is still continuing the turn or to signal that a participant is going to pass the turn. So, CA is the way how speakers say as a systematic analysis of talk produced in daily interaction.

Turn Taking

In conversation, there are two or more participants to communicate each other, only one of them speaks in one time. So that, to make conversation flows well, the participants of conversation have to know when they speak and when they listen. In this case, its always called by turn. *Yule (2006:128)* defines turn as the content of the floor (speaker). Turn taking refers to process by which people in a conversation decide who is to speak next. It occurs at a time, after finished talking and another begins. It usually has the rules to follow in a conversation, the speaker provides signal and the listener takes and changes the first speaker's role.

Example 1 :

Melinda : Yovela, this song is very good.
Yovela : Oh really? Let me hear.

Deandra : I want it too.
Yovela : You can open in your own YouTube.
Deandra : it needs load to hear. I want hear yours.
Melinda : Okay, I will play with earphone.

The example shows Melinda as the first speaker and decides who will speak next by signal (call her name), Yovela taking her turn as the second speaker. And the third speaker, Deandra tries to take her turn. At the end, Melinda control's their conversation as the speaker

Overlaps

Overlap is an interactional phenomenon. It is a feature of turn-taking. In every conversation always occur the turn taking. Speakers tend avoid talking simultaneously with the interlocutor. *Taboada (2006)* states that overlapping (simultaneous talk) or two parties talk at the same time is the most obvious instance of self-selection by an interlocutor since it indicates that the current speaker is not ready to yield the turn. When more than one person is in a conversation, there is potential for overlapping or interrupting while both or many groups are speaking at the same time.

Competitive Overlaps

Competitive Overlaps are produced when the current speaker has not finished his/her turn. Competitive Overlaps occur in order to interrupting other speaker or to take his/her turn.

Example 2:

Deddy : “Krisdayanti’
Krisdayanti : “Terima kasih Deddy [**Corbuzier**].”
Deddy : “**[Saya mau nanya aja]**”.
Pertanyaannya dijawab dengan cepat. Suka tidak suka
harus dijawab [**apapun yang terjadi**].
Krisdayanti : “**[aduh, aku cuma sekali nonton
saja]**. Terakhir kan aku kesini [**hamil Amora**].”
Deddy : “**[udah lama banget]**”

From the dialogues, the competitive overlap marked by square brackets occur when the speaker try to speak at the same time. The host (Deddy Corbuzier) speaks with the guest star (Krisdayanti) to answer some questions quickly, but Krisdayanti interrupted Deddy by talking about the last time she came there and the concept of the program.

Non-Competitive Overlaps

Non competitive Overlaps refer to overlap when speaker does not aim to take the floor from the current speaker. In other words, the second speaker just gives the respons and does not want to take another speaker's turn (Stolt, 2008).

Example 3:

Iis : “... sekarang Yanti punya! Sekarang Yanti punya suami yang seperti itu. Senang gitu melihatnya. Penuh cinta, [**penuh kasih sayang...**]”
Krisdayanti : “**[Alhamdulillah]**”
Iis : “... tapi dia sekarang good mother banget [**menurut gue gitu ya]**”.
Krisdayanti : “**[Alhamdulillah]**”.

From the conversation, non-competitive overlaps occur in order to give respond to the conversation. In dialogue, Krisdayanti gave respond to Iis Dahlia’s statement to show that she was very grateful to Iis’ opinion. Non-

competitive overlaps usually happen when the speaker does not aim to take another speaker's turn.

Television as Mass Media

Television includes form of popular culture. Popular culture ought to be new, actual, and attractive because they are functioned to entertain, educate, and give information whole the world to audience (Amelita 2006:86). Watching television is an activity that needs a lot of devotee.

Morissan (2008:212) states that there are three kinds of genres in Television program:

- a. *Scripted entertainment*. It consists of animated, awards Show, drama (action-adventure or thriller, comedy drama. Family drama, legal drama, medical drama, police procedural, politic drama, science fiction/fantasy/horror / supra natural /serial drama, soap opera, teen drama), miniseries and Television movies and comedy (documentary, satire, sitcom, sketch comedy)
- b. *Unscripted entertainment*. It consists of game shows, reality and talk shows.
- c. *Informational*. It consists of commercial info, news programs, documentaries, and news magazines.

Here, the study focused on *Ini Talk Show* which showed on *Net TV*.

Talk Show

Talk show is an unscripted entertainment. It defines that television talk show is a program which famous people talk to each other and are asked questions about different topics. The content of the program is presenting the speaker to be a source of the show and is discussing a different topic each episode by presenting the famous persons as speakers. It can improve human's

creativity and quality of broadcasting. There are some principles of Television Talk Show by *Timberg (2002:3-5)*:

1. It is anchored by a host (or team of hosts).
2. It is experienced in the present tense as "conversation".
3. Television Talk Show is a product- a commodity compete with other broadcast commodities (such as major stars) and fourth that the give and take on a Talk Show, while it must appear to be spontaneous, must also highly structure.

Television talk show is a television program which has three elements, such as the host (interviewer), the guests (the interviewer) and discusses a certain topic, where all those elements involved during discussion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method because this study was intended to describe the use of overlaps in talk show. The purposes of this descriptive qualitative data were to create a description, illustration, facts, characteristics, and the relationship between investigated phenomena related to the study. The forms of qualitative data were words, phrases, sentences, utterances, and short stories (Bungin, 2007 : 103)

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data of the study based on dialogues in '*Ini Talk Show*'. There were 231 utterances belongs to overlap from the whole conversation (6 segments). The data were classified according to the types of overlap such as competitive and non-competitive overlaps.

Table 1: The numbers of the types of overlaps

No.	Types of overlaps	Number of utterances
1.	Competitive Overlaps	91
2.	Non-competitive overlaps	140
	Total	231

1. Competitive Overlaps

Competitive overlaps are produced when the current speaker has not finished his/her turn. Competitive overlaps occur in order to interrupt other speaker or try to take his/her turn. Here are competitive overlaps that occur in the conversation in ‘*Ini Talk Show*’.

Table 2: The Representatives Competitive Data

Segment	Dialogues		Time
	Indonesia	English	
1	Agnes: bisa aja maksudnya ya, bisa aja nih mak[sudnya] Andre: [eh Nes] gimana kabarnya nih ?	Agnes: could have meant yes, could just your [meaning] Andre : [Eh Nes] how are you?	7 : 56
2	Andre : gitu le pake panggil pang[gilan Le] Sule : [panggilan say] Agnes : [Kalo andre] brarti nick name nya apa nih ?	Andre: That is Le, use nick[name Le] Sule : [My Nickname..] Agnes : [If Andre] what is your nickname ?	7 : 09

In the conversation, the competitive overlaps marked by square brackets, occur when the speakers try to speak at the same time (simultaneously). In segment 1, Agnes starts talking simultaneously with Andre who is still in the middle of talking. Agnes had not finished her speak yet but Andre start talking for asking Agnes’ condition. They talk at the same time at 7:56. Similar with

Segment 2, the host (Andre) told to Sule and guest star (Agnes Monica) about nickname and they talk at the same time. In addition, Agnes starts her turn with an increased volume and high pitch which indicate that she clearly wants to take the host's turn at 7:09.

1. Non-competitive Overlaps

Non-competitive overlap refers to overlap when the speaker does not aim to take the turn from the current speaker. In the other hand, the second (current) speaker just gives the respond and does not want to take another speaker's turn. Here are some dialogues where non-competitive overlaps occur.

Table 3: The Representatives Non-competitive Data

Segment	Dialogues		Time
	Indonesia	English	
1	Audience: [Yaaaaah..]	Audience : [Yaaaaah..]	1 : 08
	Andre: [Hahahaha] Gak, Gak. Oke Oke. Oke malam hari ini, Ini Talk Show huh malam ini sangat special, kenapa? Karena hari ini disamping bintang tamunya luar biasa dan juga ini penonton malam hari ini banyak banget [sampe kebawah-bawah ini]. Misterius: [Luar Biasa]	Andre : [Hahahaha] No,No. Alright, alright. Alright, tonight Ini Talk Show huh tonight its so special, why ? because today beside the guest star so awesome and also the audiences for tonight so much more than last [till the base] Misterius: [Great]	1 : 22
2	Agnes : Jadi sebenarnya kenapa dia ada [disini ?] Sule: [sebetulnya], [Huh] Indra Bkti ini harus ke Hongkong , karena ada Agnes disini dia kemari,	Agnes : So, actually why he has been [here?] Sule : [actually], [Huh] Indra Bkti must go to Hongkong because here Agnes that's why He comes here, because Indra	10 : 30

	karena dia juga mikir ke Hongkong mau ngapain karena gak ada yang ngundang mending dia datang kemari. Agnes : [Hahahahaha]	also thought if he would go there, what he is going to do because nobody invite him, better he comes here. Agnes : [Hahahaha]	10 : 31
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From the dialogues, non-competitive overlaps occur in order to give respond to the conversation. In segment 1, Andre as interlocutor gives respond as laugh to audience's action which say *Yaaaaah*. Stolt (2008) stated that one of characteristic of non-competitive is laughter. At 1:08 seemed that Andre give laughter as respond to audiences. Then, a Misterius man is a man voice that give respond to Andre's speech. This incoming speaker has no willingness to take floor from Andre or to compete him at 1:22. In segment 2, at 10:30 in situations where the host (Sule) predicts that the current speaker (Agnes) is to finish his turn soon and starts talking simultaneously with her. And in that dialogues between Sule and Agnes, Agnes seemed give respond by a laughter and previously Sule make interpolations such as *uh huh* that considered as non-competitive. Non-competitive overlaps usually happen when the speaker does not aim to take another speakers' turn.

The Effects of Competitive Overlaps on 'Ini Talk Show' Conversation

Overlaps should be avoided in a conversation because can disturb the conversation and make it mess (chaos). Seeing the conversation that happens in a talk show, overlaps can give the benefit effects to that program especially those which use informal conversation.

In *'Ini Talk Show'* overlaps contributed effects for conversation because the speakers who do overlaps can entertain the audience because they provoke laughter and get new ideas or topic to talk about. So, the talk show is not stiff. Here are the effects of competitive overlaps:

a. Competitive overlaps Provoke Laughter

In a conversation where turn taking happens, the speakers know actually when they start to speak. Sometimes conversation seemed so boring because the speaker only talk and talk when host's turn comes and the conversation becomes flat. But in talk show, it rarely happens because each speaker has the chance to do an interruption. In talk show, interruption is allowed because it has good effects.

Table 4: The Representatives the Effects of Overlap

Dialogue	Indonesia	English
I	<p>Sule : [itu ..] coba liat? Andre : [Nah itu]coba liat Agnes : itu penyanyi kan ? Sule : Pen[yanyi] Andre : [nah itu dulu,] Agnes :[itu tolong di zoom in] tolong. Audiences: Hahahahaha ... [Laugh]</p>	<p>Sule : [That's].. Andre : [it is] Agnes : is that a singer, isn't? Sule : a si[nger] Andre : [it has past] Agnes :[please zoom it] Audiences: Hahahahaha ... [Laugh]</p>

II	<p>Sule : itu sebetulnya lagu yang tidak konsisten, mungkinkah kita kan slalu bersama walau terbentang jarak antara kita, dia nanya ama orang [padahal kan yang bersama dia] tuh kan aneh orangnya.</p> <p>Agnes : [yang ninggalin dia] ya? Iya benar juga sih</p> <p>Sule : Kacau, [gak usah dibahas lah] itu mah. Ini satu lagi. Satu lagi ini. Ada lagi satu [lagi nih]</p> <p>Agnes : [Labillah itu namanya]</p> <p>Audiences :Hahahahahahaaa... [Laugh]</p> <p>Andre : [ada lagi nih] potonya</p>	<p>Sule : The fact is his song is not consistent, maybe we will always together though distance between us, he ask to people [but they have been together] it is so strange.</p> <p>Agnes :[he had left her] right? Yes, certainly strange.</p> <p>Sule : Uproar, [we don't need] to talk about it. Here one more. One. There one more[one more]</p> <p>Agnes : [it's called labile]</p> <p>Audiences: Hahahahahaha.. [Laugh]</p> <p>Andre : [here the] photo.</p>
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The dialogues shows the effect of overlap is provoke laughter. In dialogue 1, when Sule wants state something and Andre interrupt him. Then when Sule answer Agnes' question and suddenly Andre interrupt him, when Andre has not finished his turn, Agnes interrupt him by asking that the photo must zoom. Then Audience Laugh to see their respond. In dialogue 2, in the middle of conversation between Agnes and Sule the Audience laugh because Agnes' respond that say the song is labile by interrupting Sule's turn.

b. Competitive Overlaps Create New Ideas

Overlaps also create new idea means when the speakers interrupt each other and what they say is something out of topic that they talk. But, things that they say can increase the creativity of making a new idea to talk about. In talk show, it does not matter to discuss another topic as long as it does not out of theme.

Table 5: The Representatives the Effects of Overlap

Dialogue	Indonesia	English
I	<p>Andre : kalo memang kamu terobsesi menjadi Agnes Mo, coba gayanya Agnes dong , coba gayanya Agnes dong. [Coba !]</p> <p>Nunung : [Mas] Ada uang seribu mas ?</p> <p>Audiences :Hahaahhahahaha</p> <p>Andre : malah minta duit.</p>	<p>Andre : If you really has obsession to be next Agnes Mo, try her style, try her style, then. [Try!]</p> <p>Nunung : [Mas] Do you have one thousand Rupiah?</p> <p>Audiences : Hahahhahaha</p> <p>Andre : even asking money.</p>
II	<p>Andre : [waduuh..]</p> <p>Sule : [ini memang ya] ini securiti saya nih</p> <p>Agnes : [ini bagus ya], bulu bulunya.</p> <p>Sule : iyaa.. mang kok beda banget nih penampilannya ?</p> <p>Mang Saswi : [iya saya]</p> <p>Andre : [Tong tong grup nih]</p>	<p>Andre : [Ouuch]</p> <p>Sule : [This is] this is my security</p> <p>Agnes :[This is good] the fur.</p> <p>Sule : yess.. Mang why your performance be so different?</p> <p>Mang saswi : [yes I]</p> <p>Andre : [this Tong Tong Grup]</p>

In both dialogues above, the speakers often interrupt each other by saying something out of topic, but then what they said entertained the audience. In dialogue 1, Andre actually asked Nunung to practice Agnes' style, but Nunung even ask the money (one thousand rupiah) from Andre. By seeing and hearing it the audiences get laughter. In dialogue 2, when Andre is talking, Sule interrupt him to introduce someone who he called that man is his security. Suddenly Agnes started to talk out of topic namely giving comment to the Mang Saswi's fashion about fur that he uses. Then, Andre talk that tong tong Grup. They even laugh by seeing that.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The findings of this research are concluded that:

1. There were two types of overlap occurred in the conversation of *Ini Talk Show*, they were competitive overlap 91 occurrence and non-competitive overlap 140 occurrence.
2. The effects of overlap to the conversation in that TV program intended to provoke laughter and create new ideas/topics.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, the suggestions were drawn as follows:

1. Theoretically, the readers could improve their understanding and enrich their knowledge about overlap. This research might become references for further student.
2. Practically, the other researchers are inspired to conduct a further research related to this study.

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