

CONVERSATIONAL STYLE IN JIMMY KIMMEL LIVE TALK SHOW

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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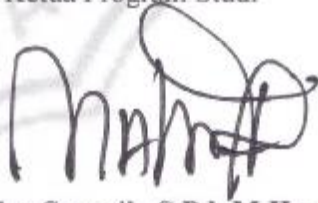

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ABSTRACT

Muhajjir, Ahmad Ridha. “Conversational Style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Talk Show*”. Skripsi, English Education Program, Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2018.

This study focused on the conversational style used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* talk show. The aims of the study were (1) to describe the types of conversational style used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* Talk Show, (2) to explain the realized of conversational style and (3) the reason of using the conversational style by host and guest were realized. Data were taken from Jimmy Kimmel's conversation as host and George W Bush as guests on *Jimmy Kimmel Live's* nineteen minutes of the talk show. The study was conducted by using qualitative analysis. The findings show that there are two types of conversational styles used by hosts and guests on *Jimmy Kimmel Live's* talk show. They are high involvement style and high consideratness style. The way conversational style realized in this study was indicated by the overlaps situation in the high involvement style and was indicated by pauses and interuption in the consideratness style meanwhile the reason of using the conversational style was based the degree of respect between the host and the guest of the talk show.

Key word: *Conversational style, Conversation, Talk Show*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Conversation is a part in life and become important in daily activity between two or more people to express ideas, feeling and opinion. People gives information that they considered important or not important through conversation, Information that they want to share must be clear if it is unclear the other person who received the information will ask and confused. Information that is not clear basically derived from a conversation that has no rules in that conversation, it could be a misunderstanding. Solution to know the rules in the conversation everyone should know the rules and how everyone speaks. The rules and styles everybody speak contained in the science of conversational style.

Knowledge of conversational style is very important to everybody. understanding of conversational style is a duty to prevent misunderstanding in communication with other, it could be more helpful to avoid misunderstanding by knowing the conversational style. According to Tannen (2005: 4), conversational style is not something extra or fancy, as if some people speak with style and others speak plainly. Rather, conversational style refers to the basic tools with which people communicate. Anything that is said must be said in some way, and the way is style. In order to understand any words spoken, you need to know how the words are meant: is the speaker joking, scolding, friendly, or rude? You need

to know what the other person is trying to do by speaking those words in that way at that time.

Based on the research from media especially television in a talk show many host and guest are not care of conversational style, misunderstanding can arise because unconsciousness of conversational style for example child who watches this talk show can misunderstand what they are talking about because they do not care about the conversational style.

A talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by talk show. Talk show is television program in which a host sit down with entertainers, news maker or other people to talk. Now, talk show has already been one of popular TV's programs which it can widen people's knowledge. These are talk shows follow one of a number of standard formats:

1. Morning News Talk Show: Light news, commentary, and fluff pieces.
Example: The Today Show , Good Morning America.
2. Sports Talk Show: Very similar to the News Talk Show, except that it's all about sports. One famous example is Sport Desk.

In America there is a famous talk show program *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.

Jimmy Kimmel Live serves as host and executive producer of Emmy-nominated *Jimmy Kimmel Live*, ABC's late-night talk show. *Jimmy Kimmel Live* broadcasts from Disney's El Capitan Theater, located on Hollywood Boulevard in the heart of the Walk of Fame.

The relationship between this research and *Jimmy Kimmel Live* television program is about the conversations in this program, according to the researchers in this program have mistake in the conversational style. Mistakes made by the host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* they want to express their respective each opinions at the same time, sometimes interrupt other speakers so as to make *Jimmy Kimmel Live* no concern with the conversational style.

The researcher interest to find the types of conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. The reason why the resarcher interest to find the types of conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*, the researcher want approve host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* do not care about conversational style.this research conduct to increase the knowledge of society to conversational style so that knowledge to this science applied in everyday life.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research identified as follow:

1. Lot of people did not care of conversational style.
2. The host and guest were not aware of the important of conversational style
Jimmy Kimmel Live.
3. Children who watched this program could be misunderstood because the host and guest in Jimmy Kimmel Live did not aware of conversational style.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This scope in this study focused on Pragmatic. The study was limited at the Conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. They are high involvement style and high considerateness style.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems were formulated as the following:

1. What types of conversational style used by host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*?
2. How was conversational style realized by host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel*?
3. Why was conversational style used by host and co guest?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as the following:

1. To describe the types of conforsational style used by host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.
2. To explain the realized of conversational style that used by host and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.
3. The reason the use of conversational style by host and guest.

F. The Significance of Study

The significance of study were as the following:

1. Theoretically

This study was expected to contribute in developing pragmatic study, particularly in increasing and exploring the study about conversational style.

2. Practically

a. For the students

This research could be useful to increase their understanding about the types of conversational style.

b. For the readers

Can get more information about conversational style and its types especially that used on *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.

c. For the other researcher

This study could be to do further on the same subject in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical of Framework

In supporting the idea of analysis, the researcher collect some books and some journals as the references that were relevant to the topic. The researcher analyzed of conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.

1. Conversation

Conversation is part for human to make communication between two or more people in daily life. Conversation is the one of the most prevalent uses of human language. All human beings engage in conversation interaction and human society depends on conversation in order to function: social interaction is the primordial means through wich the bussines of the socila world is transacted, the identities of its participants are affirmed or denied, and its cultures are transmitted, renewed and modified. (Godwin and Heritage, 1990: 283 Liddicoat, 2007: 1). According to Liddicoat (2007 :1), conversation is the way to wich people socialize and develop and sustain they relationships with each other when people converse their engage in a form of linguistic communication but there is much more going on in conversation than just the use of a linguistic code. Much that is important in conversation is carried out by things other than language, including eye gaze and body posture, silences and the real world context in which the talk is produced. Accoding to Finegan (2008: 292), conversation is everyday speech

event. We engage in it for entertainment (gossiping, passing, the time, affirming social bonds) and for accomplishing work (getting help with studies, renting an apartment, ordering a meal at a restaurant). Whatever its purpose, conversation is our most verbal interaction. Conversation is discourse mutually constructed and negotiated in time between speakers (Cook, 1989: 51 Cutting 2002: 28).

Conversation is a tool for people to make social interaction, develop and maintain their relationships with other. There are many things why people do conversation, expressing their opinions giving and looking for information and the use of language code. So, people will not be able to escape from the conversation cycle.

Pragmatic theory that discusses conversation analysis. Pragmatic is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication (Griffiths 2006: 1) According to Anita Fetzer 2008 (in Bublitz 2011: 23) Pragmatics is fundamentally concerned with communicative action and its felicity in context, investigating action with respect to the questions of what action is, what may count as action, what action is composed of, what conditions need to be satisfied for action to be felicitous, and how action is related to context.

Conversation analysis (CA) is the study of natural talk as a medium for action and interaction (Potter and Molder 2005: 1). Conversational analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction which grew out of the ethnomethodological tradition in sociology developed (Gafinkel 1964, 1967, 1988 Liddicoat 2007: 2). According to Cutting (2002: 24), conversation analysis study the way what that speaker say dictates the type of answer expected, and that

speakers take turns when they interact. According to Wooffitt (2005: 1), conversation analysis is one of the key methodological approaches to the study of verbal interaction. According to Mazeland (2006: 153), conversation analysis (CA) studies the methods participants orient to when they organize social action through talk.

Conversation analysis is the tool that making approach to the study of talk interaction and natural talk, the way what that speaker say dictates the type of answer expected, and that speakers take turns when they interact when they organize social action through talk.

2. Conversational Style

Conversational style are the way of how people express their utterance (Aryani 2016: 1) Conversational style is a natural area in wich to illustrate our cognitive theory of personality (Pat Langley 2017: 5) According to Tannen (2005: 4), conversational style is not something extra or fancy, as if some people speak with style and others speak plainly. Rather, conversational style refers to the basic tools with wich people communicate. Anything that is said must be said in some way, and the way is style. In order to understand any words spoken, you need to know how the words are meant: is the speaker joking, scolding, friendly, or rude? You need to know what the other person is tying to do by speaking those words in that way at that time. The way that these intentions are communicated are the features of conversational style: tone of voice, pausing, rate of speech, relative loudness, and so on all of the elements that make up not only what-you say but

how you say it. Conversational style are divided into high involvement style and high considerate styles (Beaumont, 2002; Yule, 2008 in Dewi, 2012: 4)

2.1 Turn Taking

Turn taking behaviour is socially constructed behaviour, not the result of an inevitable process (Liddicoat 2007: 51) Turn taking in ordinary conversation is a remarkable achievement. At the start of any period of interaction, neither party knows in advance how many turns they will take, what the topics will be or the order in which they will be addressed, how long each turn may be, whether or not someone else will join in, and if they do, how turns are to be allocated among the respective parties, and so on (Wooffitt 2005: 26). According to Yule (2010: 146) there are different expectations of conversational style and different strategies of participation in conversation. Some of these strategies seem to be source of what is sometimes described by participants as “rudeness” (if one speaker cuts in on another speaker) or “shyness” (if one speaker keeps waiting for an opportunity to take a turn and none seems to occur). The participants characterized as “rude” or “shy” in this way may simply be adhering to slightly different conventions of turn-taking.

In the conversation, the speakers do not speak all at the same time. They usually wait for their turn. For example, there are two speakers in a conversation. Speaker A begins to talk and stop, then speaker B start, talks, and stop. Thus, the rule of the conversation is A-B-A-B-A-B (Levinson, 1983). Villain (2003) said to turns are distributed in two ways which are “current speaker selection and self-

slection.” The current speaker directly selects next speaker by making request, asking question, or issuing invitations and offers.

According to Cutting (2002: 29), cooperation in conversation is managed by all participants thorough turn-taking. In most cultures,generally speaking, only one person speaks at a time: speakers take turns, first one talking and then another. All cultures have their own preferences as to how long a speaker should hold the floor, when a new speaker can start, whether the new speaker can overlap and interrupt, when speakers can pause and for how long.

In general in a conversation everyone must be silent when someone else is talking, someone's right in the conversation should be appreciated. At this time many people do not appreciate someone in speaking because both want to share their opinions each at the same time, while essentially each must wait their turn to speak this is called a turn. They have to control themselves in a conversation situation and talk when the other turn finishes it is called turn-taking. Turn-taking is a change in speech. So turn-taking in the conversation should be taken into account because in general turn-taking is a management that is essentially already structured so that it can regulate the conversation or conversation circle conversation and this can safeguard the rights of everyone in the conversation. This system is most needed in the case as above is possible a change who gets the turn. A turn the possibility of a turn of change to this turn issue is called Transition Relevance Place (TRP). According to Cutting (2002: 9) a point in a conversation where a cahnge of turn is possible is called transition relevance place or TRP. Next speakers cannot be sure that the current speaker’s turn is complete,

but they will usually take the end of a sentence to indicate that the turn is possibly complete.

Transition Relevance Place (TRP) is a situation where there is a change from a statement to another statement, this can happen in every conversation this is called TRP, pauses, overlaps, backchannels. This is the problem that often happens in every conversation. By analyzing the TRP we can find one's conversational style whether he uses high involvement style or high considerateness style. In turn taking, some events such as pauses, overlaps and interruptions may happen (Finegan, 1999; Yule, 2008 in Dewi, 2012: 25).

2.1.1 Pauses

In a conversation there is a situation the speaker will stop talking in a few seconds this happens because the speaker runs out of words or has finished conveying his argument, this is called a pause. Pause is part of one of the conversations, the pause that occurs here is the pause that occurs in turn, the pause occurs because the speaker is not familiar with the arguments thrown at him. In a conversation the pause usually occurs at the end of the sentence where the speaker has actually solved his argument. Meaning do not stop a moment in the middle of a sentence, use a connector like, and, then, so, but, though. While the frequency in the conversation is now a lot of pause in the conversation and the speaker uses more hesitant words like (hmm, eee, uhh). According to Cutting (2002: 29-30) Each culture seems to have an unwritten agreement about the acceptable length of a pause between two turns, in any culture, if the pause is intended to carry

meaning, analysts call it an 'attributable silence'. In the following sort of exchange:

A :Did you have a good time last night?

B :(3) Yeah

A :So he asked you uot then

B :He did.

B pauses for three seconds before her "yeah". And A attributes to this silence an affirmative answer and very positive sentiments. In the cultures in which there is a low level of tolerance of silence between turns, if there is a lull in the conversation extending past about ten seconds, speakers tend to utter something like 'um' or 'so there you go', in order to break the silence. For those who do not know each other well, a long non-attributable silence can feel awkward.

There are short and long pauses (Finegan, 1999; Yule, 2008 in Dewi 2012: 25) According to Wray and Bloomer (2006, in Dewi 2012: 25) Short pauses are marked by dot in baracket(.), which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and long pause can be marked as (2.3), which is indicated the length of pause is more than a second. E.g. short pauses.

A :So (.) do you think that you will finish your assignment on time?

B :Not really (.) but (.) I believe I will

In the example above, B pauses when he wants to say the next activity that he would be able to finish his assignment on time. He thinks what to say next. B answer it by hesitation about the assignment and he makes sure that he can get it.

Below is the example of long pause between A and B:

A :B what happen with you? You look worried

(2.3)

A :B, is there something you're worried about?

B :No, I just have a problem with my father. (1.8) I think I need your advice.

In the example of long pause above, A repeats her question to B. It is because when A is waiting for B answer, B does not directly respond to A question. When B answer A question after A repeats it, B also does long in the middle of B's turn because B thinks what to say next.

2.1.2 Overlaps

According to Cutting (2002: 29) when hearers predict that the turn is about to be completed and they come in before it is, overlap. This overlap is the condition of two speakers talking at the same time, listeners and speakers do speak at the same time. While this leads to the loss of their own ideas or information, this may lead to the loss of the round of the listener. In this case the listener also assumes that the speaker's turn has been exhausted and the listener starts talking, in other words, the speaker has now reached the point where what is said is actually heard, it sounds like the speaker may be finished, so the next speaker starts talk and speakers are currently talking. According to Yule (2006: 128 in Dewi, 2012: 26), overlap also happens when the next speaker thinks that current speaker's turn is completed, so the next speaker begins to speak. Overlap is also an action where two voices are going at once which the words from the

second speaker overlap the last or part of the words from the first speaker (Cutting, 2008: 29 in Dewi, 2012: 26) According Wray and Bloomer (2006: 188 in Dewi, 2012: 26), where one person begins when someone else is already speaking, use a single opening square bracket ([) before the new speaker's words, aligned vertically with another at the appropriate point in the established speaker's line.

Here the example of overlap:

A :This food is delicious [Yeah, it's very dlicious.

B :[What food that you eat?

In the example above, the last word of "A" is overlapped with the first word of "B". The overlap words are heard at the same time. Speaker 'B' thinks that speaker "A" turn is completed because "A" said her sense of that food. When "A" wants to emphasize that food is really delicious, speaker "B" with his curiosity wants to know the food that speaker "A" eat.

2.1.3 Interruptions

Interruption is a situation where the second speaker starts talking when the first speaker is speaking and repeats the word or phrase from the first speaker. Interruption begins is indicated with double oblique (//) wich the next speaker cuts current speaker turn (Cutting, 2008; Jefferson 2004 in Dewi 2012: 26)

For example:

A :The singer is very beutiful

B :// beautiful. Yeah, she is beautiful

Look at the example above, speaker “B” cut or interrupt what speaker “A” said. Speaker “B” also does not giving a chance to “A” to finish her floor . Therefore, speaker “A” does not finish his or her turn and her turn is cut by speaker “B” and speaker “B” finishes tahat turn.

3. Types of Conversationa Style

Converstional style are devided into high involvement style and high considerate styles (Beaumont, 2002; Yule, 2008 in Dewi 2012: 24)

a. High Involvement Style

According to Yule (2008 in Dewi 2012: 24) high involvement style is people speak faster than usual and there are a lot of interruption or overlap as well as fast turn taking. The conversation contains emotion which determines the faster rate of the speech. According to Beaumont (2002 in Dewi 2012: 24) said that the person who uses high involvement style features, especially faster turn taking and overlap usually will interrupt another turn.

So, high involvement is condition in conversational style that the user of this part is active, a lot of interruption or overlap as well as fast in turn taking.

b. High Consideratness Style

According to Yule (2003: 76) This non-interrupting, non- imposing style has been called a high consideratness style. According to Beaumont (2002: 2 in Dewi 2012: 25) describes high consideratness style “consist of slower speech, slower turn taking, longer pauses between turns and an avoidance of simultaneous speech.

So, high consideration style is a condition in conversational style that the user in the conversation is a slower speaker with slower turn taking and longer pauses between turns.

4. Talk Show

Talkshow is a television or radio program where a person or a group gathers together to discuss topics in a relaxed but serious atmosphere hosted by a host. Sometimes, Talkshow brings guests who want to learn great experiences. On the other hand, a guest is presented by a moderator to share experiences. Talk show is usually followed by receiving calls from listeners / audiences who are at home, car, or elsewhere.

Talk show is an entertaining television program, in a talk show consisting of hosts and guests in the event, a host on a talk show must be competent in arranging the talk show as well as a good talk show. A guest on a talk show is usually a group of famous people or individuals or a guest who has a great experience or talent that has been known to many people. The purpose of a talk show is to entertain the public by peeling information from invited guests in the talk show. At this time the talk show is one of the events that most people love this event, in this event people can find information and experience from famous and experienced people who are invited as a guest in a talk show in discussions or interviewed and often answer questions from viewers or listeners.

The talk show genre encompasses a number of different formats, but all talk shows share certain characteristics:

1. Talk shows are (almost) exclusively nonfiction.
2. Talk shows feature a guest or guests who are invited on a per episode basis to discuss topics with permanent hosts.
3. All talk shows are ephemeral in that they are created, shown, and then discarded or shelved. Except in rare circumstances or best of compilations, reruns are not shown.

Most talk shows follow one of a number of standard formats:

1. Morning News Talk Show: Light news, commentary, and fluff pieces.
Example: The Today Show , Good Morning America.
2. News Talk Show: Pundits arguing. Meet the Press is the longest running example, as well as the longest running talk show, and the longest running TV show period. (Guiding Light had 8 more years than Meet the Press on radio, but 4-5 less on TV.)
3. Pundit Show: A News Tak Show with one only one host. Generally self aggrandiing, highly politicized and full of vitriol and/or conspiracy theories. Often supported with a companion series on AM radio (if the radio show isn't the main draw in the first place) and a blog. The radio ones usually Phone-In Shows, as well. Example: The O'Relly Factor, The Rush Limbaugh Show, Hardball (with Chrisis Matthews), Countdown with Keith Olbermann, Big Ideal with Donny Deutsche, The Colbert Report (parody). A British version is the Jeremy Vine Show, along running lunchtime debate-and music show on BBC Radio Two. Vine inherited a slot formerly presented by veteran host Sir Jimmy Young. Topical political controversies

are debated and held open to the public for comment, but unlike US radio equivalents, the show is either hampered (or improved) by a strict legal requirement for political impartiality.

4. Daytime Talk Show: These shows typically feature celebrities and/or ordinary people who showcase scandal or dysfunctionality. Example; The Jerry Springer Show (scandal), Live! With Kelly & Michael (celebrities), The Winfrey Show (either or both). Pioneered by Phil Donahue. Dr. Phil fits here, with the twist that he attempts to use psychology to help the dysfunctional people. Loose Women is a British daytime variety based on America show The Talk, presented by a panel of rather opinionated professional women drawn from all areas of celebrity: journalist (Janet Street-Porter), singers (Jayne McDonald, Colleen Nolan), actresses (Danise Welch) etc.
5. Late Night Talk Show: Current events, comedy, and celebrity guests, such as The Tonight Show, Late Night, The Late Show, The Late Late Show, etc. Often a limited form of the Variety Show, typically featuring a house band-which is usually used to cut to commercial, and rarely shown in its entirety. Musical acts often perform a single song as the last segment of most shows. In the 70s such as Dinah Shore and The Mike Douglas Show aired afternoons, a trend that saw a slight resurgence in the mid 90s.
6. Phone-In Talk Show: Most common in radio, this type show has the host(s) engaging in conversation with listeners who call in by telephone. A lot of these double as/are linked to Pundit Shows: besides Limbaugh, O'Reilly,

Hannity, and Beck, all have phone-in radio shows, as did Rachel Maddow before she hopped to TV. Other than those, NPR puts forward a number of phone-in shows that double as News Talk (*Talk of the Nation* and *The Diane Rehm Show* being the ones syndicated nationwide); they also do Car Talk. Commercial radio has a plethora of these, as well; the one that sticks in a lot of people's memories, however, is Coast to Coast AM, a talk show about the paranormal that generally airs in the wee hours of the morning.

7. Spoof Talk Show: Does what it says on the tin. Example: Space Ghost Coast to Coast, knowing Me, Knowing you with Alan Partridge, Man to Man with Dean Learner, Fernwood Tonight.
8. Sports Talk Show: Very similiar to the News Talk Show, except that it's all about sports. One famous example is Sport Desk.

The format above is not always true, because the format of talk shows in some countries sometimes have similarities or differences in terms of time or the format of his own talk show.

5. Jimmy Kimmel Live

Jimmy Kimmel Live serves as host and executive producer of Emmy-nominated *Jimmy Kimmel Live*, ABC's late-night talk show. *Jimmy Kimmel Live* broadcasts from Disney's El Capitan Theater, located on Hollywood Boulevard in the heart of the Walk of Fame. This location gives the show unique character that Jimmy showcases regularly by interacting with the local superheroes parading along the boulevard and challenging tourists outside to

participate in live comedy bits. Jimmy Kimmel and Jill Leiderman serve as executive producers. Jason Schrift, Douglas DeLuca, Erin Irwin and David Craig serve as co-executive producers. *Jimmy Kimmel Live* is shot live in front of a studio audience and produced by Jackhole Industries in association with ABC Studios. Jimmy Kimmel serves as host and executive producer of Emmy nominated *Jimmy Kimmel Live*, ABC's late-night talk show.

B. Relevant Study

There are some study that have conducted related this study. The first reserach is journal from Inneke Indra Dewi (2012) vol. 3 no.1 title *The Comparison Of Oprah Shows From The Theory Of Conversational Styles And Preference Structure*. In this study the researchers purpose to compare the converstaional style and preference structure within *The Comparison Of Oprah Shows From The Theory Of Conversational Styles And Preference Structure*, the data taken based on two different videos that have been transcribed and analyzed.

In FRIENDS edition, the conversational style is high considerateness style and in J.K. Rowling edition is high involvement style. The conversation in FRIENDS edition is relatively slower than in J.K Rowling edition. Oprah as the host uses high involvement style in both editions. In FRIENDS edition, the first part of paris that mostly occurs is question which the second part is expected answer, while J.K. Rowling is assessment which the second part is agreement. It means that they prefer using positive response rather than negative response. The difference from the first research with this research is, the researchers focus more on conversational style without researching the preference structure.

The second research is in thesis of Aiadah Fitriani (2016) English Department Faculty Of Arts And Humanities State Islamic University Of Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *A Study of Conversational Style In Najwa Sihab In "Mata Najwa" and Andy Flores Noya In "Kick Andy"*. This research analyzed conversational style uttered by two presenters, NajwaSyihab in " Mata Najwa" and Andy Noya in "Kick Andy". This study tries to answer to research problems. First, what are the differences conversational style in NajwaSyihab in " Mata Najwa" and Andy Flores Noya in "Kick Andy"? Second what are the purpose in Najwa Syihab and Andy Flores Noya in "Kick Andy" using that style? The researcher used conversational analysis methods and use qualitative descriptive.

This case because the researcher takes the conversation to be analyzed, which is in the form video. In addition, the researcher used transcription conventional to transcribe the conversation in the text form. It is aimed to understand the differences and the purposes of conversational style used by male and female. The researcher used some steps in collecting data: 1. Searching the data on you tube 2. Downloading the data 3. Watching the videos 4. Transcribing. Then, the researcher took some procedures in analyzing the data. Those are: 1. Identifying data 2. Classifying data 3. Determining the purpose from the data.

After analyzing the data into turn taking that included into pauses, overlap and backchannel. The researcher found the differences of two presenters are Andy Noya more often did pauses than Najwa Syihab. Najwa Syihab more often did overlap than Andy Noya, Najwa Syihab more did backchannel than Andy Noya. So Andy Noya used high consideration style and Najwa Syihab used high

involvement style. Andy Noya used high consideration style to make the conversation become relax whereas Najwa Syihab used high involvement style to make the conversation become excited and enthusiasm. This study with A Study of Conversational Style In Najwa Sihab In "Najwa's Eye" and Andy Flores Noya In "Kick Andy is comparing the conversational style.

The third related this research in thesis Elysa Ratna Sari Dewi Tandungun (2015) entitled *Conversational Style Used By Najwa Shihab And The Mallarangengs On Mata Najwa Talk Show Program Jurus Mallarangeng Episode*. This study investigates the conversational style used by Najwa Shihab and The Mallarangengs on *Mata Najwa* talk show program *Jurus Mallarangeng* episode. *Mata Najwa* is one of Metro TV talk show programs hosted by a senior journalist, Najwa Shihab. In conducting the research, the writer tries to analyze the conversational style used by Najwa Shihab, Andi Mallarangeng who is the Former Minister of Youth and Sports Affairs as well as the suspect of Hambalang corruption case, and Rizal Mallarangeng who is The Mallarangengs Spokesman. The problem to be solved the study is what is the conversational style used by Najwa Shihab and the Mallarangengs on *Mata Najwa Talk Show Program Jurus Mallarangeng Episode*. The main theory used in this study is Tannen's (2005), supported by Yule's (1996) theory.

This study used qualitative approach since the writer tried to analyze the utterances of Najwa Shihab and The Mallarangengs. The data of the study were Najwa Shihab's and The Mallarangengs's utterances containing conversational style in *Mata Najwa* talk show *Jurus Mallarangeng* episode. It was found out that

Najwa Shihab and The Mallarangengs often used high involvement style than high considerateness Style almost in every segment. It is proven by the usage of each feature of high involvement style such as topic, pacing and expressive paralinguistic proposed by Tannen (2005), which are often use than high considerateness style such as slow turn taking and slow rate of speech proposed by Yule (1996). To sum up, Najwa Shihab often uses high involvement style to criticize Hambalang corruption case, which involve The Mallarangengs. Further, Andi Mallarangeng and Rizal Mallarangeng use high involvement style to clarify the truth about hambalang corruption case. The writer suggests English Department students discussed about conversational style. She also suggests the next researchers conduct a study about conversational style using different object, such as Oprah Winfrey talk show. This research with the research of Conversational Style Used By Najwa Shihab And The Mallarangengs On Eyes Najwa Talk Show Program Mallarangeng Episode has similarity that is compare the style of conversation.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conversational style is characteristic of a person in a conversation. these characteristics will affect the flow of the conversation or in other words succeed or not the purpose of the conversation is clearly communicated in a talk show. George Yule divides conversational styles into two in his theory of high involvement and high considerateness style. turn-taking in use for this study is divided into three namely pauses, overlap and interruption. This study was taken

from data from Jimmy Kimmell Live. Talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show. Jimmy Kimmel Live is a talk show / speech event that is packed with relaxed atmosphere. Discusses the warm issues that exist in society in a simple way. The show aired at either the midnight or 12:05 am timeslots before moving to 11:35 pm ET beginning on January 8, 2013 to more directly compete with *The Tonight Show with Jay Leno* and *Late Show with David Letterman* while bumping the ABC nightly news program *Nightline* to 12:35 am in ABC

Researchers recognize the style of conversation using tannen theory, this research focuses on the types of conversation styles used by hosts, co-hosts and guests on this talk show, what style of conversations used by hosts, co-hosts and guests have been in accordance with the nature of the conversation style correct.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The research was conducted by using qualitative analysis method. According to Sugiyono (2011: 14) Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research did on natural conditions. This analysis is a tool that uses to determine the word, concept, from the conversation style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. This study aims to describe the conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. This study aims to facilitate researchers to make a more complex analysis based on the nature of qualitative analysis. Using this method, the collected data aims to describe the type of conversation style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*, to explain the realization of the conversational style used by the host, and guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.

B. Source of Data

The data took from the video of *Jimmy Kimmel Live* program episode March 4th 2017 in youtube, accessed december 1st, 2018, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ir1hhpkwbo&t=610s>. With host Jimmy Kimmel, guest George W Bush and also from the transcript of the conversation during the show.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data research was collected through the following steps

1. Browsing and downloading video *Jimmy Kimmel Live*
2. Watching and listening the conversation in video *Jimmy Kimmel Live*.
3. Transcribing the script of conversation.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher was used theory proposed by Yule (2003) the procedures of data analyze based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data was identified and classified of turn-taking. Turn-taking divides into pauses, overlaps and interruptions. It is used as the material to be analyzed.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating turn taking such as pauses, overlap and interruption.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display was drew of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it would be came clearly.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A.Data

The data was taken from a conversation between Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush, from the analysis of data obtained can be concluded there were two style of conversational style such as the following high involvement style and high consideratness style in video Jimmy Kimmel Live episode march 4th 2017 in youtube.

B. Data Analysis

1. The Types of Conversational Style

There are two types of conversational style used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* Talk Show: 1)high Involvement style and 2)high consideratness style. The way conversational style realized in this study was indicated by the overlaps situation in the high involvement style and was indicated by pauses and interupption, conversational style in this research was determined from active and passive speaker in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* Talk Show

2. The Conversational Style used by the Host and guest of *Jimmy Kimmel Live*

After knowing the conversational style in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program that used by host and guest, the next step was to aanalyse the conversational style used by Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush.

Conversational Style that used by George W Bush involved the two types of conversational style they were high involvement style and high consideratness style. George W Bush was active he used high invovement style, he did a lot of overlaps, some pauses, or even completion of the other's turn with some interruptions.

George made short pauses in the first data he was confused to answer the question from Jimmy how the vice president treat him thenGeorge explained about period with his lawyer in Texas that made him irritated, before he want to try to say that he did short pauses.George W Bush did pauses it can be seen when George made short pauses he need thought what the very interesting moment about vice president Cheney what he want to share and to share his great moment with his parent George did long pauses until 2 second this proved he choosen what the joyful moment with his parent then George did pauses until 3 times because he also laughed, there were long pauses (2.3) and short pause (.) and next George did short pauses until two times to explain his dad had a dinner for Frank Bromer and that was continued to the second pauses next George hurried to ask Jimmy's question so that he did short pauses until two times that supported from the data:

George: you know(.)

George: (.)it was an unusual period

George: well everytime(.)Cheney

would come in, a lot of people yelled duck

George: yeah you know(2) when he

came out to flip the coin at

the super bowl, it was a very joyful moment

George: (2)pit(3)i think(.)it was an

anranged date

George: (.)with my dad had a dinner

for Frank Bormer, who was

an austronout friend of his

from Haston and(.)i took

her to the dinner

George: yeah, i work(.)iwork(.)i

worked with a guy London

Parman, he was very funny

guy i love humor, and the

best humor is when you

make fun of yourself

it can be seen from data 4, 6, 8, 14, 17, 21 and 30

George did overlaps when he heard he was lived in LA and cut the conversation directly. George made overlaps when Jimmy said “*any can see*” and he said about Bakers field was very joyful place to lived and because heard Jimmy said a group dinner. George cut the conversation and did overlaps, he very thankful with Jimmy Kimmel because has asked the question about his parent and said directly “*thank you for asking*” then George did overlaps without thought jimmy’s question was not finished yet next George made overlaps when Jimmy said “*see him doing that*”, George want to really said with deep about that guy was great. George cut what Jimmy said because before Jimmy asked about

George's first experience in white house and directly George did overlaps. Purple Gremlin was when George met president Nixon's daughter and did overlaps when Jimmy said "pull up to the white house" then George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation. George felt glad to share experience with Jimmy and he did overlaps directly when Jimmy was speaking. George W Bush did overlaps when George spoke at the same time when Jimmy spoke too. It can be seen when George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation when Jimmy said about Ferrel he cut the aconversation and given what his know about Ferreland when George directly did overlaps because he want to share his experienced to Jimmy about something terrible next George directly asked Jimmy's question because before Jimmy asked about Beyonce until three times, George want to show that he knew about Beyonce last George want to say about something before the show closed, he did overlaps at the same time that supported from the data:

Jimmy: that you i know and you

lived in LA [for a time when you were a little kid

George: [yeah i did

Jimmy: any [can see

George: [you will also lived in

Bakers field

Jimmy: you have the gun pointed. I

can't help but feel that you

may have been the

inspiration for other compton

*presidents, i feel like maybe
you might be to W from
NWA. [How are you parent
doing by the way?*

*George: [thank you for asking, they
are doing great*

*Jimmy: i would imagine so i think it
was for the whole country
really to [see him doing that*

*George: [yeah, yeah he is, he is a
great guy*

Jimmy: what? [Could you

*George: [you are not gonna believe this 1969. I had date with
Trish Nixon*

*Jimmy: so do you [pull up to the
white house and say hay guys*

George: [In the Purple Gremlin

Jimmy: so it was [a group dinner?

George: [yeah yeah

*Jimmy: you go on a date's with the
president's daughter and you
would know this from your
own [daughter's does the
secret service come*

George: [yes i do

Jimmy: that's an, that's

[unbelievable story

George: [glad to share it with you

Jimmy: you not seen ok, so happened

to chat with will Ferrel on

the phone [today just happen

to tell him to said to say

about deal

George: [Ferrel care about few name

Jimmy: yeah he did you, very

famously on [Saturday night

live

George: [yes he did, want to

hear something terrible?

Jimmy: ok, do you know Beyonce

she's [from?

George: [she is from Texas

Jimmy: thank's so much for being

[here mr president

George: [can i say one thing?

it can be seen from data 10, 11,12, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 36 and 81

George made interruptions, he was conducted to explain the word “perfecto” in english directly from Guillermo said before then George W Bush did interruptions when George said the same word like Jimmy said before it can be

seen in 54 data I George did interruption because that was wich he experienced because Jimmy said about like George experienced that supported from the data:

Jimmy: perfecto that means

George: //thats mean perfect

Jimmy: the pancho on

George: //the pancho on

it can be seen from data 54

Conversational Style that used by Jimmy Kimmel involved the two types of conversational style they were high involvement style and high consideratness style. Jimmy Kimmel was passive he used high consideratness style, he did a lot long pauses and a lot short pauses then some overlaps then he did some interruptions.

Jimmy did short pauses in the first data when he was tried to start the coversation with president George W Bush he looks confused what the word that he want to start. Jimmy made short pauses with took a break from a few second it can be seen when Jimmy did short pauses because he want to think what the really question he want to ask then Jimmy made long and short pauses he confused to share about Donald Trump because that was very sensitive conversation. Jimmy made short pauses and thought whether really know about Steve Bridges and when Jimmy looks confused with his question until he repeated the same word and he did short pauses next Jimmy confused with his question until he spke the same word, he did short pauses then Jimmy confused to give his oppinion and did long pauses then Jimmy tried to made a joke with showed George's picture. Jimmy made long pauses and he thought what that he spoke with George after showed

the picture and next Jimmy repeated the same word, he made short pauses. Jimmy confused what word he has to speak next, he made long pauses until 5 second. Jimmy made long pauses until 3 second last Jimmy did long pauses until 2 times, the first until 3 second and second until 2 second, Jimmy really confused about what he has to speak next experienced that supported from the data:

Jimmy: how are you? Thank you for

coming i am(.)i was just told moments ago that you

requested a little meeting

Jermaiguill before the show

Jimmy: perfect ok good, i have so many question for you(.)

i think question number one it really wanna start is when

your vice president Dick Cheney, when he shot that

guy in the face, how did he tell you? Did he come in and

close the door?

Jimmy: he does(2)imitation(.)he

plays Donald Trump on

Saturday night live, have

you seen him do that

Jimmy: ok alright(.)Steve Bridges

i know i know

Jimmy: tell that to the president he

does not think so when you

(1)when you were(.)when

you were president of the

*United States, did you
watch television? Was that
part of your day?*

*Jimmy: were you(1)were you
jealous of the size of the
crowds at Trumps
inaguration?*

*Jimmy: (2)i wonder, because i was
thinking about it, with my
little brother, like if i guy
was saying things about my
little brother, i did want to
kill him up, i did you ever
get angry and have that kind
of reaction?*

*Jimmy: this is technically a nude thisthis is a self potrait, you(3)
in the shower*

*Jimmy: well, thought it might be fun
if we(2)drew each other
while you're here.*

*Jimmy: he's right there nex(1)there
next to Brian.*

*Jimmy: Alexander woul(5)it was an
unshaven period for
Alexander.*

Jimmy: ooo that's great well(3)i

i thought would be fun.

Jimmy: when we come back(3)in

in fact(2)let's grab them now

and we will get started.

it can be seen from data 1, 3, 25, 29, 31, 52, 57, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79 and data 80

Jimmy did overlaps in the first data when George tried to ask the question from him, but Jimmy felt his question not done yet. Jimmy cut the conversation and made overlaps, he felt funny about experience that has happened with George and want to share his opinion directly. Jimmy did overlaps and continued the conversation that he said before. Jimmy made overlaps, Jimmy really want to ask him about television because he was curious. then Jimmy made overlaps because he want to know about free time as president next Jimmy did overlaps to continue his conversation. Jimmy Kimmel did overlaps when Jimmy spoke at the same time when George spoke too. Jimmy made overlaps, Jimmy really want to ask him about television because he was curious next Jimmy did overlaps too when George tried to speak last Jimmy did overlaps because he shock when heard cub that supported from the data:

George: you know [aaa

Jimmy: [how did that go down?

George: aaa it was unusual [period

Jimmy: [i would imagine so, did it

ever seem funny at all to you

George: it is not bad, [not bad

Jimmy: [i was, i was interest to bar

George: never [really did

Jimmy: [is that something that you

enjoy with television in

general? Or [you are to busy

to do it

George: you got a lot to do, [you are

busy

Jimmy: [do you have much free time

at all when you are president?

George: you're on your own [that's

right

Jimmy: [i was looking at dick cheney

while that was happening

he seemed to be enjoying

that pancho moment

Jimmy: [real cold in denver but you

will [get used to it

George: fortunately got some artist

friends in Dallas, and aaa

women named Pam

suggested Gayle, and she

came over and we got started

painted and [cube

Jimmy: [and what..

it can be seen from data 5, 7, 9,32,34, 55, 64 and data 71

Jimmy Kimmel did interruptions it can be seen when Jimmy did interruptions because he was respect with the answer about George's parents then Jimmy did interruptions and laughter when he heard that place, jimmy felt that was funny place nextJimmy did interruptions because words that George said before was funny last Jimmy made interruption because he felt funny about what George spoke before that supported from the data:

Jimmy: //They are doing great, i bet

people are asking that all the time

Jimmy: //in a Purple Gremlin, where

did you take her?

Jimmy: there//mission accomplished

Jimmy: yeah//start drinking again

Guillermo get some Tequilal

it can be seen from data 13, 20, 43 and data 51

3. The Reason of Conversational Style used by the host and guest of *Jimmy Kimmel Live*

The reason why Jimmy Kimmel used high consideratness style and George W Bush high invovement style, because Jimmy has to know his position as a lead in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* should be respected to a guest it can be seen when Jimmy did short pauses because he want to think what the really question he want to ask to president George W Bush, the first question was very determined good

conversation and when Jimmy did interruptions because he was respect with the answer about George's parents.

Jimmy: perfect ok good, i have so many question for you(.)i think question number one it really wanna start is when your vice president Dick Cheney, when he shot that guy in the face, how did he tell you? Did he come in and close the door?

Jimmy: //They are doing great, i bet people are asking that all the time

it can be seen from data 3 and data 13

Jimmy must be made a guest enjoyable. George W Bush used high involvement style because he was very passionate in answered questions from Jimmy and he real enjoys the conversation with Jimmy because Jimmy respect him when George made overlaps when Jimmy said "see him doing that", George want to really said with deep about that guy was great and when George felt glad to share experience with Jimmy and he did overlaps directly when Jimmy was speaking.

Jimmy: i would imagine so i think it was for the whole country really to [see him doing that

George: [yeah, yeah he is, he is a great guy

Jimmy: that's an, that's

[unbelievable story

George: [glad to share it with you

it can be seen from data 15 and data 24

If Jimmy used high involvement style so the guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* would not be comfortable because the conversation was always cut. This could cause *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program was assumed bad, it did not respect the guest. This has been experienced by many talk show.

C. Research Finding

After analyzed the data, the findings can be shown as follows:

1. After analyzing the data, it was found that there were two conversational style high involvement style and high consideratness style then the researcher focuses on frequency of pauses, overlaps and interruptions used by Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush as guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program. First the researcher found out Jimmy Kimmel used pauses 13 times and George W Bush used pauses 20 times. Second Jimmy Kimmel used overlaps 8 times and George W Bush used overlaps 32 times and the last Jimmy kimmel did 6 interruptions and George W Bush did 2 interruptions. After known the data of turn-taking pauses, overlaps and interruptions the researcher classified conversational style that used by host and guest. Jimmy Kimmel used high consideratness and George W Bush used high involvement style.

2. Conversational style used by Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush could not separated from turn-taking. In all conversation in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush used turn-taking such as pauses, overlaps and interruptions.
3. The reason why Jimmy Kimmel used high consideratness style and George W Bush high invovement style, because Jimmy has to know his position as a lead in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* should be respected to a guest, Jimmy must be made a guest enjoyable. George W Bush used high involvement style because he was very passionate in answered questions from Jimmy and he real enjoys the conversation with Jimmy because Jimmy respect him. If Jimmy used high involvement style so the guest in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* would not be comfortable because the conversation was always cut.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, conclusion can be stated as the following:

1. In *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program there were two conversational styles, high involvement style and high consideration style. Jimmy Kimmel as a host used high consideration style and George W Bush used high involvement style
2. Conversational style used by Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush could not be separated from turn-taking. In all conversation in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* tv program Jimmy Kimmel and George W Bush used turn-taking such as pauses, overlaps and interruptions. George W Bush was active conversational style that used by George W Bush was high involvement style and Jimmy Kimmel was passive, he did many longer pauses and short pauses some overlaps and some interruptions. So, Jimmy Kimmel used high consideration style.
3. The reason why Jimmy Kimmel used high consideration style and George W Bush high involvement style, because Jimmy has to know his position as a host in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* should be respected to a guest, Jimmy must be made a guest enjoyable. George W Bush used high involvement style because he was very passionate in answering questions

from Jimmy and he real enjoys the conversation with Jimmy because Jimmy respect him.

B. Suggestion

Having finished of this research, the research would like to suggest the following :

1. The researcher suggest to the reader who are interest to study about conversational style and who want to know more about the type of conversational style.
2. The researcher suggest to english student especially to know about conversational style deep, undersatand about conversational style can help you to speak, with know other people's conversational style. So, you can adapt by choosing conversational style. So that other people can enjoy speak with you. It can also contribution for english learner.
3. And the last i hope this research can help other researcher to learn the object of conversational style, and also the researcher realized that this research still not perfect, the researcher accepted suggestion from other researcher, reader and other student for making this analysis of conversational style better.

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APPENDICES

Conversation in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*

Table Turn Taking

No	Time Duration	Decription of Data Conversation in Jimmy Kimmel Live	Turn Taking Code			Analysis
			P	O	I	
1	0:46	Jimmy: how are you? Thank you for coming i am(.)i was just told moments ago that you requested a little meeting Jermaiguill before the show	1 data P			Jimmy did short pauses when he was tried to start the coversation with president George W Bush he looks confused what the word that he want to start.
2	1:05	Jimmy: perfecto that means George: //thats mean perfect			2 data I	George made interruptions, he was conducted to explain the word “perfecto” in english directly from Guillermo said before.

3	1:11	Jimmy: perfect ok good, i have so many question for you(.)i think question number one it really wanna start is when your vice president Dick Cheney, when he shot that guy in the face, how did he tell you? Did he come in and close the door?	3 data P			Jimmy did short pauses because he want to think what the really question he want to ask to president George W Bush, the first question was very determined good conversation.
4	1:27	George: you know(.)	4 data P			George made short pauses he was confused to answer the question from Jimmy how the vice president treat him.
5	1:27	George: you know [aaa Jimmy: [how did that go down?		5 data O		Jimmy did overlaps when George tried to ask the question from him, but Jimmy felt his question not done yet.
6	1:38	George: (.)it was an unusual period	6 data P			George explained about period with his lawyer in Texas that made him irritated, before he want to try to say that he did short pauses.
7	1:40	George: aaa it was unusual [period		7 data O		Jimmy cut the conversation

		Jimmy: [i would imagine so, did it ever seem funny at all to you				and made overlaps, he felt funny about experience that has happened with george and want to share his opinion directly.
8	1:47	George: well everytime(.)Cheney would come in, a lot of people yelled duck	8 data P			George made short pauses he need thought what the very interesting moment about vice president Cheney what he want to share.
9	2:01	George: it is not bat, [not bad Jimmy: [i was, i was interest to bar		9 data O		Jimmy did overlaps and continued the conversation that he said before
10	2:07	Jimmy: that you i know and you lived in LA [for a time when you were a little kid George: [yeah i did		10 data O		George did overlaps when he heard he was lived in LA and cut the conversation directly
11	2:25	Jimmy: any [can see George: [you will also lived in Bakers field		11 data O		George made overlaps when Jimmy said “any can see” and he said about Bakers field was very joyful place to lived.
12	2:52	Jimmy: you have the gun pointed. I can’t help but feel that you may have been the		12 data O		George cut the conversation and did overlaps, he very thankful with Jimmy Kimmel

		<p>inspiration for other compton presidents, i feel like maybe you might be to W from NWA. [How are you parent doing by the way?</p> <p>George: [thank you for asking, they are doing great</p>				because has asked the question about his parent and said directly "thank you for asking".
13	2:52	<p>Jimmy: //They are doing great, i bet people are asking that all the time</p>			13 data I	Jimmy did interruptions because he was respect with the answer about George's parents.
14	2:56	<p>George: yeah you know(2) when he came out to flip the coin at the super bowl, it was a very joyful moment</p>	14 data P			To share his great moment with his parent George did long pauses until 2 second this proved he choosen what the joyful moment with his parent.
15	3:05	<p>Jimmy: i would imagine so i think it was for the whole country really to [see him doing that</p> <p>George: [yeah, yeah he is, he is a great guy</p>			15 data O	George made overlaps when Jimmy said "see him doing that", George want to really said with deep about that guy was great.
16	3:25	<p>Jimmy: what? [Could you</p> <p>George: [you are not gonna believe this 1969. I had date with</p>			16 data O	George cut what Jimmy said because before Jimmy asked about George's first experience

		Trish Nixon				in white house and directly George did overlaps.
17	3:44	George: (2)pit(3)i think(.)it was an arranged date	17 data P			George did pauses until 3 times because he also laughed, there were long pauses (2.3) and short pause (.)
18	3:55	George: yeah(.)it was interesting	18 data P			George did short pauses without reason.
19	3:59	Jimmy: so do you [pull up to the white house and say hay guys George: [In the Purple Gremlin		19 data O		Purple Gremlin was when George met president Nixon's daughter and did overlaps when Jimmy said " <i>pull up to the white house</i> ".
20	4:00	Jimmy: //in a Purple Gremlin, where did you take her?			20 data I	Jimmy did interruptions and laughter when he heard that place, jimmy felt that was funny place.
21	4:07	George: (.)with my dad had a dinner for Frank Borner, who was an austronout friend of his from Haston and(.)i took her to the dinner	21 data P			George did short pauses until two times to explain his dad had a dinner for Frank Bromer and that was continued to the second pauses.
22	4:16	Jimmy: so it was [a group dinner? George: [yeah yeah		22 data O		Because heard Jimmy said a group dinner George did

						overlaps without thought jimmy's question was not finished yet.
23	4:23	Jimmy: you go on a date's with the president's daughter and you would know this from your own [daughter's does the secret service come George: [yes i do		23 data O		George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation.
24	4:40	Jimmy: that's an, that's [unbelievable story George: [glad to share it with you		24 data O		George felt glad to share experience with Jimmy and he did overlaps directly when Jimmy was speaking.
25	4:43	Jimmy: he does(2)imitation(.)he plays Donald Trump on Saturday night live, have you seen him do that	25 data P			Jimmy made long and short pauses he confused to share about Donald Trump because that was very sensitive conversation.
26	4:55	Jimmy: you not seen ok, so happened to chat with will Ferrel on the phone [today just happen to tell him to said to say about deal George: [Ferrel care about few name		26 data O		George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation when Jimmy said about Ferrel he cut the aconversation and given what his know about Ferrel

27	4:59	Jimmy: yeah he did you, very famously on [Saturday night live George: [yes he did, want to hear something terrible?		27 data O		George directly did overlaps because he want to share his experienced to Jimmy about something terrible.
28	5:39	George: (.)a guy who's new dead	28 data P			George did short pauses without reason.
29	5:53	Jimmy: ok alright(.)Steve Bridges i know i know	29 data P			Jimmy made short pauses and thought whether really know about Steve Bridges.
30	6:12	George: yeah, i work(.)iwork(.)i worked with a guy London Parman, he was very funny guy i love humor, and the best humor is when you make fun of yourself	30 data P			George hurried to ask Jimmy's question so that he did short pauses until two times.
31	6:29	Jimmy: tell that to the president he does not think so when you (1)when you were(.)when you were president of the United States, did you watch television? Was that part of your day?	31 data P			Jimmy looks confused with his question until he repeated the same word and he did short pauses.

32	6:41	George: never [really did Jimmy: [is that something that you enjoy with television in general? Or [you are to busy to do it		32 data O		Jimmy made overlaps, Jimmy really want to ask him about television because he was curious.
33	6:46	George: [not really		33 data O		It was continued until George answer Jimmy's question he wasn't interested with the question.
34	6:54	George: you got a lot to do, [you are busy Jimmy: [do you have much free time at all when you are president?		34 data O		Jimmy made overlaps because he want to know about free time as president.
35	7:01	George: if you make it depends, it exercised every day and(2)so i tell the schedulers i want an hour every day, but you have to set priorities and live by them. But not much free time	35 data P			George explained about his work as a president and made him did long pauses.
36	7:32	Jimmy: ok, do you know Beyonce she's [from? George: [she is from Texas		36 data O		George directly asked Jimmy's question because before Jimmy asked about Beyonce until three times, George want to

					show that he knew about Beyonce
37	7:42	Jimmy: ok do you know who won the academy award for best picture? [Cause we know George: aaaa [pass the envelope Please		37 data O	George felt this question disturb him and said “ <i>pass the envelope Please</i> ”, he did overlaps
38	7:44	George: (3)pass the envelope please	38 data P		George confused whether he should answer this question, he did long pauses until three second.
39	7:51	Jimmy: did you see that moment with the [Warren beatty? George: [i watched the replay, i actually watched, i am going to pander, i though your opening was damn good		39 data O	George did overlaps when Jimmy asked about Warren beaty, that was one of the favorites of George he said “ <i>i am going to pander</i> ”.
40	8:02	George: (.) and i saw a replay of the(2)	40 data P		First George did short pauses and second George did overlaps because Jimmy cut him
41	8:05	Jimmy: the [moment George: [the faux pas		41 data O	George did overlaps because before he not done yet
42	8:14	Jimmy: when you see that [you’re		42 data O	George want to make a joke

		Opening the door George: [mission accomplished				and he did overlaps.
43	8:16	Jimmy: there//mission accomplished			43 data I	Jimmy did interruptions because words that George said before was funny.
44	8:21	Jimmy: do you take pleasure, or do you feel sorry [for George: [i felt sorry for him		44 data O		George did overlaps when jimmy didn't finish with the question.
45	8:23	Jimmy: yeah [that's etuation George: [i kind felt sorry for you. You look a little lose up there		45 data O		George saw Jimmy like confused and felt sorry to him and did overlaps.
46	9:09	George: maybe [a Jimmy: [if i was president that would be the first thing i can		46 data O		When George was speaking in the middle Jimmy directly conducted overlaps.
47	9:19	George: (1)no	47 data P			George felt confused and he did short pauses.
48	9:25	George: true but(4)but i am not telling you	48 data P			George thought he want to share about privacy or not, he did long pauses.
49	9:47	Jimmy: maybe, maybe at atime in your life you are going, [i am going to do it George: [no		49 data O		George directly cut what Jimmy said, he did overlaps.

50	9:56	Jimmy: no, nothing what if you were to get a little Loopy [and you know George: [start drinking again		50 data O		George felt funny about his spoke and he did overlaps.
51	9:57	Jimmy: yeah//start drinking again Guillermo get some Tequilal			51 data I	Jimmy made interruption because he felt funny about what George spoke before.
52	10:03	Jimmy: were you(1)were you jealous of the size of the crowds at Trumps inaguration?	52 data P			Jimmyconfused with his question until he spke the same word, he did short pauses.
53	10:14	George: i was(.) i was there	53 data P			George did short pauses and repeat the same word..
54	10:21	Jimmy: the pancho on George: //the pancho on			54 data I	George did interruption because that was wich he experienced.
55	10:29	George: you're on your own [that's right Jimmy: [i was looking at dick cheney while that was happening he seemed to be enjoying that pancho moment		55 data O		Jimmy did overlaps to continue his conversation
56	10:48	Jimmy: well, he wasn,t so much helping you, so much as		56 data O		Georange made overlaps, he cut jimmy's spoke and say he " so

		glaring at you jeb[bush is a guy that i am friendly with i have relationship with jeb George: [so do i				<i>do i”.</i>
57	10:56	Jimmy: (2)i wonder, because i was thinking about it, with my little brother, like if i guy was saying things about my little brother, i did want to kill him up, i did you ever get angry and have that kind of reaction?	57 data P			Jimmy confused to give his oppinion and did long pauses.
58	11:19	Jimmy: it goes with [the territory? George: [yeah it does		58 data O		George did overlaps when Jimmy gave the question.
59	11:26	George: (4)Wall Street Journal	59 data P			George tried to speak what he was really read, he did long pauses.
60	11:31	Jimmy: you part [that every day? George: [yeah Dallas Morning News		60 data O		George made overlaps, he cut jimmy’s spoke directly.
61	11:34	Jimmy: //Dallas Morning News as well where do you think Ramo will go by the way?			61 data I	Jimmy made interruptions when George said Dallas morning news.
62	11:40	George: Interesting question, he is a dear friend of mine by the			62 data I	Jimmy made interruptions to respect George’s friend.

		way Jimmy: he's //dear friend of mine			
63	11:48	Jimmy: i don't know where he is going, you will [tell me George: [you get [that		63 data O	George cut the conversation when Jimmy want to ask the question, and he did overlaps.
64	11:49	Jimmy: [real cold in denver but you will [get used to it		64 data O	Next Jimmy did overlaps too when George tried to speak.
65	11:53	George: [he is wonderful guy and he handled this extremely well with Dak Prescott		65 data O	That was continued overlaps that George did, because he want to explained directly.
66	12:24	George: Brush cleared to go a hundred miles up and, nothing go get the coffee yourself buddy, and so i(4) i wrote these books which surprised a lot of people	66 data P		George made long pauses because he laughter and lose what he want to speak.
67	12:31	Jimmy: yeah, right [when George: [especially on that coats		67 data O	George not yet finished with explanation and he did overlaps when Jimmy was speaking.
68	12:35	Jimmy: you wrote like [five books George: [the didn't think i could read much less write aaa anyway i wrote an essay about		68 data O	George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation.

		Winstone Churchill painting as a pas time and i said if this guy can paint so can i				
69	12:37	George: the didn't think i could read much less write(2) anyway i wrote an essay about Winstone Churchill painting as a pas time and i said if this guy can paint so can i	69 data P			George made long pauses, because he want to share about an essay, he thought about that.
70	13:23	George: fortunately got som artist friends in Dallas, and(2) women named Pam suggested Gayle, and she came over and we got started painted and cube	70 data P			George looks really confused about his spoke and did long pauses.
71	13:25	George: fortunately got some artist friends in Dallas, and aaa women named Pam suggested Gayle, and she came over and we got started painted and [cube		71 data O		Jimmy did overlaps because he shock when heard cube.

		Jimmy: [and what..				
72	13:37	Jimmy: is she honest with you, if there's something she [thinks is not good? George: [well she started off with her body language, making it pretty obvious she didn't vote		72 data O		George did overlaps at the same time in the middle Jimmy's conversation without the reason.
73	13:49	Jimmy: i would imagine you turned [her around George: [i am sure you can understand the art community was not exactly my base of support		73 data O		George want so that Jimmy understood he situation and directly did overlaps.
74	14:37	Jimmy: this is technically a nude this this is a self potrait, you(3) in the shower	74 data P			Jimmy tried to made a joke with showed George's picture.
75	15:36	Jimmy: oh that's very dangerous, that's one of the most dangerous thngs any president [bu George: [you want to know why i do		75 data O		George want to tell why he did that and he did overlaps.

		That?				
76	16:52	Jimmy: well, thought it might be fun if we(2)drew each other while you're here.	76 data P			Jimmy made long pauses and he thought what that he spoke with George after showed the picture.
77	16:57	Jimmy: he's right there nex(1)there next to Brian.	77 data P			Jimmy repeated the same word, he made short pauses.
78	17:00	Jimmy: Alexander woul(5)it was an unshaven period for Alexander.	78 data P			Jimmy confused what word he has to speak next, he made long pauses until 5 second.
79	17:24	Jimmy: ooo that's great well(3)i i thought would be fun.	79 data P			Jimmy made long pauses until 3 second.
80	17:33	Jimmy: when we come back(3)in in fact(2)let's grab them now and we will get started.	80 data P			Jimmy did long pauses until 2 times, the first until 3 second and second until 2 second, Jimmy really confused about what he has to speak next.
81	18:47	Jimmy: thank's so much for being [here mr president George: [can i say one thing?		81 data O		George want to say about something before the show closed, he did overlaps at the same time.
Result			32	41	8	In this converstaion there was more overlaps and fewer interruptions.

NOTE :

P : Pauses

O : Overlaps

I : Interruptions

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