

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions reflect the main findings that have been discovered during the research process, while the suggestions aim to make a constructive contribution to further development in this field.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher comes into conclusion:

1. Based on the research findings, a total of 61 data were obtained. For first speaker types, there are 5 data of request, 4 data of invite, 33 data of assessment, 18 data of question, and 1 data of blame. For second speaker types, there are 53 preferred responses and 8 dispreferred responses. The large number of preferred responses in the talk show indicates a generally positive and cooperative communication environment. In this talk show, all first speaker's preference organization types occurred, while second speaker's preference organization types were absent in the refusal of invite and denial of blame part.
2. During the talk show, the host and guest use Schegloff's strategies, namely simple and no delay, mitigation, elaboration, default, and positioning. Out of 61 data found, 22 data belong to simple and no delay, 5 data belong to mitigation, 14 data belong to elaboration, 11 data belong to default, and 10 data belong to positioning. Positioning is further divided into 5 types, and

1 data was found for inter turn gap, 5 data for turn initial delay, 4 data for anticipatory accounts, and no data was found for the types of pro forma agreements and pre-emptive reformulation with preference referral. In this talk show, the host and guest use all 5 of Schegloff's general strategies, while for the positioning strategy there is an absence in 2 types.

5.2. Suggestion

The future researchers are encouraged to explore alternative sources beyond talk shows. The rationale behind this recommendation lies in the potential for increased diversity of data, particularly in terms of conversation duration, the number of speakers involved, and the variety of topics discussed. By shifting focus to daily conversations, future researchers may obtain more realistic and varied results, allowing for a broader understanding of preference organization and conversational strategies in natural, everyday communication contexts.

For talk show hosts, it is highly recommended to immerse themselves not only in scripted dialogues, but also in the spontaneous and dynamic nature of real-life conversations. Actively participating in various discussions, interviews, or informal chats can enhance their grasp of conversation structures. Moreover, building a collection of references related to conversational analysis can serve as a valuable resource, providing insights and strategies for conducting engaging and effective interviews on their shows.