CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part, it consists of review of related theories and review of related studies. In this case, the definition of interruption is derived from Zimmerman and West (1975) then supported by other linguists such as Wardhaugh (1985) and Tannen (1990). The writer also includes theory about the reason of turn taking irregularities by Wardhaugh to help the writer in the research.

2.1. Conversational Analysis

Conversation Analysis (CA) is the approach to the analysis of spoken interaction resulted from work done by Harvey Sacks, Gail Jefferson and Emmanuel Schegloff in the early 1960s at University of California (Paltridge, 2000). Conversation analysis examines how spoken discourse is organized and develop in conversation.

According to many conversation analysts, ordinary conversation is the most basic form of talk and the main way in which people come together, exchange information, and maintain social relations. It means that conversations that are employed in a CA study are not talks that are specifically generated for research purposes. they use this term that CA places its focus on talk ,especially the kind of talk that is natural and interactive.

2.2. Turn Taking

Wardhaugh (1985:148) states that “the most general principle governign turn-taking in a conversation is that one and only one person speaks at a time”. Although there may be overlaps and brief interruptions, it is quite clear which speaker has the floor at

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any particular moment. When this person talks, he or she cannot always speak all the time. He or she has to give a chance to other participants to have their turn. Therefore, the roles begins between those speakers begin speaking or indicate their intention to speak by noises like “er” or “mm” because conversationalist abhor silences.

Zimmerman and West (1975 in Coates 1986:99) find that sometimes turn taking do not follow the smooth pattern they have descibed, in which the next speaker has to know who has to speak after the first speaker. From there, they find two sorts of turn-taking irregularities, that is, interruption and overlap.

From the explanation above, the researcher uses the theory of interruption and overlap to help him answer the research problems.

2.3. Interruption

There are some other definitions of interruption as having stated by linguists. Most linguists agree that interruption is a violation in conversation, that is the second speaker prevents the first speaker from finishing his or her words. According to Wardhaugh (1985:150). “Interruption in also a violation to someone’s territory, routine and rights”. Asking for help or direction of strangers is also to interrupt other people’s activity. The real example for violating someone’s territory is when a person is knocking on someone’s door and says “Excuse me”. In this case he or she is breaking into someone’s territory and makes an interruption. However, wardhaugh said that sometimes it is necessary to interrupt what someone is saying. Wardhaugh (1985:135) also has the same theory, he said that some expressions, such as ‘yes’, ‘mmm’, ‘sorely’, ‘quite’, ‘I see’, ‘yeah’, and ‘OK’, do not interupt the speaker’s flow of words, instead of completing a speaker’s sentence is also possible.

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Zimmerman and West (1975) an interruption is a violation into turn taking rules in conversation which the second speaker begins to speak while the first speaker was in the middle of a word or change. In other word, the second speaker cuts the first speaker's word without giving chance to finish any words.

However, Tannen (1990) gives a rather different reason because she also considers other variables such as situation, topic, and speaker's right. She states that "Interruption is not only a matter of violation in conversation but also the individual's righs". For example when the second speaker asks for a glass of water because he or she feels thirsty and interrupts the first speaker, it is not a kind of interruption because the speaker cuts the conversation is not interrupt. Tannen also states that interruption is not a violation as long as the topic does not change, for example assent terms such as 'Yes', 'Okay' do not mean to interrupt the conversation, on the other hand, those term are used to make clear to the speaker that the listener has taken in and understand the previous message. They also serve to establish the listener's ongoing availability, and they commit him or her to attend to the speaker's next utterance.

The researcher concludes that interruptions is a violation in the conversation and also a type of violation of another's right is called interruption when the second speaker cuts the first speaker's words and does not give a chance to other participant to finish the words.

2.4. Overlap

Zimmerman and West (1975:106) stated that overlaps are instances of slight over-anticipation by the next speaker. Instead of beginning to speak immediately following

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current speaker's turn, next speaker begins to speak at very end of current speaker's turn, overlapping the lasts words or part of it. For example:

A: I'm fi [ne.
B: Bronson,] you're gonna take this.

Here altough 'B' cuts A's words, 'A' does not stop right away. In fact, 'A' still continues finishing his word (fine). As a result, A's fine is overlapped with some words of B.

Another linguist, Tannen (1991:78) states that "Overlap is an act of interruption without leaving any pauses. This will make the second's speaker's words and the first speaker's of words heard together at the same time in the conversation.

So, overlap is an act of interruption where two voices are heard at the same time. The words from second speaker overlaps with the last or part of the first speaker.

2.5. Reasons of Interruption and overlap

Interruption and overlaps occur other intentionally or unintentionally. The reason of interruption and overlap has the same explanation. For the reasearch, the writer will use the theory from Wardhaugh (1985) to answer the second statements of problem. Wardhaugh (1985:151) to several question why people turn taking irregularities, interruption and overlaps, is a conversation. In the opinion of wardhaugh, sometimes participants need to interrupt to what someone is saying although it is impolite.

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2.5.1. Asking for help

Wardhaugh (1985:151) states that asking for help or direction to strangers when they are doing something is also to interrupt their activity. In such condition, they have to state briefly their purpose of interrupting them. There are many words which can be used to asking for help in conversation, such as can you help me?, would you like to help me?, and etc.

2.5.2. Seeking Clarification

Seeking clarification means that the second speaker didn't understand with the first speaker and he wants to get a clear understanding. In other words, the second speaker is talking about. There are many words which can be used to seek clarification in the conversation, such as excuse me!, pardon me!, or I beg your pardon! Or request an explanation that can clarify the prior speaker's (Wardhaugh 1985:151)

2.5.3. Correcting

Wardhaugh (1985:152) states that interrupting and overlapping for the sake of correcting as opposed to seeking clarification is a much more delicate matter. Interrupting for the sake of correcting is likely to reduce the speaker' credibility with the listener when it is done too much. Wardhaugh (1985:152) also states that the interruption for correcting is threatening and challenging since the speaker denies or rejects some point that the prior speaker made by uttering disagreement. For example, "It's totally wrong", "That's not right", "but" and etc. However, the first speaker can hold her or his turn by saying "Let me finish" and go on speaking.

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2.5.4. Rejecting

Another reason when interruptions are considered as challenges is rejecting. When a person hears something with he or she sharply disagrees or consider that the speaker is badly miss-informed. One option that people have is to hear the speaker out and, at some later point attempt to clarify the misconcention by denying or rejecting some point that the speaker made. People usually use the words like "Wait a minute!, Hold on!, That's not right, I don't agree or You've got that wrong to interrupt (Wardhaugh 1985:152)". This remarks will be regarded as challenges, for the interlocutor are calling into question the veracity or sincerity of the speaker or the quality of his information. The consequence of interruption caused by rejecting is that the speaker will be silenced and rather unhappy about being cut short. He can say "'Let me finish' and go on. You must be regarded as rude if you insist that the speaker cannot be allowed to finish if he wants to (Wardhaugh 1985:153)

2.5.5. Completing

Wardhaugh (1985:154) states that completing is a one way of turn taking irregularities which is less offensive is by trying to complete he or she is saying. There is also a time when the interlocutor is interrupting the speaker by trying to complete something he or she is saying and trying to use that opportunity to lead the conversation straightly using his or her otw sentences. This way is less offensive that attempting to wrown out the first speaker. In other way, by trying to complete something the first speaker is saying, the second speaker can use the opportunity to cut the first speaker's words and takes the first speaker's turn. Since the second speaker cuts the previous

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speaker's words indirectly, taking turn by trying to complete the first speaker's words is considered as the less offensive way to interrupt.

For example:

A : May I go to
B : bed? Oh sure, I know you're sleepy.

2.5.6. Breaking up

Wardhaugh (1985:151) states that Breaking up happens when the topic of conversation changes or shift into another related topic unpredictable. So, Breaking up is a type of turn taking irregularities which suddenly the second speaker changes or shift the conversation's topic into another. For example:

A : Please, let me explain to you about this accident.
B : Stop! Let's go to cafetaria.

2.5.7. Disagreeing

'Wait a minute!', 'Hold on!', 'That's not right', 'I don't agree', or 'You've got that wrong' are the option words that the speaker can use to deny or reject some points that another speaker makes. Disagreeing happens when "the first speaker hears something which he or she sharply disagrees with the interlocutor is saying", and that is why he or she tries to interrupt or overlap him (Wardhaugh 1985:152)

So the researcher will use those reasons of interruptions and overlaps from Wardhaugh as the criteria to determine the reasons of both in research. This theory on the reasons of interruptions and overlaps will use to answer the research.

2.6. Review of Related Study

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The writer uses a previous research in the same field as this research. The previous researches were conducted by Jennifer Ansori (2005), Meity Marinna (2005), Cecilia Barek Lawe (2011), Olva Lita Ully Tadoe (2012), and Yessica Hartono (2013). Some explanation of those references are stated below.

2.6.2 An Anlysis of Turn-Taking Irregularities Uttered by African-American Characters in the Movie "*Why Do Fools Fall in Love*"

Jennifer Ansori (2005) used data from a movie. She tried to find the kinds of turn-taking irregularities in the conversation uttered by African-American characters. Thus, the object of her research were only four characters in the movie. She also tried to find the reason of interruption and overlap which occur in the movie. Actually the object of this research is same with this researcher, but the difference is from the character. The findings were totally different because as many as the characters, the findings more variation.

2.6.3 Interruption and Overlap Produced by the Sunday school Children

This thesis was conducted by Meity Marinna (2005) where she has analyzed interruption and overlap which found in interraction between the teacher and the students on Sunday school class. The writer found that who interrupt or overlap more in the conversation among boys and girls. The data of this thesis are Indonesian because all of the children in that school uses english everyday. The findings of this study show that boys interrupt and overlap more than girls. The most reason of turn-taking irregularities that produced by boys was seeking clarification.

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2.6.4 The Reason of Interruptions Used by Male and Female Participants in A Catholic Youth Meeting

The purpose of this study which conducted by Cecilia (2011) is to find out the reason of interruption used by male and female participants in a catholic youth meeting. The data were taken from 7 male and 7 female participants in that meeting. The finding show that male participants interrupted more than female participants do. Then the most reasons which uttered is completing. The researcher concluded that gender were influenced the use of turn-taking irregularities in a meeting.

2.6.5 The Reasons of Interruptions Used by Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students of Petra Christian University in Transactional and Interactional Topics

This research which conducted by Olva (2012) focused on the differences and/or similarities of the reasons of interruptions used by civil engineering and communication science department students in transactional and interactional topics. The findings show that both Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department students used more interruptions in interactional topic than transactional topic. Besides, Communication Science Department students used more interruptions than Civil Engineering Department students in both transactional and interactional topics. In transactional topic, they used interruptions to complete something he is saying as the most frequently used type, while in interactional topic they use interruptions to correct other's words as the most frequently used type. The researcher concluded that the topic and background of discipline may influence the use of interruptions.

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2.6.6 Interruptions and Overlaps Occuring in an Indonesian Television Talk Show Indonesia Lawyers Club-TV One

This thesis was conducted by Yessica Hartono (2013). This study focused in using interruption and overlap in a talk show which uttered by host and guest. The finding show that the turn-taking irregularities which most used by host and guest was interruption. The writer conluded that the conversation were dominated by a high capacity of turn-taking irregularities, either interruption or overlap because there was a tendency for the host and the panelist to rely on their argument to prove their strength and to maintain their existence in the discussion.

From that previous study above, which data were available and taken from daily conversation in the researcher's society. That means the data were indonesian. The researcher in this research cannot find the society which used english in daily conversation, so he decides to take a movie as his data since the data is available. Also, the related research above are similar to this research that is discussed about turn-taking irregularities, but they have many differences. However, this research differs from those previous research above because the object of this research uses a movie and gets the data from all characters in the movie. It has different result when we analyze a talk show, discussion groups which using indonesian with a movie which use english in their conversation.

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