

THE INTERRUPTION USED IN MIXED GENDER IN INI TALK SHOW ON NET TV

DONNY JOHANNES P¹, SITI AISAH GINTING², MUHAMMAD NATSIR³

¹²³UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN

Abstract

Talk show is a tool of people communicates to convey the important information such as successes, or the phenomenon in society. In a talk show, they use language to start conversation between the host and the guest stars who will talk about a particular topic. Every human being communicates using different languages to achieve the purposes. In this case, the language phenomenon often occurs in a conversation. The language phenomenon often happened in conversation is interruption. Based on the background above this research investigates the interruption used by the participants in Ini Talk Show on Net TV. The objectives of this research are to identify the types and functions of interruption used by the participants in the talk show. This research used descriptive qualitative as a method. The form of the data were utterances that used by the participants in two episodes of Ini Talk Show. The researcher was the primary instrument of this research. The theories that used to analyzing the data are Ferguson (1977), Murata (1983), Kennedy and Camden (1983), Han Z. Li (2001), Zimmermen and West (1975). The result of the research, the researcher found four types of interruption used by the participants in the talk show are simple interruption (23), overlap interruption (70), butting-in interruption (7), and silent interruption (13). There were 113 data of interruption found in this research; the most type which appeared (70) times by the participants is overlap interruption, because each participant cannot wait to give his or her opinion toward the topic of the conversation. In this case, the current speaker does not give the turns before his or her finishing the utterance but the interrupter still disrupted and talk in same time. Furthermore, two functions of interruption are found in this talk show are cooperative interruption consist of agreement (27), assistance (10), and clarification (29), while intrusive interruption divided into disagreement (3), floor taking (21), topic change (16), and tangentialization (7). The most function that appeared is clarification. Clarification appeared (29) times, the participants do interruption not only to shows the words does not understand but also to emphasizes the important words that get from the participant messages.

Keywords: *Conversation, Interruption, Participants, Ini Talk Show*

INTRODUCTION

Recently, television is a part of life's process which leads human being to get the information and entertainment without going to wherever. There are many kinds of Indonesian

television programs, for instance; talk show, news, movie, music, and others. Through the programs, people can get the some advantages include get entertainment and education from watching the programs. One of the popular programs is talk show that present by resource person as the guest who speak about something which develops insight to the audience. The people can use the language for some functions that depends on ourselves to use language in politeness or impoliteness to interact with each other.

According to Tannen (1990:189) interruption is the phenomenon that happens in someone conversation. It means that when the first speaker talk, the next speaker cuts the first speaker talk into the speaker's ongoing the utterance. Interruption is an intrusion, a trampling on someone else's right to the floor, an attempt to dominate. According to Ferguson (1977) and Beattie (1982:101-103), there are four types of interruption; simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption). The function of interruption divided into two categories of interruption such as cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. These two parameters can be used to specify the reason of someone to interrupt in conversation.

Based on that problem, the researcher is interested in analyzing types of and function of interruption in order to help the audience understand the reason of the presenter to interrupt the guest in Ini Talkshow on Net TV. The researcher chooses Ini Talk Show as the object of the research, firstly, it is one of the most popular talk show in Indonesia shows the uniques performance, because sometimes the participants sing a songs which the lyric from the name of Indonesian traditional food that guided by host. Secondly, the use of interruption often happens in every conversation by the participants. In addition, the use of interruption cause when the other speaker may can not wait the turn of the talk, then the other speaker wants to right's the word or sentences the speaker talk. Sometimes, the host uses interruption to show the respond to the guests, on the contrary.

1.1 Conversation Analysis

Conversation is an interaction between two or more speakers to communicate each other for change information. Paltridge (2007:107) states that conversation is the main way in which people come together, exchange information, negotiate and maintain social relation. Conversation is the way in which people socialize, develop, and sustain their relationship with each other (Liddicoat, 2007). Based on Wardhaugh (1985:3), conversation is an activity which makes use of many devices in order to reduce the risk to participants.

Conversation divided into three kinds: face-to-face exchanges, non-face-toface-exchanges, and broadcast materials (Pridham, 2001:2). Face-to-face exchanges means that the

participants meet up in same place and same time to do direct conversation. They are talking about same context with face each other, for examples; conversation in classroom, and family, which included the speaker and the listener. whereas, non-face-to-face exchanges means that the participants can not direct face each other to do conversation because they are not in same place, for example; in telephone conversation. Furthermore broadcast material means that the communication uses broadcast as mediator, they are can be face-to-face and non-face-to-face conversation, for example; talk show in television or radio.

Based on Paltridge (2007:), conversation analysis comes from the field of sociology, thus, it is take a less of a “linguistic” view of spoken discourse than some other forms of discourse analysis. The field of spoken discourse such as adjacency pairs, preference organization, turn-taking, interruption, feedback, repair, conversational openings and closings, discourse markers and responses tokens (Paltridge, 2006). Conversation analysis has examined aspects of Conversation analysis examined how they are can be organize and develops spoken discourse in conversation.

1.2 Interruption

Interruption is the phenomenon that happens in someone conversation. It means that when the first speaker talk, the next speaker cuts the first speaker talk into the speaker’s ongoing the utterance. Interruption is an intrusion, a trampling on someone else’s right to the floor, an attempt to dominate (Tannen, 1990). Based on Wardhaugh (1985:150), interruption is a violation of another’s territory or right. It means that when someone interrupt their activity to ask for help of strangers. For example, when a person knocks the door and says “excuse me” it belongs to violating someone’s territory. Based on Zimmerman and West (1991:190), interruption is a violation in conversation in wich the second speaker begins to speak while the first was in the middle of word or change. It means that interruption happen when the second speaker cuts the first speaker in the middle word without give chance first speaker to finished the word.

1.3 The Types of Interruption

This research, the researcher want to identify the types of interruption. generally, to analyze the type of interruption some researchers used theory from Ferguson (1977) and Beattie (1982:101-103), there are four types of interruption; simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption).

a. Simple Interruption

Based on Ferguson (1977), simple interruption means exchange of turns, simultaneous

present, first speaker's turn appears incomplete. It means that silent interruption occur the second speaker takes the floor when the current speaker still finishing the utterance. The second speaker succeeded to interrupt the first speaker talk, so the first speaker stop the talk. However, the first speaker listens the second speaker's talk until finishing the utterance. Then, the first speaker can takes the floor back.

b. Overlap Interruption

Based on Ferguson (1977), overlap interruption is exchange of turns, simultaneous speech present, first speaker's turn reaches completion. It means that overlap interruption occur when the first speaker and the second speaker talk in same a time. The current speaker still talk, but the second speaker try to takes the floor. Moreover, the second speaker still interrupt the first speaker even though the first speaker does not stop the talk until finishing the utterance. After the topic of the first talk finish, the second speaker still takes the floor, so there is no intermission in simultaneous speech.

c. Butting-in Interruptin

Based on Ferguson (1977), butting-in interruption is no exchange of turns, simultaneous speech present. It means that butting-in interruption occur when the second speaker wants to takes the floor and intend to stop the first speaker talk, because the first speaker ignore the second speaker interruption and keeps talking until finishing the utterance. This type still uses simultaneous speech, but different with other which is always succeeded to interruption.

d. Silent Interruption

Based on Ferguson (1977), silent interruption is exchange of turns, no simultaneous speech, first speaker's utterance appears incomplete. It means that in silent interruption, there is no simultaneous speech because the current speaker pauses or stop the talk before the secon speaker interrupt. When the current speaker pauses before completing the utterance, the second speaker takes the floor. Actually, the first speaker pauses the talk because some phenomenon such as; forget the word that the speaker wants to say, the speaker wants to pauses for pull of breath and other but the second speaker interrupt instead.

1.4 The Function of Interruption

The function of interruption divided into two categories of interruption such as cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption.

a. Cooperative Interruption

Based on Murata (1994), cooperative interruptions intended to help the speaker by coordinating on the process and/or content of the ongoing conversation. It means that the interrupter pay attention and listen the speaker talk. With giving the feedback, when the speaker

can not finishing the utterance, the interrupter shows the interesting to the topic that the speaker brings.

b. Intrusive Interruption

Intrusive interruption is intrusive interruptions pose threats to the current speaker's territory by disrupting the process and content of the ongoing conversation by Murata (1994)

METHODOLOGY

In analysing interruption the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions or situations for the purpose of description and interpretation (Aggarwal, 2008; 3). Qualitative research is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting (Cresswell, 2004). So descriptive qualitative research was a naturalistic, interpretative approach concerned with understanding the meaning which people attach to phenomena (actions, decision, beliefs, values etc.) within their social worlds based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants. This research uses qualitative research because the form of the data analysis is an explanation and table.

The data that used in this research is a form of utterances that contains the interruption used by the participants in Ini Talk Show on Net TV during ongoing conversation. The researcher analyzes not all episodes but choose two episodes in October, 16 and November, 27 2016. The researcher taken supporting data from books, journals, articles, and website related to the topic, then dictionary. Meanwhile, the source of data are the video of Ini Talk Show that present on Net Television taken from www.youtube.com and the transcript of the dialogues spoken by the participants.

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:189), the technique of data collection in qualitative studies use four categories. These are interviewing, ethnographic observation, document and material culture, and visual analysis. In this research, the researcher use visual analysis because the data analysis is the video of Ini Talk Show in NET TV. This research uses by following techniques to collecting the data:

a. Watch and listen the video on internet

The researcher watch and listen two episodes of Ini Talk Show in NET TV for several times to more understand the context the dialogues and to know the parts of the interruption happens

b. Transcription

The researcher uses two steps to transcript the data :

- a) Write in manual
- b) Type the transcript
- c. Coding the data

After transcript the data, the researcher coding the data while correcting the transcript of the dialogues of Ini Talk Show. By coding the data, the researcher using a symbol to mark the use of interruption by the participants in transcript of the dialogues of Ini Talk Show. According to Gail Jefferson (in Zimmerman and West, 1975:128), a symbol “//” to indicates the speaker interruption or overlap by the talk of another. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used vertical line “|” to shows the interruption occur by the participants in the transcript of the dialogues of Ini Talk Show. In coding the data, the researcher listens to the talk show and coding the transcription by using vertical line “|” to representing interruption.

- d. Identifying the data analysis from the transcript of the dialogues in Ini TalkShow.
- e. Analyzing the types and functions of interruption from the data by use the theory of the type of interruption by Ferguson (1977) and Beattie (1982:101-103) also the function theory by Kennedy and Camden (1983).
- f. Transferring the data analysis into the table. Then, the researcher signing a checklist (√) in the table included the types and the functions of interruption
- g. Interpreting the data to answer the research question based on the context using the theories.
- h. Drawing the conclusion of the research.

FINDINGS and DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing and classifying the data analysis, the researcher found that overlapping interruption have the most frequently from fourth type of interruptions. Overlap interruption appeared 70 times in two episodes of Ini Talk Show. As the comedy talk show, Ini Talk Show was a talk show which was present interview programs with. By the comedy and conversation, easily to the participants uses a lot of overlaps interruption because they could not wait the speaker to stop the talk and to give the opinion. Although, overlap interruption happened not only as disruption but also usually to show the respond and said the positive or negative opinion. This case caused the participants could not wait the speaker stop and finish the utterance, they were immediately wanted to say the opinion. In addition, overlap interruption included successful interruption.

Conversely, the researcher found the low frequency was butting-in interruption. It appeared 7 times occurrences in two episodes of *Ini Talk Show* on NET TV. Butting-in interruption included a violation or disruption because happened to interrupt the speaker's talk until could not finish the word. It happened because the interrupter interrupted the current speaker to show his or her opinion but could not finish it, then the current speaker could take her or his turn back. So, butting-in interruption included unsuccessful interruption.

The researcher found that the function of interruptions often used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* is cooperative interruption with the totally 66 times occurrences, and clarification was the most frequency of subcategories of function of interruptions. Clarification interruption which appeared 29 times in two episode of *Ini Talk Show*. This case showed that clarification was not disruption because interruption happened to intend in clarifying the words which was not enough to understand for the listener. It could produce by the participants to prevent the miss understanding occurred in the conversation.

Furthermore, the researcher also found the low frequency of the function of interruptions. It was disagreement occurred in 3 times during direct in two episodes. This case causes the participants have the same idea with the current speaker. Disagreement interruption showed disruption because the participants wanted to show disagreement about the statement or opinion that utterance by the speaker. In addition, they have different idea or opinion to conveys about the topic that said.

The researcher get some points after analyzing the finding. The researcher found that the use of interruption not only negative case but sometimes can be positive case. That way depended on the function used by participants. In the finding, the researcher found that the most type appeared by the participants is overlap interruption to positive case than negative case. Besides that, for the function that used to interruption is clarification, it is the most frequently function of interruption.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data of interruption of *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV, finally the researcher concluded the conclusion that present as follow: The highest frequency of types of interruption occur in *Ini Talk Show* is overlap interruption which appeared 70 times in two episodes. This interruption happened because the participants often produce overlap interruption in the conversation. The lowest frequency of types of interruption is butting-in interruption occurs in 7 times in two episodes. Overlap interruption is the highest frequency in this research. Overlap interruption happened not only as disruption but also usually to showing the respond and say the positive or negative opinion.

This interruption happened because the participants can not wait the speaker stop and finishing the utterance, they are immediately wanted to say the opinion. So, overlap interruption included successful interruption. Conversely, butting-in interruption rarely occurs by the participants. This case happened because the interrupter interrupts the current speaker to showed his or her opinion but can not finish it. Butting-in interruption includes unsuccessful interruption.

The second, the researcher found two functions of interruptions, are cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. Each function of interruption has subcategories. The subcategories of cooperative interruption are agreement, assistance, and clarification. Meanwhile, the intrusive interruption has some subcategories are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. From all the function of interruption, the most highest frequently is clarification and disagreement is the lowest frequency. Clarification interruption which appeared 29 times in two episode of Ini Talk Show.

But, disagreement occurs in 3 times during in two episodes of Ini Talk Show. Clarification interruption is the highest frequency of function of interruption in this research. This case shows that clarification is not disruption because happened intend to clarify the words which not enough to understand for the listener. Clarification interruption can produce by the participants to prevent the miss understanding occurs in the conversation. Meanwhile, the lowest frequency of functions of interruption is disagreement. This case happened because the participants have the same idea with the current speaker. Disagreement interruption showed disruption because the participants want to convey disagreement about the statement or opinion that utterance by the speaker. In addition, they have different idea or opinion about the topic of conversation

SUGGESTIONS

There are many subject and object of interruption can be analyzed for the further researcher. Meanwhile, the researcher suggests for the further researcher to analyze interruption in different focus such how interruption is used by gender in movie or others. The researcher hope that this research useful for the readers and the further researchers in discourse analysis.

REFERENCES

- Beattie, A., Geoffrey. 1982. *Turn-taking and interruption in political interviews: Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan Compared and Contrasted*. Amsterdam: Mouton.
- Coates, Jennifer. 1993. *Women, Men and Language*. London: Longman Group UK.
- Coulthard, Malcolm. 1985. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*. England: Longman Group UK.

- Fei, Z. 2010. *An analysis of Gender Differences in Interruption Based on The American TV Series Friend*. Elmetorpsvagen: Kristiantad University.
- Hartono, Yessica. 2013. *Interruption and Overlaps in An Indonesian Indonesian Television Indonesia Lawyer Club – Tv One*. Surabaya: Petra Christian University.
- Hutchby, I., Wooffitt, R. 1998. *Conversation Analysis*. USA: Blackwell. Lawe, C.B. 2011. *The Reason of Interruption Used by Male and Female Participants in A Catholic Youth Meeting*. Surabaya: Petra Christian University.
- Leman, P.J. 2010. *Interruption in Women Conversations: The Effects of Context in Ethnic Majority and Minority Group Interraction*. London: University of London. Journal Psychology of Language and Communication vol. 14, no. 1.
- Liddicoat, A.J. 2007. *An Introduction to Conversation Analysis*. London: The Tower Building.
- Li, Han Z. 2001. *Cooperative and Intrusive Interruptions in Inter- and Intracultural Dyadic Discourse*. Kanada: University of Northern British Columbia: Sage.
- Iiie, C. 2006. *Semi-Intitutional Discourse: The Case of Talk Shows*. Sweden: Elsevier Ltd. All Rights Reserved. Journal of Pragmatics 33 (2).
- Maulidah, I., et al. 2014. *Obstructive Interruptions by J.K Rowling in Oprah Winfrey Show: A Study of Conversational Analysis*. Bandung University of Padjajaran. International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World. vol. 5 (1). January 2014.
- Moleong, L. J. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nugroho, Ari. 2014. *A Study Turn-taking Used in Interview TV Program Indonesia Now Exclusive Agnes Monica With Dalton Tonaka on Metro TV*. Surabaya State University: Language Horizon, vol. 2, No. 2, 2014.
- Nyoto. 2005. *Reasons of Interruption Occurred in the Interviews conducted by Ira Koesno in SCTV's Liputan 6*. Surabaya: Petra Christian University
- Paltridge, B. 2007. *Discourse Analysis An Introduction*. London: The Tower
- Peredaryenko, M. S., Krauss, S. E. 2013. *Calibrating The Human Instrument: Understanding The Interviewing Experience of Novice Qualitative Researchers*. Malaysia: The Qualitative Report vol. 18, article 85, 1-17.
- Pitaramita. 2009. *The Purposes of Interruption used by Petra Chritiani University's Male and Female Student's Group Interraction*. Surabaya: Petra Christiani University.

- Pridham, F. 2001. *The Language of Conversation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Sakellariou, V.S. *The Function of Interruption and Overlaps in an Unstructured Mixed-Gender Group Conversation*. London; MA Applied Linguistics and IC.
- Tadoe, O.L.U. 2012. *The Reason Of Interruption Used by Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students*. Surabaya: Petra Christian University.
- Tannen, Deborah. 1991. *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation*. New York: William Morrow.
- Vandersteop, S. W., Johnston, D. D. 2009. *Research Methods For Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. United States of America: Jossey Boss.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1985. *How conversation works*. New York: Oxford.
- Zimmerman, D. & West, C. 1975. *Sex Roles Interruptions and Silences in Conversation*. London; MA Newbury House.