AN ANALYSIS OF TURN TAKING IRREGULARITIES IN THE THIRD UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE 2016

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities

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ABSTRACT

Aisyah, Ainun Citra. 2018. *An Analysis of Turn Taking Irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Dr. Muhammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Key Words : Conversation, turn taking irregularities, interruptions, overlaps,

Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

People live together in a society, conversation serves their crucial need to convey their messages which contain feeling, emotions, and intentions. Aconversation is characterized by turn-taking. It means in a conversation which usually involves two or more people talking, there should be one participant speaks and the other listens. However, a conversation sometimes does not run smoothly. In this case, there might be something disturbing the process of conversation. Thus, an irregularity occurs. Irregularity in conversation happens for certain purposes.

This study aims to identify and to describe types of turn-taking irregularities and types of reasons for doing turn-taking irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016. This presidential debate has a Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump as debaters and Chris Wallace as a moderator. The writer mainly utilizes Zimmerman and West's framework for turn taking irregularities which consist of two types, those are overlap and interruption. To make deeper classification, the writer also utilizes Jefferson's framework to divides types of overlap and Murota's framework for classification of types of interruption. Additionally, the researcher acts as the key instrument. In the data collection, reading the entire scripts. Then, followed by identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data as the procedures of data analysis. At last, drawing the conclusion is also required.

As the result, there are 63 occurrences of turn taking irregularities. The kind of turn taking that frequently occured in this debate is interruption. They are 36,5% occurrences of overlap and 63,5% occurrences of interruption. For the reasons, floor taking is reason of interruptions that often used by all the participants in this debate and desire to correct is the reasons of overlap that often used by all the participants.

INTISARI

Aisyah, Ainun Citra. 2018. *An Analysis of Turn Taking Irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : percakapan, ketidakmukusan giliran berbicara, interupsi, overlap,

debat presiden United States ketiga tahun 2016.

Semua orang hidup bersama-sama di masyarakat, karena itulah percakapan merupakan hal terpenting untuk menyampaikan pesan yang mengandung perasaan, emosi dan maksud tertentu. Sebuah percakapan ditandai dengan adanya giliran untuk berbicara. Dalam sebuah percakapan yang biasanya terdiri dari dua orang atau lebih untuk berbicara, hanya ada satu orang yang berbicara dan orang yang lainnya diam untuk mendengarkan. Namun, dalam percakapan terkadang tidak berjalan dengan mulus. Dalam kasus ini, ketidakmulusan dalam percakapan ini yang menjadi sesuatu yang mengganggu proses dalam percakapan. Oleh karena itu ketidakmulusan dalam percakapan terjadi. Ketidakmulusan dalam percakapan terjadi dengan beberapa maksud dan tujuan tertentu.

Skripsi ini mempunyai tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi macam-macam tipe ketidakmulusan giliran dalam sebuah percakapan serta alasan ketidakmulusan giliran dalam percakapan di Debat Ketiga Presiden United States tahun 2016. Debat presidensial ini terdapat Hillary Clinton dan Donald Trump sebagai partisipan debat dan Chris Wallace sebagai moderator. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Zimmerman dan West untuk mengklasifikasikan ketidakmulusan giliran berbicara dalam percakapan yang terdiri dari dua jenis, yaitu overlap dan interupsi. Untuk membuat klasifikasi yang lebih dalam, penulis juga menggunakan teori dari Jefferson untuk membagi jenis overlap dan juga menggunakan teori dari Murota untuk mengklasifikasi jenis interupsi. Selain itu, peneliti sendiri yang bertindak sebagai instrumen dalam penelitian ini. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis membaca seluruh skrip. Kemudian, diikuti dengan mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, menganalisa data sebagaimana prosedur analisis data dan menarik kesimpulan dalam hasil penelitian ini juga di gunakan dan dibutuhkan

Sebagai hasil dari penelelitian ini terdapat ada 63 kejadian ketidakmulusan giliran berbicara dalam percakapan. Interupsi menjadi tipe ketidakmulusan giliran dalam berbicara yang sangat sering terjadi di debat ini. Terdapat 36,5% kejadian overlap dan 63,5% kejadian interupsi. Untuk maksud dan alasannya, "floor taking" adalah alasan interupsi yang paling sering digunakan oleh partisipan dalam debat ini dan "desire to correct" menjadi alasan overlap yang paling sering digunakan oleh semua peserta.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

An introduction contains a background of the study, the problems of study, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study, the scope and limitation, and the definitions of key terms.

1.1.Background of study

People communicate toward conversation in their daily activity. Conversation allows people to actively communicate by giving and taking information or certain purposes through a verbal communication. Levinson (1983) stated that a conversation is characterized by turn-taking. It can be concluded that in a conversation there should be one participant as speaker and the other participant as listener. So, there are process doing conversation, someone should speak when they get his/her turn and the other participant should be listen and wait until the first speaker finishes his/her turn. After the first speaker finished her/his turn, the other participant allows to speak. Based on Cutting (2002) in the conversation there should be cooperation, all the participant should managed the cooperation through turn taking. So, we can see a conversation running well when all the participant cooperative in turn taking.

Sometimes a conversation do not run well, it can be something annoying the process of communication. The disturbance in a conversation usually happen when the next speaker speak not in his/her turn, he/she speaks while the current speaker is speaking. In fact, there are many people disturbing in the conversation, they have a purposes and the reasons when they do it. When the

turn taking in the conversation do not run well it can be called by turn taking irregularities. Turn taking irregularities is turn taking which do not follow the flow or the shift to speak from one speaker to the next speaker. Zimmerman and West (1975) argue that there are 2 types of turn taking irregularities such as interruption and overlap. Interruption happens when the next speaker start to speak at the middle of the current speaker is speaking. However, an overlap happen when the next speaker start to speak when the current speaker almost finishes his/her statement.

There are many reasons people disturbing a conversation, it can be positive reasons and negative reasons. Some are positive reasons such for agreement, clarification, correction, or assistance. In the other hand, there are also negative reasons like to change topic, take other's floor, signal annoyance, show urgency and disagreement.

There are several of previous works about turn taking irregularities. The first research is conducted by Jusuf Lambang Prasetyo (2014) with the title "Irregular Turn Taking Used in Denzel Washington's The Great Debaters Movie". This research used conversational analysis as a method of the research. He used the conversation of all the character in the movie as a main data in his research. The researcher found 53% occurrences interruption 47% occurrences overlap, and seeking clarification is the most frequent reasons of turn taking irregularities with 26,92% occurrences and the smallest number of reasons of turn taking irregularities is showing agreement with 3,84% occurrences.

The second previous study is about "Conversational Analysis of Interruption and Overlap Uttered by Host and Guest in The Ellen Talk show" written by Imanah (2015). This research used a conversation analysis as approach of this research. The main data of this research is the conversation the host and the guest in the Ellen Talk show. She analyzed how often the interruption and overlap uttered by the host and the guest in the talk show and the frequent reasons of overlap and interruption. In this research, she found that interruptions is higher than overlaps either uttered by host or the guests, she found 219 times (86,6%) occurrence interruption, 126 times interruption uttered by host and 93times interruption uttered by guest. And for overlap, she found34 times (13,4%) occurred by host 21 times and 13 times occurred by guest. The most frequently for interruption is showing agreement and for overlap is completing.

The third previous research is journal written by Maroni, Gnisci and Pontecorvo (2008), they conducted research about turn taking in classroom interactions: overlapping, interruption and pause in primary school. In this research they identified the change student's interaction and the differences between the turn taking strategies used by students and teachers. They used 12 classes from 2th grade, 3th grade and 4th grade as a data, they recorded the conversation while the lessons on going. In this research, they found that children and classes as a whole revealed an increase in turn-taking from 2nd to 3rd and from 3rd to 4th grades, proving therefore a progressively active participation of children in interaction. They also found that the teachers after having selected a speaker, tend to take turn independently of the

pause length. Similarly, when a child selected a speaker, the same child would start talking again.

The previous studies above discussed turn taking that occurred in different situations, such as in the movie, talk show and classroom. Prasetyo (2014) analyzed turn taking irregularities in the movie, it can be concluded that this research analyzed the turn taking irregularities in the daily conversation through the movie. Imanah (2015) observed in the talk show, in the talk show there a host asking question and the guest answering the question. So, the conversation that can be analyzed utterance between host and guest. Maroni, Gnisci and Pontecorvo (2008) observed in the classroom, it means their research observed in the education field. However, some previous research above do not analyzed in the debate situation. In the debates situation, we often find the statement strengthened by individual or team and the participant of the debate has a time or turn that conducted by the moderator to deliver a statement. Therefore, to fulfill the gap of previous research, the researcher investigates the types of turn taking irregularities and the reasons for occurrences of turn taking irregularities in Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

This present work identifies turn taking irregularities in United States Presidential Debate 2016. The reason of the researcher chooses turn taking irregularities as a main topic because this theory can be found in all the situation even though formal situation or in formal situation, but turn taking irregularities commonly used in the informal situation. So, it can make the researcher challenging to analyses in formal situation especially in the debate. The researcher also choose Third United States Presidential Debate 2016 as a main

data because this debate is a phenomenal debate, it has Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton that has equal power to be the next president as the participants of United States Presidential Debate 2016.

This research aim to explore the types of turn taking irregularities in the debate and find out the reasons for the occurrences of turn taking irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

1.2. Research Questions

This study is conducted based on the research questions below:

- 1. What types of turn taking irregularities are found in the Third United States

 Presidential Debate 2016?
- 2. What are the reasons for the occurrences of turn taking irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016?
- 3. What is the most frequent type of turn taking irregularities which occurred in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016?

1.3. Research Objectives

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are aimed:

- To identify the types of turn taking reflected in the Third United States
 Presidential Debates 2016.
- To find out the reasons for the occurrences of turn taking irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.
- 3. To find out the most frequent type of turn taking irregularities which occurred in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

1.4. Significance of Study

It is hoped that this present paper could contributes in scientific knowledge to the development of linguistics which is conversation analysis, especially those that are related to turn taking irregularities which appears in the debate. Therefore, the significance of this study is to give a scientific description about how turn taking irregularities occurrences in the debate. Hopefully, this research can give some information to the readers and it can be a source or a reference for the next research.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of The Study

Turn taking irregularity is chosen to be the topic of this present study which focuses only in the types of turn taking irregularity and the reasons. This research conducts a research in turn taking based on turn taking irregularities proposed by Zimmerman and West (1975) that divided turn taking irregularities into two types such as overlap and interruption, Jefferson (1983) proposes about types of overlaps, Murota (1994) proposes about types of interruptions. The researcher tries to analyzed the turn taking irregularities and interpreting the reasons of turn taking irregularities that occurred by all the participants in United States Presidential Debate 2016.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

In this study, the writer provides several defined key terms in order to avoid misunderstanding of its used.

1. Turn Taking is a term for the manner in which conversation normally takes place.

- 2. Turn taking irregularities is turn taking which do not follow the flow of shift to speak from one speaker to the next speaker.
- 3. Overlap instead of beginning to speak immediately following current speaker's turn, next speaker begins to speak at the very end of current speaker's turn. (Zimmerman and West, 1975:106)
- 4. Interruption can be seen as situations in which one person intends to continue speaking, but is forced by the other person to stop speaking, at least temporarily. In other words, the speaker's utterance is disrupted.
- 5. Debate is a formal contest of argumentation individuals or two teams.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter primarily deals with literature review, this case has a purpose to give more understanding in this research. The researcher describes the theories and definitions related to the topic of the research. Those are:

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Gee (2011) argues that discourse analysis is concerned to the details of speech. It can be gaze, gesture, an action or writing which relevant to be analyzed in the context. Fromkin (2003) states that discourse analysis is concerned with how the speakers combine sentence into broader speech units. It involves question of style, appropriateness, cohesiveness, topic, differences between written and spoken discourse. Yule (1996) argues that main reason for a study using discourse analysis is to make the hearer can talk about people intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speaks. So, it can be conclude that discourse deals with conventional uses of language with the linguistic reference and linguistic function.

2.2 Turn Taking

Cutting (2002) states that with the turn taking, all the participant can managed the conversation cooperatively. In the conversation, only one person speaks at that time, then continued by another person. Yule (1996) argues that a conversation which consist of two or more people taking turn, only a person or participant is speaking in one time. So, smooth shift from one speaker to the next speaker is important. The transitions with a long silence between turns or with

substantial overlap where two speakers trying to speak at the same time seem to be awkward.

2.3 Turn Taking Irregularities

Zimmerman and West (1975) divided the turn taking irregularities into two types, those are overlap and interruption. Overlaps are instances of simultaneous speech where next speaker begins to speak at or very close to a possible transition places in a current speakers' utterance. On the other hand, interruption are the offense into turn taking rules in the conversation, the second speaker start to speaks in the middle of first speaker's turn to speaking.

2.3.1 Overlap

Tannen (1991) states that overlap is an act of interruption without leaving any pauses. When the first speaker is speaking and the next speaker covered by his word, it will make the first speaker's word and the second speaker's word heard together. So, the voice of them occurs in one time and the voice is not clear.

There are some types of overlap which further explain more on how overlap occurs in conversation. Further detail is proposed by Jefferson(1983) he divides types of overlap into three major. They are transitional, recognitional and progressional overlap.

a. Transitional overlap

Transitional overlap happens when a possible utterance completeness is monitored and oriented by a next speaker. So, when the current speaker finished his /her turn, a next speaker start to talking at a possible completion of the current speaker's turn without giving a space or time for transition between a current speaker's turn and a next speaker's turn. For example:

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Trump: If they overturned it, it would go back to the states.//

Wallace:

//But what I'm asking

you, do you want to see the court overturn it? You just said you want to see the court protect the second amendment, do you want to see the court overturn.

b. Recognitional Overlap

Jeferson (1983) states that recognitional overlap happens when a next speaker seems to be orienting to not wait the current speaker finished her/his utterance. In the other word, the next speaker start to talking before the current speaker has a chance to finished his/her utterance. For example:

Trump: What I'm saying is that I will tell you at the time. I'll keep you in suspense, //okay?

Clinton: //Well Chris, let me respond to that because that's horrifying. You know, every time Donald thinks things aren't going in his direction, he claims whatever it is, is rigged against him.

c. Progressional overlap

Progressional overlap occurs when there is some disfluency, such as silence, "silence fillers" or stuttering, in the ongoing turn. When a next speaker realizes that there is a problem in the progression of the ongoing utterance, she/he may start talking in order to move the conversation forward. For example:

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Clinton: I..I..//

Trump:

//And she always will be.

2.3.2 Reasons of Overlap

Cook (1989) states that when speakers have already known the start or end

of the conversation, it is the cause overlaps are happen. In addition, they also

signal each other that one turn has come to an end, so another should begin.

While overlap happen in the turn, it has some particular significance. Those

particular significance are signaling annoyance, signaling urgency, and desire to

correct what is being said.

a. Signaling annoyance

Signaling annoyance means that a conversation is felt uncomfortable as the

conversation might not be wanted by certain participant. This can be caused by

many reasons. Mostly it happens when the topic of conversation offend or insult

one of participants. Thus the insulted speaker will quickly disturb the

conversation by doing overlap. The purpose of doing overlap is to make

the conversation stop immediately, so the insulted speaker will not feel

annoyed anymore.

b. Signaling urgency

In the conversation, sometimes people hurry to do something else, so they

have to stop the conversation. They want to do something else or in the urgency

situation, it make they stop the conversation and because that reasons, they do

overlap in the conversation.

c. Desire to Correct What Being Said

This kind of reason usually occurs when the current speaker makes mistake with his/her word or sentence, or sometimes even grammar. That is why the next speaker will quickly enter, before the current speaker finishes his/her utterance to correct the mistake. Not only to correct the mistake, but also the next speaker give a positive responds to the current speaker. It can be also included to this reason.

2.3.3 Interruption

Coates (2004) stated that interruption is a kind of turn taking violation. It happen when the current speaker is speaking and then cut by the next speaker, so the current speaker cannot finish his/her next word. Interruptions can be seen as situations in which one person intends to continue speaking, but is forced by the other person to stop speaking, at least temporarily. In other words, the speaker's utterance is disrupted.

Murata (as quoted in Warren, 2006) divided types of interruption into two broad types of interruptions: intrusive and cooperative.

a. Intrusive Interruption

Murata (as Quoted in Li 2001) argued that changing topic, contributing to the topic and disagreeing with or correcting the current speaker are including as intrusive interruption. For example:

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Trump:

Well, if that would happen, because I am pro-life and I will be appointing pro-life judges, I would think that would go back to the individual states.

Wallace:

I'm asking you specifically would **you**=

Trump:

=If they overturned it, it would go

back to the states.

b. Cooperative Interruption

Cooperative Interruptions are confined to utterance completions and backchannel. Cooperative interruption usually occurs as the result of participants in a conversation seeking to cooperate in the business of producing, interpreting, or responding to individual utterances (Murata quoted in Warren 2006). This is the example:

Wallace: Thank you secretary Clinton. I want to follow =up

Trump:

=Chris, I think it's, I think I should respond. First of all, I had a very good meeting with the President of Mexico. Very nice man. We will be doing very much better with Mexico on trade deals. Believe me. The NAFTA deal signed by her husband is one of the worst deals ever made of any kind signed by anybody. It's a disaster. Hillary Clinton wanted the wall. Hillary Clinton fought for the wall in 2006 or there abort. Now, she never gets anything done, so naturally the wall wasn't built. But Hillary Clinton wanted the wall. We are a country of laws

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2.3.4 Reasons of Interruption

Based on Kennedy & Camden (as quoted in Li et al. 2005) there are some

purposes for doing interruptions. Those purposes are agreement, assistance,

clarification, disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

Agreement

An agreement interruption enables the interrupter to show concurrence,

compliance, understanding, or support. The purpose of an agreement interruption

is often to show interest or enthusiasm, and involvement in the ongoing

conversation.

b. Assistance

The next speaker feels that the current speaker needs help. In order to rescue

the current speaker, the interrupter provides a word, a phrase, or a sentence. This

is the example:

Clinton: In fact, he went on to =say

Trump:

=I did =not say

Wallace:

=Her two minutes. Sire, her two minutes.

From the example above, Clinton delivering her opinion. But Trump

interrupted Clinton's opinion in the Clinton's turn. Then Wallace as the

moderator of debate, he interrupted Trump's utterance which has function to help or to assist Clinton to finish her turn.

c. Clarification

Clarification interruption enables the interlocutors to have a common understanding of what has been said, thus establishing a common ground for further communication. For example:

Clinton: At the last debate, we heard Donald talking about what he did to women, and after that a number of women have come forward saying that's exactly what he did to them. Now, what was his response? Well, he held a number of big rallies where he said that he could not possibly have done those things to those women because they were not attractive enough =for

Trump: = I did not say that.

d. Disagreement

Sometimes people interrupts the utterances because they disagree with other's opinion. In this case, the intention of the interrupter is conveyed. This kind of purpose usually occurs when the speakers are making arguments or fights. For example

Clinton: Well, every time Donald is pushed on something, which is obviously uncomfortable like what these women are saying, he immediately goes to denying responsibility and it's not just about women. He never apologizes or says he's sorry for anything, so we know what he has

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said and what he's done to women. But he also went after a disabled

reporter, mocked and mimicked =him

Trump:

=Wrong.

e. Floor taking

In some situation, people want to be looked as leading the conversation,

so people tend to be dominant in conversation. That is why they tend to steal the

floor of his/her conversation partner. The dominance occurs successfully when

the current speaker then gives his/her floor to the next speaker. For example:

Wallace:

Let's turn to Aleppo. Mr. Trump, in the last debate you were both

asked about the situation in the Syrian city of Aleppo, and I want

to follow up on that because you said several things in that debate

which were not true, sir. You said that Aleppo has basically

fallen. In fact, there ar**e**=

Trump:

=It's a catastrophe. It's a mess. Have you

seen it? Have you seen it? Have you seen what's happened to

Aleppo?

Wallace: Sir, if I may finish my question.

f. Topic change

When there is a topic that is not expected to be discussed by one member

of the speaker, sometimes people spontaneously change the topic by

interrupting the current speaker's utterance. Topic-change usually happens

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when there is a sensitive topic among the speakers, or sometimes

happens when the speaking situation is not good. For the example below,

show that Wallace interrupted Clinton to stop the turn and change the topic of

the conversation.

Clinton: The United States has kept the peace through our alliances. Donald

wants to tear up our alliances. I think it makes the world safer and

frankly, it makes the United States safer. I would work with our

allies in Asia, in Europe, in the Middle East and elsewhere. That is

the only =way

Wallace: =We are going to move on to the next topic which is the

economy. And I hope we handle that as well as we did immigration

g. Tangentialization

A tangentialization interruption occurs when the listener thinks that the

information being presented is already known by the listener. By interrupting,

the listener prevents himself/herself from listening to unwanted piece of

information.

Trump: Have done the same thing as I did. And you know what she should

have done? You know Hillary, what you should have done? You

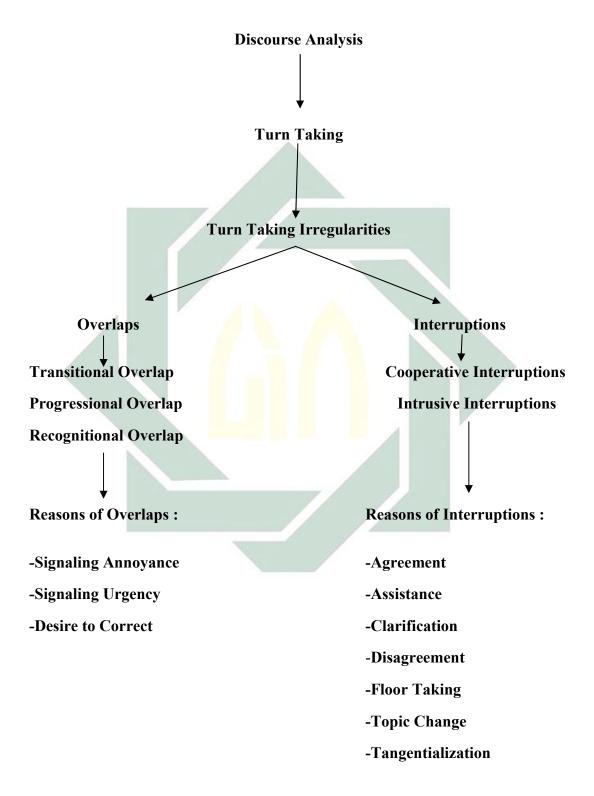
should have changed the law when you were a United States senator

if you don't like =it because your donors

Wallace:

=Thanks, we've heard this

To sum up all theoretical framework that have been explained above, the writer presents the diagram to give an illustration how those theories work.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains how the researcher collected and analyzed the data. It is including the research design, the research instrument, the data and data source, the data collection, the data analysis and the research timeframe.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer applied Conversation Analysis approach. Paltridge (2006) stated that an approach which analyze a spoken discourse that regards at the ways people managed their daily conversational interactions, it can be called by Conversation Analysis. Conversation analysis is always analyze based on interaction, which are carefully transcribed in detail. The researcher applied conversation analysis which focused on turn taking irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

3.2 Instrument

The researcher used a tool when he or she has a method to collect data in order to reach the objective research, and that tool is called instrument. Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of study. It is a set of method which is used to collect the data. The instrument in this study is the researcher itself to answer the research questions.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The writer downloaded the videos of The Third United States Presidential Debate 2016 on YouTube. The subject of this study were host or moderator and the debaters. There are 2 debaters in this debates, those are Donald Trump and Hillary

Clinton as candidates of presidents. The data were utterances of host or moderator and the debaters that containing turn taking irregularities.

3.4 Data Collection

There are ways to collect specific data relate to the study which is used by the researcher in the following explanation:

1. Searching the video and its script

The writer search the data on the YouTube, then the writer decided to use The Third United States Presidential Debates 2016, because the writer can obtain the lot of turn taking irregularities in this debates. Then the scripts were needed to give valid data of the entire utterances of the speech.

2. Downloading the video and its script

The writer downloaded the videos from YouTube. By downloading the videos, the writer could be easily watch and listen everywhere and every time. The videos were downloaded from the website

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=smkyorC5qwc&t=750sand the scripts

were downloaded from the website

https://www.politico.com/story/2016/10/full-transcript-third-2016
presidential-debate-230063

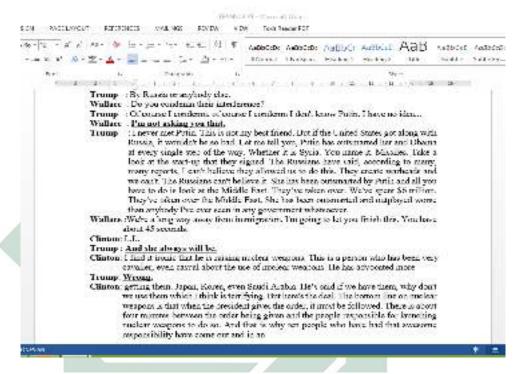
3. Reading the script and watching the video

The researcher watching the video and read frequently and intensively the whole script to understand the content of the debate.

4. Collecting the data

In collecting the data, the researcher only focused on the first research

problem since the second one deals with interpretation and did not need any investigation toward linguistic elements. Considering this, the researcher collected the data in the utterances which contained turn taking irregularities. The data were collected by underlining, bolding them. The data collection was modelled as the following example:



Figures 3.1 Example of Collecting the Data

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using some steps as follow:

1. The researcher identified the utterances that consist of turn taking irregularities by using some symbols based on Cutting (2002) transcription conventions on turn-taking such as (=) for interruption and (//) for overlap. Then, highlighting with red color for interruption and highlighting yellow color for overlap.

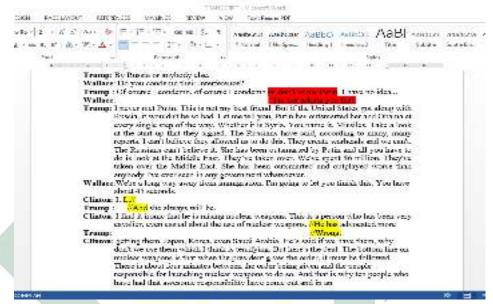


Figure 3.2Example of highlighting turn taking irregularities



2. The writer determined the types of overlap and interruption by giving mark in the end of the sentences that appeared turn taking irregularities. See example below to make it clear:

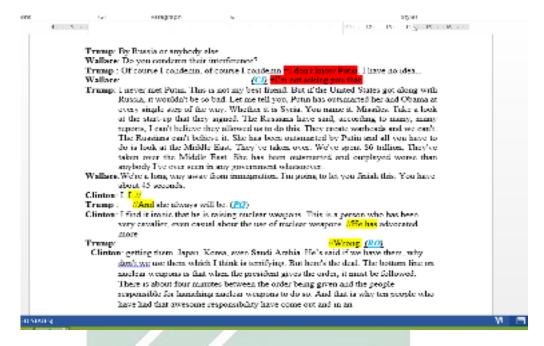


Figure 3.3 Example of determining and giving mark types overlap, interruption.

Notes:

Tosca: Types of interruption or overlap

: Cooperative Interruption

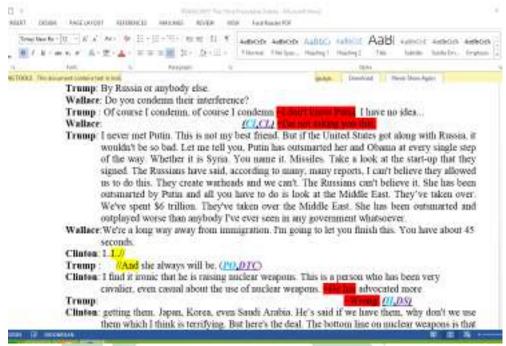
II : Intrusive Interruption

TO : Transitional Overlap

RO : Recognitional Overlap

PO : Progressional Overlap

3. Then, the writer determined the reasons of turn taking irregularities by giving mark besides the mark of types of interruption and overlap. See example below to make it clear:



Figures 3.4 Example of determining and giving mark the reasons of overlap and interruption.

Notes:

Purple: Reasons of interruption or overlap

DS : Disagreement SU : Signalling urgency

FT : Floor-taking AS : Assistance

TC : Topic change DTC : Desire to correct

TG: Tangentialization CL: Clarification

SA : Signalling annoyance AG : Agreement

4. Calculating the frequent of types of turn taking irregularities produced by participant in the debates by using formula below:

$$\left\{
\frac{\text{The frequent that appeared for each types}}{\text{The total of frequent}} \times 100
\right\}$$

The researcher also wrote the frequency and percentage on the table as below:

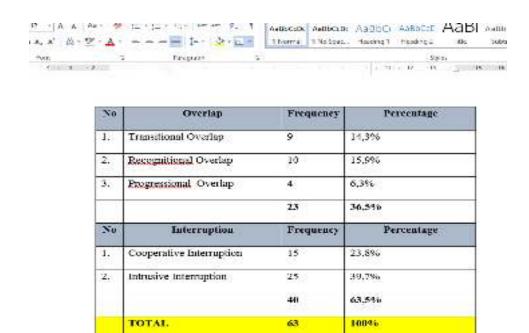


Figure 3.4 The Frequency of Types of Turn Taking Irregularities

5. Calculating the frequent of reasons of turn taking irregularities in the debates by using formula below:

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
 \text{The frequent that appeared for each types} \\
 \hline
 \text{The total of frequent}
\end{array} \right\}$

The researcher also wrote the frequency and percentage on the table as below:

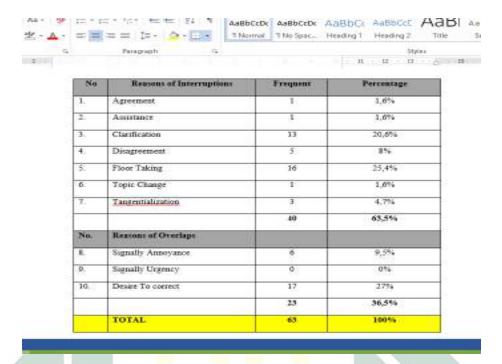


Figure 3.4 The Frequency of Reasons of Types of Turn Taking Irregularities

6. Reporting the result of the data after the data were classified and analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents of finding and discussion of the research. First, the writer explains the kind of turn taking irregularities which are used by all the participant in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016 and which one mostly used by participant. Second, the writer also discusses the reasons turn taking irregularities used by all participant in the debate and the most reason that used by participants. Then, the writer shows the frequency of each types and reason of turn taking irregularities.

4.1. Findings

In this part, the researcher finds out turn taking irregularities happens in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016. The kind of turn taking irregularities that frequently occurred in this debate is interruption.

4.1.1. Types of Turn Taking Irregularities

This research finds a lot of turn taking irregularities in the Third United States

Presidential Debate 2016, either interruption or overlap. The writer finds 63

occurrences of turn taking irregularities that occurred by Clinton and Donald

Trumps as debaters and Wallace as a moderator.

4.1.1.1.Overlap

Tannen (1991) states that overlap is an act of interruption without leaving any pauses. When the first speaker is speaking and the next speaker covered by his word, it will make the first speaker's word and the second speaker's word heard together. So, the voice of them occurs in one time and the voice is not clear. This

research find that overlap occurred lower than interruption occurrences, it can be seen in the table 4.1. From that table, the overlap appears 23 times (36,5%) of 63 occurrences of turn taking irregularities in the debate. And below is the statements of overlap uttered by a debater and moderator:

Excerpt 1

(Minute 00.09.18)

Trump: Well the D.C. versus Heller decision was very strongly... and she was extremely angry about it. I watched. I mean, she was very, very angry when upheld. And Justice Scalia was so involved and it was a well crafted decision. But Hillary was extremely upset. Extremely angry. And people that believe in the second amendment and believe in it very strongly were very upset with what she had to **say**//

Wallace: //Let me bring in secretary Clinton. Were you extremely upset?

In the example above, overlap happens when the Trump as the debater delivered his statement and the end of the utterance, the moderator rushes to start speaks directly without giving a time because he wants to asking a question to the other debater. So, the overlap cannot be avoid in that situation.

There are some types of overlap onset that purposed by Jefferson (1983), he divides types of overlap into three major. They are transitional, recognitional and progressional overlap. Take a look on the table 4.1.

a. Transitional Overlap

Transitional overlap in Third United States Presidential Debates 2016 occurred when the next speaker started talking at a possible completion of the ongoing turn

but the next speaker do not cut the previous speaker. The next speaker just start to speak without giving a time for the transition between previous speaker to he next speaker. The data is shown below:

Excerpt 2

(Minute 00.11.43)

Wallace: Well, let's pick up on another issue which divides you, and the justices that, whoever ends up winning this election appoints, could have a dramatic effect there. That's the issue of abortion. Mr. Trump, you're prolife. And I want to ask you specifically. Do you want the court, including the justices that you will name, to overturn Roe v. Wade, which includes, in fact, states a woman's right to abortion//

Trump: //Well, if that would happen, because I am pro-life and I will be appointing pro-life judges, I would think that would go back to the individual states.

The example above, show that transitional overlap uttered by Trump as a debater. He rushes to start her turn without giving a space or time for the transition between Wallace and Trump. He directly deliver the statement to answer the question that asked by moderator. Trump know what he want to say to answer the moderator's question, so when the moderator or Wallace want to finished his utterance on word "abortion", Trump start to speaks "well" without giving time to transition of conversation.

b. Recognitional Overlap

Recognitional overlap occurred when a participant already recognized how his/her speaking partner was going to finish his/her turn and then started talking before his/her partner had a chance to finish his/her utterance. Below is one of the examples of recognitional overlap uttered by the debater to the moderator:

Excerpt 3

(Minute 00.22.10)

Wallace: I would like to hear from secretary Clinton.

Clinton: I voted for border security and //there are....

Trump: //and a wall.

Clinton: ...some limited places where that was appropriate. There also is necessarily going to be new technology and how best to deploy that. But it is clear when you look at what Donald has been proposing. He started his campaign bashing immigrants, calling Mexican immigrants rapists and criminals and drug dealers, that he has a very different there view about what we should do to deal with immigrants. Now, what I am also arguing is that bringing undocumented immigrants out from the shadows, putting them into the formal economy would be good. Because then employers can't exploit them and undercut Americans' wages. And Donald knows a lot about this. He used undocumented labor to build the Trump tower. He underpaid undocumented workers and when they complained, he basically said what a lot of employers do. You complain, I'll get you deported. I want to get everybody out of the shadows. Get the economy working and not let employers like Donald exploit undocumented workers which hurts them but also hurts American workers.

We can see the example above, Trump uttered recognitional overlap Wallace as a moderator giving Clinton time to speaks and giving a statement, then Clinton start to speak. But when Clinton after saying a word "and", Trump overlap

Clinton's turn and they speak together in one time. After that Trump stop to speak

and Clinton still continuing her statement.

c. Progressional Overlap

Progressional overlap occurred when there were some disfluency, such as

silence, pauses, or stutters in the ongoing turn. Below is one of the examples of

progressional overlap uttered by:

Excerpt 4

Minute 00.30.59

Wallace: We're a long way away from immigration. I'm going to let you finish

this. You have about 45 seconds.

Clinton: I..I..//

Trump: //

//And she always will be.

Clinton: I find it ironic that he is raising nuclear weapons. This is a person who

has been very cavalier, even casual about the use of nuclear weapons.

He has advocated more

We can look example above, Trump uttered progressional overlap. Wallace

giving time to the Clinton for speaking, but in the beginning of the utterance she

stuttered, she says "I..I..". Then Trump overlap Clinton's turn by saying "and she

always will be". Because Clinton speak disfluency, it make Trump overlap her

turn.

4.1.1.2. Interruption

Interruption happen when the current speaker is speaking and then cut by

the next speaker, so the current speaker cannot finish his/her next word.

Interruptions can be seen as situations in which one person intends to

continue speaking, but is forced by the other person to stop speaking. There are

two types of interruption, namely cooperative and intrusive. In this study, the

writer finds that the number of interruption is higher than overlap, we can see in the

table 4.1. interruption occurred 40 times (63,5%). From those 40 times occurrences

of interruption, it divided into two part, the first is 15 times (23,8%) for cooperative

interruption and the second is 25 times (39,7%) for intrusive interruption.

a. Cooperative Interruption

Cooperative interruption usually occurs as the result of participants in a

conversation seeking to cooperate in the business of producing, interpreting, or

responding to individual utterances. Cooperative interruption occurs when the next

speaker wants to interruption with a positive purposes or positive reasons such as

agreement and other. See the example below, it is one of the example of

cooperative interruption.

Excerpt 5

Minutes 00.21.24

Wallace: Thank you secretary Clinton. I want to follow =up

Trump:

=Chris, I think it's, I think I

should respond. First of all, I had a very good meeting with the President of Mexico. Very nice man. We will be doing very much

better with Mexico on trade deals. Believe me. The NAFTA deal

signed by her husband is one of the worst deals ever made of any kind

signed by anybody. It's a disaster. Hillary Clinton wanted the wall.

Hillary Clinton fought for the wall in 2006 or there abort. Now, she

never gets anything done, so naturally the wall wasn't built. But

Hillary Clinton wanted the wall. We are a country of laws

The example above, when Wallace say word "up", Trump interrupted him.

Wallace do not finished yet the sentence, because when Wallace wants finished the

sentence, Trump taking his turn and speaks directly without giving chance to

Wallace finished his turn. In the Trump statement, he wants to responds about

meeting with President of Mexico. He want to clarify and responds, it means this

interruptions includes to the cooperative interruption because the purpose of

interrupted is positive.

b. Intrusive Interruption

Intrusive interruptions are products of participants attempting to dominate

conversations at particular stage in their development. Intrusive interruption

occurs when the next speaker wants to interruption with a negative purposes

including changing topic, contributing to the topic and disagreeing with or

correcting the current speaker and others.

Excerpt 6

(Minute 00.11.53)

Trump:

Well, if that would happen, because I am pro-life and I will be

appointing pro-life judges, I would think that would go back to the

individual states.

Wallace:

I'm asking you specifically would **you**=

Trump:

=If they overturned it, it would

go back to the states.

In this example, Trump do a intrusive interruption. Firstly, Trump speaks from the beginning and the end of the utterance. Then Wallace want to asks again to the Trump, when Wallace say word "you", Donald Trump start to speaks again without listened or responds what Wallace want to say, he just want to taking Wallace's turn without giving a chance Wallace to finished his turn and do not respond what Wallace said.

4.1.2. Reasons of Turn Taking Irregularities

There are many reasons of turn taking irregularities which is found in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016. The researcher interprets of turn taking irregularities from all the participants in the debate, those are 2 debaters and a moderator. We can se in the table 4.2, this research finds 63 occurrences of turn taking irregularities that has various reasons. For the reasons of overlap, those are Signaling Annoyance (9,55%), Signaling Urgency (0%) and Desire to Correct (27%). While the reasons of interruptions, those are Agreement (1,6%), Assistance (1,6%), Clarification (20,6%), Disagreement (8%), Floor Taking (25,4%), Topic Change (1,6%), Tangentilization (34,7%).

4.1.2.1. Reasons of Overlap

In this research, the writer finds two reasons of overlap occurred by all participants in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016, those are

Signaling Annoyance and Desire to Correct. Actually there are 3 reasons of overlap, but the writer do not finds Signally Urgency as the reasons in this debate.

a. Signaling Annoyance

Signaling annoyance is the one of the reasons of overlap. Signaling annoyance happen when a participant feels that he/she annoyed by the other participant while a conversation. So, the participant who feels annoyed will be overlap the turn of previous speaker.

Excerpt 7

(Minute 01.03.37)

Trump:

I will look at it at the time. I'm not looking at anything now, I'll look at it at the time. What I've seen, what I've seen, is so bad. First of all, the media is so dishonest and so corrupt and the pile on is so amazing. "The New York Times" actually wrote an article about it, but they don't even care. It is so dishonest, and they have poisoned the minds of the voters. But unfortunately for them, I think the voters are seeing through it. I think they're going to see through it, we'll find out on November 8th, but I think they're going to see through it. If you look=

Wallace:

=But, but,**but**//

Trump:

//Excuse me, Chris. If you look at your voter rolls, you will see millions of people that are registered to vote. Millions. This isn't coming from me. This is coming from Pew report and other places. Millions of people that are registered to vote that shouldn't be registered to vote. So let me just give you one other thing. I talk about the corrupt media. I talk about the millions of

people. I'll tell you one other thing. She shouldn't be allowed to run. It's She's guilty of a very, very serious crime.

From the example above, Trump deliver his statement about dishonest and corrupt media. In the middle of the statement, Wallace interrupted Trump's turn by saying words "but, but, but". Then, after Wallace saying the third "but", Trump directly overlap and saying "Excuse me, Chris". It shows that Trump feels annoyed with the Wallace because he cut his statement, he want to speaks more about it. And after that, Trump continue his explanation about corrupt media.

b. Desire to Correct

Desire to Correct is the most dominant reasons of overlap that finds in this research. This reason appears when the next speaker occurs when the current speaker makes mistake with his/her word or sentence and the next speaker will quickly enter, before the current speaker finishes his/her utterance to correct the mistake. But it can be also the next speaker give a positive responds to the current speaker about the current speaker's statement. See the example below:

Excerpt 8

(Minute 00.09.18)

Trump: Well the D.C. versus Heller decision was very strongly... and she was extremely angry about it. I watched. I mean, she was very, very angry when upheld. And Justice Scalia was so involved and it was a well crafted decision. But Hillary was extremely upset. Extremely angry.

And people that believe in the second amendment and believe in it very strongly were very upset with what she had to **say**//

Wallace:

//Let me bring in

secretary Clinton. Were you extremely upset?

Clinton: Well, I was upset because unfortunately, dozens of toddlers injure themselves, even kill people with guns because unfortunately, not everyone who has loaded guns in their homes takes appropriate precautions. But there is no doubt that I respect the second amendment. That I also believe there is an individual right to bear arms. That is not in conflict with sensible, common sense regulation. And you know, look. I understand that Donald has been strongly supported by the NRA, the gun lobby is on his side. They're running millions of dollars of ads against me and I regret that because what I would like to see is for people to come together and say, of course we're going to protect and defend the second amendment. But we're going to do it in a way that tries to save some of these 33,000 lives that we lose every year.

The example above shows that Wallace as a moderator overlap the Trump's turn without giving a time or a space to transition between the previous speaker and the next speaker. Trump said in his statement that Clinton extremely upset and angry and then Wallace has a desire to make it correct by overlap Trump' turn and directly asking to the Clinton about Trump's statement it is correct or not.

Excerpt 9

(Minute 00.40.12)

Wallace:

Secretary Clinton, I want to pursue your plan because in many ways, it is similar to the Obama stimulus plan in 2009, which has led to the slowest GDP growth since 1949//

Trump: //Correct.

Wallace: Thank you, sir. You told me in July when we spoke that the problem is that President Obama didn't get to do enough in what he was trying to do with the stimulus. So is your plan basically more, even more of the Obama stimulus?

From the example above, Trump overlap Wallace's turn because he has a desire to speaks a positive respond by saying "correct" because Trump feels the statement of Wallace about Clinton is correct.

4.1.2.2. Reasons of Interruptions

In this research, the writer finds seven reasons of interruptions occurred by all participants in the Final United States Presidential Debate 2016, those are Agreement, Assistance, Clarification, Disagreement, Floor Taking, Topic Change, Tangentialization.

a. Agreement

This reason usually occurred when two characters agreed on something uttered by a participant. When a participant spoke something which was important and the next speaker hurriedly gave his/her utterance to strengthen the current speaker's utterance, an interruption occurred. To get obvious explanation, see the example below:

Excerpt 10

(Minute 00.24.47)

Wallace: Secretary Clinton, I want to clear up your position on this issue because in a speech—you gave to a Brazilian bank for which you were paid

\$225,000, we've learned from Wikileaks, that you said this. And I want to quote. "My dream is a hemispheric common market with **=open**

Trump: =Thank you.

Clinton: If you went on to read the rest of the sentence, I was talking about energy. We trade more energy with our neighbors than we trade with the rest of the world combined. And I do want us to have an electric grid, an energy system that crosses borders. I think that would be a great benefit to us. But you are very clearly quoting from WikiLeaks. What is really important about WikiLeaks is that the Russian government has engaged in espionage against Americans. They have hacked American websites, American accounts of private people, of institutions. Then they have given that information to WikiLeaks for the purpose of putting it on the internet. This has come from the highest levels of the Russian government. Clearly from Putin himself in an effort, as 17 of our intelligence agencies have confirmed, to influence our election. So I actually think the most important question of this evening, Chris, is finally, will Donald Trump admit and condemn that the Russians are doing this, and make it clear that he will not have the help of Putin in this election. That he rejects Russian espionage against Americans, which he actually encouraged in the past. Those are the questions we need answered. We've never had anything like this happen in any of our elections before.

The example above we can see, Wallace asking to Hillary about Brazilian bank that learned from Wikileaks. Wallace do not finished yet the question, but Trump interrupted the Wallace question because he agreed and same the way of thinking with Wallace to attack Hillary Clinton by asking question about it. To express the agreement of Donald Trump, he interrupted Wallace's turn before he finished the

utterance. After Trump interrupted by saying "Thank you", Clinton answer the

Wallace question about it.

b. Assistance

Assistance became the reason of why sometimes speakers interrupted the

other speakers to save from difficulties in conveying their utterances. In this study,

it reason finds only 1 occurrence because in the debate rarely to find out reasons to

assist each other. On the other hand, they just attacked each other. Below the

example of assistance reason of interruption.

Excerpt 11

(Minute 00.51.15)

Clinton: At the last debate, we heard Donald talking about what he did to women,

and after that a number of women have come forward saying that's exactly

what he did to them. Now, what was his response? Well, he held a number

of big rallies where he said that he could not possibly have done those

things to those women because they were not //attractive enough for...

Trump:

//I did not say that

Clinton: ... them to=.

Trump:

=*I did not say that.*

Clinton: *In fact, he went on to say=*

Trump:

=I did =not

Wallace:

=Her two minutes. Sire, her two minutes.

Trump: I did not say that.

Clinton: He went on to say "look at her, I don't think so." About another woman, he said "that wouldn't be my first choice." He attacked the woman reporter writing the story, called her disgusting, as he has called a number of women during this campaign. Donald thinks belittling women makes him bigger. He goes after their dignity, their self-worth, and I don't think there is a woman anywhere that doesn't know what that feels like. So we now know what Donald thinks and what he says and how he acts toward women. That's who Donald is. I think it's really up to all of us to demonstrate who we are and who our country is and to stand up and be very clear about what we expect from our next president, how we want to bring our country together, where we don't want to have the kind of pitting of people one against the other, where instead we celebrate our diversity, we lift people up, and we make our country even greater. America is great because America is good. And it really is up to all of us to make that true now and in the future and particularly for our children and our grandchildren.

From the example above, we can see that Clinton deliver the statement, but Trump interrupted and overlap her turn many times. It make Clinton difficult to continue her statement. After that, Wallace interrupted Donald Trump's to give assist or help for Clinton to continue her statement. So, the assistance is occurred.

c. Clarification

Clarification is one of the reasons why people interrupted the current speaker.

This reasons appears when the next speaker wants to clarify to the current speaker to make it clear. See the example below:

Excerpt 12

(Minute 00.21.24)

Wallace: Thank you secretary Clinton. I want to follow =up

Trump:

=Chris, I think it's, I think I

should respond. First of all, I had a very good meeting with the President of Mexico. Very nice man. We will be doing very much better with Mexico on trade deals. Believe me. The NAFTA deal signed by her husband is one of the worst deals ever made of any kind signed by anybody. It's a disaster. Hillary Clinton wanted the wall. Hillary Clinton fought for the wall in 2006 or there abouts. Now, she never gets anything done, so naturally the wall wasn't built. But Hillary Clinton wanted the wall. We are a =country of laws

We can see the example above. In the beginning, Hillary stated her statement about Mexican president, after that Wallace wants to continue to the next question. But before Wallace finished his utterances, Trump interrupted Wallace's utterance and say if he wants to responds and he feels that he have to clarify that Trump has a good relationship with the President of Mexico. So, it can be concluded that in this example, Trump interrupted Wallace's turn that has a reason for clarify.

d. Disagreement

Sometimes people disagrees with other person's opinion. This reasons usually happens when the next speaker disagree with the opinion or statement of previous speaker. So, the next speaker could not wait the second speaker finished his/her words and interruption is happened. See the example of disagreement reason of interruption below:

Excerpt 13

(Minute 00.27.53)

Trump: Putin from everything I see has no respect for this person//

Clinton: //Well, that's

because he would rather have a puppet as **=president of**

Trump: =No puppet. You're the puppet.

The example above, we can see the interruption is made by Donald Trump. Trump stated about Putin. After that Clinton overlap in the end of Trump statement and giving her opinion, before she finished the statement, Trump interrupted Clinton by saying "No puppet. You're the puppet". It show that Trump disagree with Clinton's opinion. He denied Clinton's argument when she says about puppet. To shows that Trump disagree with Clinton's argument, he interrupted her and he says like the example above.

e. Floor Taking

In many cases, people tend to be dominant in conversation. They want to be looked as leading the conversation. That is why they tend to steal the floor of previous speaker. The dominance occurs successfully when the current speaker gives his/her floor to the next speaker. For example:

Excerpt 14

(Minute 00.39.58)

Clinton: the largest tax cuts we've ever seen. Three times more than the tax cuts under the Bush administration. I have said repeatedly throughout this campaign, I will not raise taxes on anyone making \$250,000 or less. I also

will not add a penny to the debt. I have costed out what I'm going to do. He will, through his massive tax cuts, add \$20 trillion to the debt. He mentioned the debt. We know how to get control of the debt. When my husband was president, we went from a \$300 billion deficit to a \$200 billion surplus and we were actually on the path to eliminating the national debt. When President Obama came into office, he inherited the worst economic disaster since the great depression. He has cut the deficit by two-thirds. So yes, one of the ways you go after the debt, one of the ways you create jobs is by investing in people. So I do have investments. Investments in new jobs, investments in education, skill training, and the opportunities for people to get ahead and stay ahead. That's the kind of approach that will work. Cutting taxes on the wealthy. We've tried that. It has not worked the way that it has=been

Wallace: =Secretary Clinton, I want to pursue your plan because in many ways, it is similar to the Obama stimulus plan in 2009, which has led to the slowest GDP growth since 1949//

Trump: //Correct.

Wallace: Thank you, sir. You told me in July when we spoke that the problem is that President Obama didn't get to do enough in what he was trying to do with the stimulus. So is your plan basically more, even more of the Obama stimulus?

The example above shows that Wallace interrupts Clinton. Wallace feels that Clinton's plan has a same plan with Obama as president in that time. Hillary Clinton stop the statement, she cannot finished her words because Wallace cuts Clinton's turn to taking her floor to pursue that her explanation is same with Obama's plan.

Excerpt 15

(Minute 00.57.43)

Clinton: Well, everything I did as secretary of state was in furtherance of our

country's interests and our values. The state department has said that. I think

that's been proven, but I am happy in fact, I'm thrilled to talk about the

Clinton Foundation because it is a world renowned charity and I'm so proud

of the work that it does. I could talk for the rest of the debate. I know I don't

have the time to do that, but just briefly the Clinton Foundation made it

possible for 11 million people around the world with HIV AIDS to afford

treatment and that's about half of all the people in the world that are getting

treatment in partnership with the American health=

Wallace:

=Secretary Clinton,

respectfully, this is an open discussion.

Clinton: Well, it is an open discussion.

Wallace: The specific question is about pay to play

The example above shows that Wallace interrupts Clinton. Wallace feels that

Clinton do not follow the rules of open discussion. Wallace cuts her statement to

remind if this is open discussion and he do not gives change to Hillary finished her

current utterances.

f. Topic Change

Sometimes, topic change happens when the situation is not good. Commonly,

the topic change is by giving another question or another argument that different

topic from the previous topic discussion. In this study, topic change reason of

interruption uttered by Wallace as a moderator of debate. See the example below:

Excerpt 16

(Minute 00.33.25)

Clinton: The United States has kept the peace through our alliances. Donald wants to tear up our alliances. I think it makes the world safer and frankly, it makes the United States safer. I would work with our allies in Asia, in Europe, in the Middle East and elsewhere. That is the only =way

Wallace: =We are going to

move on to the next topic which is the economy. And I hope we handle that as well as we did immigration. You also have very different ideas about how to get the economy growing faster. Secretary Clinton, in your plan, government plays a big role. You see more government spending, more entitlements, more tax credits, more tax penalties. Mr. Trump, you want to get government out with lower taxes and less regulation. We're going to drill down into this a little bit more. In this overview, please explain to me why you believe your plan will create more jobs and growth for this country and your opponent's plan will not. In this round, you go first, secretary Clinton.

In this example, Wallace as a moderator of debate cuts Clinton and Trump's debate by interrupts Clinton explanation because a moderator feels that previous topic has been discussed deeply, and Wallace interrupts Clinton turn and change the topic about economy.

g. Tangentialization

A tangentialization interruption occurs when the listener thinks that the information being presented is already known by the listener. By interrupting, the listener prevents himself/herself from listening to unwanted piece of

information. Tangentialization also happens when the next speakers has known what will the current speaker want to say and then the next speakers interrupts the current speakers. See the example below:

Excerpt 17

(Minute 01.01.54)

Trump:

Have done the same thing as I did. And you know what she should have done? You know Hillary, what you should have done? You should have changed the law when you were a United States senator if you don't like it because =your donors

Wallace:

=Thanks, we've heard this

Trump:

Special interests are doing the same thing as I do except even more so. You should have changed the law, but you won't change the law because you take in so much money. I sat in my apartment today on a very beautiful hotel down the street. I will tell you I sat there. I sat there watching ad after ad after ad, all false ads, all paid for by your friends on Wall Street that gave so much money because they know you're going to protect them. And frankly, you should have changed the laws. If you don't like what I did, you should have changed the laws.

The example above, Wallace interrupts Trump's turn because Wallace feels that Trump have explained it before, Wallace knows what Trumps want to says in the next words and he do not want to listen it again. Trumps has explained, it shows when Wallace says "Thank, we've heard this".

4.1.3The Frequency of Types of Turn Taking Irregularities

The writer give brief image of the frequencies and percentage of each type of turn-taking irregularities and their reasons, a tables are provided below:

Table 4.1 The Frequency of the Occurrences of Types Turn-taking Irregularities in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

No	Overlap	Frequency	Percentage	
1.	Transitional Overlap	9	14,3%	
2.	Recognitional Overlap	10	15,9%	
3.	Progressional Overlap	4	6,3%	
		23	36,5%	
No	Interruption	Frequency	Percentage	
1.	Cooperative Interruption	15	23,8%	
2.	Intrusive Interruption	25	39,7%	
		40	63,5%	
	TOTAL	63	100%	

Table 4.1 shows two main types of turn-taking irregularities, such as overlap and interruption. There are four types for overlaps are recognitional, transitional, and progressional. On the other hand, there are two types of interruption, such as intrusive and cooperative. However, the number of occurrences in each type is different. In fact, this study finds that intrusive interruption appears the most often in the third United States of Presidential Debate 2016. It can be seen in the table that intrusive interruption dominates the occurrence with 25 occurrences (39.7%). In the other hand, the smallest

occurrence belongs to progressional overlap which occurs only 4 occurrences (6.3%) in the debate.

Meanwhile, in order to give brief image of the frequency and percentage of the purposes or the reasons for doing turn-taking irregularities, a table is provided as follow:

Table 4.2 The Frequency of the Occurrence of Reasons of Turn-taking Irregularities in the Third United States of Presidential Debate 2016.

No	Reasons of Interruptions	Frequent	Percentage
1.	Agreement	1	1,6%
2.	Assistance	1	1,6%
3.	Clarification	13	20,6%
4.	Disagreement	5	8%
5.	Floor Taking	16	25,4%
6.	Topic Change	1	1,6%
7.	Tangentialization	3	4,7%
		40	63,5%
No.	Reasons of Overlaps		
8.	Signally Annoyance	6	9,5%
9.	Signally Urgency	0	0%
10.	Desire To correct	17	27%
		23	36,5%
	TOTAL	63	100%

Table 4.2 shows there are 23 occurrences for overlap and its reasons; and 40 occurrences for overlap and its reasons. In interruption, there are 1 occurrence for agreement, assistance, topic change, 3 occurrences for tangentialization, 5 occurrences for disagreement, 13 occurrences for clarification, and 16 occurrences for floor taking. On the other hand, there are 6 occurrences for signally annoyance, and 17 occurrences for correcting.

Based on the data, there are 40 occurrences for interruption, it means that interruption dominates the occurrences of turn-taking irregularities, while for overlap there are 23 occurrences. Based on the reasons, it shows that floor taking as the most dominant reasons or purposes of turn taking irregularities, and the smallest frequency of the purposes for doing turn taking irregularities is agreement, assistance, and topic change with 1 occurrence each types.

4.2. Discussion

Related to the findings, the researcher has done in analyzing turn taking irregularities in *Third United States Presidential Debates 2016* that has Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump as debaters and Chris Wallace as a moderator. These findings involve types of turn taking irregularities and reasons of turn taking irregularities. In addition, the researcher has succeeded to explore the types of turn taking irregularities and interpret the reasons of turn taking irregularities. Eventually, the both dissection gained some findings.

From Zimmerman and West (1975) theory of types of turn taking irregularities, Jefferson (1983) theory of types of overlap and Murota (1994) theory about types of interruption that applied to answer the first question. Zimmerman

and West (1975) proposed two main categories are served Overlap and Interruption. Then, Jefferson (1983) also divided Overlap into 3 categories, transitional overlap, recognitional overlap and progressional overlap. After that Murota (1994) divided interruption into two kinds such as cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption.

After analyzing all data, the researcher has got the fix data to be analyzed. The writer finds 63 occurrences of turn taking irregularities, 23 occurrences (36,5%) for overlap and 40 occurrences (63,5%) for interruptions. From 23 occurrences (36,5%) of overlap, there are 9 times (14,3%) of transitional overlap, 10 times (15,9%) recognitional overlap and 4 times (6,3%) of progressional overlap. On the other hand, from 40 occurrences (63,5%) of interruption, those are 15 times (23,8%) of cooperative interruption and 25 times (39,7%) of intrusive interruption. Meanwhile, the most frequent types of turn taking irregularities is interruption and the most frequent of interruption that appeared is cooperative interruption.

The seconddiscussion about the reasons of turn taking irregularities. Which has analyzed based on Cook (1989) theory of reasons of overlap, those are signaling annoyance, signaling urgency, and desire to correct. The writer also analyzed based on Kennedy & Camden (as quoted in Li et al. 2005) theory of reasons of interruption, those are agreement, assistance, clarification, disagreement, floor taking, topic change and tangentialization.

From 63 occurrences of turn taking irregularities, the most frequent of reasons of turn taking is desire to correct reason of overlap, it occurred 17 times and the smallest number of frequent is agreement, assistance, topic change reason of

interruption, it occurred 1 time. And this study, the writer do not finds the occurrences of urgency reason of overlap in this debate as the subject of this study.

Based on finding above, the researcher tends to compare the present work with the previous researches. Prasetyo (2014) analyzed types turn taking irregularities and the reasons of turn taking irregularities based on Wardhaugh (1985) on the movie. The other researcher, Imanah (2015) analyzed interruption and overlap in the talk show, and she also used a theory of Wardhaugh (1985) to analyzed her research. The similar thing is the theory of the researchers is used, Prasetyo (2014) and Imanah (2015) uses Wardhaugh theory to analyze the reasons of turn taking irregularities. While the different things is the object of the researchers is used, Prasetyo (2014) uses a movie as object of the research, while Imanah (2015) uses talk show as object of the research.

Relating those previous researches, this present work gives new findings. The evidence of this statement can be proved in the theory that this present work is used. None of the previous research uses Kennedy & Camden theory to analyze reasons of turn taking irregularities. Moreover, the object of this present work extends more valid and rich findings which are compared to movie or talk show. This present works success to analyze the type of turn taking irregularities and the also reasons of turn taking irregularities in Third United States Presidential Debate 2016.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this research. It provides a brief explanation about the results of this present work and suggestion for other researcher to explore this related study.

5.1. Conclusion

This thesis investigates the types of turn taking irregularities and reasons turn taking irregularities in Third United States Presidential Debate 2016. After analyzing, presenting and discussing the data, the writer finds some conclusions to answer the research problems. First, the writer finds the numbers of types of turn taking irregularities, those are interruptions is higher than overlaps uttered by all participants in the debate. Moreover, the highest number of types of interruption is intrusive interruption. On the other hand, the highest of types of overlap is recognitional overlap and the smallest number of types of overlap is progessional overlap. (See table 4.1).

Second, the writer finds the reasons of turn taking irregularities. There are two parts of reasons of turn taking irregularities. The first is reasons of overlap and the second is reasons of interruption. There are three reasons of overlap that used by the writer to examined the data, those are signaling annoyance, signaling urgency, desire to correct. However, the most frequent of reasons of overlap that uttered by all the participants in this debate is desire to correct. On the other hand, there are seven reasons of interruption that used by the writer to examined the data, those are

agreement, assistance, clarification, disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. However, the most frequent of reasons of interruptions is floor taking and the smallest number of frequent is topic change, agreement and assistance with 1 occurrence in this debate.

All in all, by looking at the findings of this study, the researcher has proven that turn taking irregularities can be analyzed in Third of United States Presidential Debate 2016. This study could reveal the types of turn taking irregularities and the reasons which is uttered by all participant in this study.

5.2. Suggestion

This study has successfully revealed the turn taking irregularities and the reasons in the Third United States Presidential Debate 2016. There are many field or subjects of turn taking irregularities that can be analyzed through further researches such as the utterance of debates in the classrooms with different background of knowledge or utterance in the meeting of organization or it can be also analyzed the utterances in the debate competition. Thus, by this suggestion the researcher truly expects that this present study can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspires them to conduct further analysis.

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