CHILDREN CONVERSATIONAL INTERRUPTION IN AMERICAN TV SERIES STRANGER THINGS 2

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Sarjana Degree (S-1) of English Department Faculty Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Converation Analysis, Turn-taking, Interruption, Stranger Things 2

This thesis examines children conversational interruptions in American TV series Stranger Things 2 using conversation analysis approach. The objectives of this research are to identify the types and functions of conversational interruption spoken by the children in the TV series, and to analyze age differences in the use of conversational interruption. This research used descriptive qualitative as the method. The data were in the form of utterances uttered by the characters in the TV series. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theories of conversational interruption by Sacks, Schlegoff, Jefferson (1974) and other relevant theories. As the result, the researcher found four types of interruptions which are simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption appear in this American TV series Stranger Things 2. Overlap interruption is the type of interruption which often appears in children conversation. Further, three functions which are cooperative, intrusive and neutral interruption appear in this TV series. Children use intrusive functions more often than cooperative function such as showing disagreeent and changing the current speaker's topic. Meanwhile, adults use cooperative functions more often than intrusive such as showing agreement and revise the first spekaer's statement.

INTISARI

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Tesis ini mengkaji tentang percakapan interupsi anak-anak di serial TV Amerika Stranger Things 2 dengan menggunakan pendektan analisis percakapan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe dan fungsi-fungsi dari interupsi yang diucapkan oleh anak-anak di serial TV, dan untuk menganalisa perbedaan umur dalam penggunaan interupsi Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai metode peneltian. Data dari penelitian ini berbentuk ucapan-ucapan yang diucapkan oleh para karakter di serial TV. Dalam menganilisis data, peneliti menggunkan teori-teori interupsi dari Sacks, Schlegoff, Jefferson (1974) dan teori lain yang relevan. Sebagai hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan empat tipe interupsi yang adalah simple, overlap, butting-in, dan silent interupsi di serial TV Amerika Stranger Things 2. Overlap interruption adalah tipe interupsi yang sering muncul di percakapan anak-anak. Selanjutnya, ketiga fungsi yang adalah interupsi cooperative, intrusive dan neutral muncul di serial TV ini. Anak-anak lebih sering menggunakan fungsi intrusive dibandingkan cooperative seperti menunujukkan ketidaksetujuan dan mengubah topik pembicara. Sementara itu, orang dewasa lebih sering menggunakan fungsi cooperative dibandingkan intrusive seperti menunjukkan persetujuan dan membenarkan pernyataan pembicara.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Conversation is one form of language uses which is achieved by people to convey notions, thoughts, explanations, or feeling. In the social life, Conversation can be simply described as a way of social interaction in which two or more people communicating to each other. Yule (1996, p.72) states Conversation is obviously the communication tool such as language to interact, connect, and collaborate to achieve the goals which means conversation is the basic use of language. From the explanation above, conversation is one of the important aspect of language and human life. The study of conversation is called Conversation Analysis or CA.

Conversation Analysis (CA) is an approach to study of talk-in-interaction. Harvey Sacks as the founder of CA theory and revolves about the systematic analysis of talk-in-interaction. In the other hand, CA is a method of analyzing talk in various daily situations. According to Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998, p.11), conversation analysis as the systematic analysis of the talk is produced in daily situations of human interactions. Drew and Heritage (1992, p.1) also argue that CA is concerned with all forms of spoken interaction including not only with social conversation between friends and acquaintances, but also interactions in medical, educational, mass media, sociologic contexts, and monologue interactions such as lecturing or speech-making, and

technologically complex interactions such as web-based multiparty communication. The scope of CA includes conversational opening and closing, turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization feedback, sequence organization and conversational repair. However, in this current study, the researcher focuses on turn-taking in conversation analysis.

Turn-taking is part of conversation analysis approach. According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974, p.702-703), turn-taking is communally created behavior in communications when the human interaction involves continuous interchange between the parts of speaker and hearer which mean a person talks and another person listen. The system happen vice versa for both parties, so each person has right to talk and to listen. That system is called turn-taking. However, turn taking may not always succeed because more than one party talk at the same time when in spontaneous conversation. This violation in conversation is called interruption. Larasati (2014, p.2) states that interruption occurs when the interruptee (the existing speaker who is interrupted) is still talking when the interrupter (the person who interrupts) already receipts the floor. Usually, the interruptee stops their speech directly after the interrupter starts talking. Therefore, the researcher wants to discuss about one of turn-taking rule, that is conversational interruption.

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974, p.696) an ideal conversation is organized and no interruption occurs. Conversational interruption is defined when the speaker begins to speak while the current speaker is still speaking. Hanz, (2001, p.4) states the coordination between

speaker and listener is perfect in which the speaker sends the right signals, verbal and nonverbal to the listener when a turn change is due. A violating of turn taking in this case of interruption should have a reason. Liddicoat (2007, p.93) also argue that the speaker needs to do some actions to respond interruption problem. However, the meaning of interruption is not only a matter of violation in conversation, but Sometimes interruption can even become a common advantage for both speaker and listener because interruption has other functions. The function is not only to dominate the conversation, but also to cooperate. In this study, the researcher tries to analyze the functions and the process in the videos that contain some interruptions.

Lately, there have been many studies conducted in the scope of conversation analysis. The first study was conducted by Pamungkas (2012) entitled "Conversation Analysis of the interview Oprah Winfrey and the Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckertberg". The analysis was about conversational aspects occured in an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Mark Zuckerberg in talk show, Oprah. Pamungkas specifically analyzed the adjacency pairs, turn-taking, preference organization and topic management of the interview. The second study was conducted by Fei (2010) entitled "An Analysis of Gender Differences in Interruption based on the American TV series Friends." This study analyzed the functions and frequency of interruptions presented by characters in Friends series. The researcher wanted to compare the conversation between same-sex and mixed sex related to

Interruption produced during the series. And the next study was conducted by Larasati (2014) entitled "A Conversation Analysis of Interruptions in Modern Family Season 1 Series". The analysis was about interruption occured in Modern Family season 1 series. This study identify the types and functions of interruption spoken by the characters.

This present study aims at filling the gaps by analyzing conversation analysis, especially in conversational interruption. The previous study analyzed conversational interruption in different gender, meanwhile, in this study, the researcher wants to analyze conversational interruption in within different ages. Therefore, children used as the subject. The researcher also calculate the interruption which occured by children speaker and adult speaker. The similarity between the previous studies and the present study is that all of studies identify and analyze the aspects of conversation by using the same theory from Sacks, Schlegoff and Jefferson (1974).

The researcher uses the American TV Series Stranger Things Season 2 as the object of this study. Stranger Things 2 is a Netflix original horror science fiction which is an ode to the '80s. In the first season, all episodes premiered on 2016 and the second season premiered on 2017. The researcher chooses Stranger Things 2 as the data sources because the main characters of this TV series are children and Stranger Things 2 is one of the popular TV series where every episode of Stranger Things 2 was reportedly watched by 13.7 million during opening weekend. Moreover, the choices of utterance by the children in this drama is quite unique. The children speak communicative and

knowledgeable. Therefore, the researcher attempts to analyze the conversational aspect, particularly the conversational interruption which occurs in the children conversations.

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the children conversational interruption in *American TV Series Stranger Things Season 2*. It expects that the study is expected to show the existence of conversation analysis especially conversational interruption among children conversations. This research also be expected to give a clear explanation about discourse analytic approach. This study have a significant for student and next researcher to know about discourse analytic approach especially in turn-taking of conversation analysis.

1.2 Statement of Problems

- 1.2.1 What are types of interruption occured in children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things* 2 ?
- 1.2.2 What are functions of interruption occured in children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things* 2 ?
- 1.2.3 How does age difference in the use of interrupt functions occured by children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things 2*?

1.3 Research Purposes

- 1.3.1 To identify types of interruptions occur in children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things* 2
- 1.3.2 To identify functions of interruption occured in children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things 2*
- 1.3.3 To analyze age difference in the use of interrupt functions occured by children conversation in American TV Series *Stranger Things* 2.

1.4 Significance of the Research

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research provides knowledge of conversation analysis specifically in turn-taking by providing definition, types, and function of conversational interruption. The practical Significance is to fill the gaps in the area of conversation analysis research especially conversational interruption, maximizing the corpus of English Department, Faculty of arts and humanity, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Besides, this study can contribute as additional reference for next research to invent new findings related to conversational interruption analysis.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to get a focused explanation, The researcher focuses on conversational interruption theory by Sacks based on the conversation of children in *American TV Series Stranger Things Season 2 (2017)*. The researcher uses conversation analysis approach to analyze types and functions of conversational interruption among children conversation. The researcher also analyzes age differences affect funtions interruption which occured in children and adults conversation.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Conversation Analysis is the study of talk-in-interaction approach which consider that daily conversations construct in social life (Litosseliti, 2010, p.121)

Turn-Taking is an act arrangement of conversation which speakers have control of turn to speak. The speakers exchange is the most noticeable feature in social interaction. (Liddicoat, 2007, p.51)

Conversational Interruption is violation of turn-taking rules of conversation when the other speaker begins to speak while the current speaker is still speaking (Coates, 2004, p,112)

Stranger Things 2 is American Tv Series by Netflix. It is a original horror science fiction genre which published in 2017. It is a sequel from Stranger Things season 1 which published in 2016.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conversation Analysis

Conversation is one of ways used by society to interact each others. According to Liddicoat (2017, p.1) conversation is related with utterances which means more than structured words. Conversation does not only use the linguistic code, but also other tools, such as intonation, body language, silence, and others. In addition, conversation as a system used to connect between person and other person. However, conversation is more than preserving relationship, but also shows the way speakers to cooperate with other speaker.

Pridham (2001, p.2) states that conversation can be divided into three types, face-to-face exchanges, nonface- to-face exchanges, and broadcast materials. Face-to-face means the participants are at the same time and same place. For instance, conversation in family or in classroom which involves the speaker and listener in the same situationt. Meanwhile, in non-face-to-face exchange, the participants are separately, they do not see each other, for instance in phone conversation. They do not face directly toward each other because they are in the different place. And in broadcast material, the communication is done through broadcast as the mediator, for instance, talk show on radio or television.

The study about conversation called Conversation Analysis (CA) which developed by Harvey Sacks. Wooffitt (2005, p.5) said that Sacks is interested in

examining conversation of telephone in a call center of Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center which is later studied by Emmanuel A. Schegloff and Gail Jefferson. Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson are absorbed with actions achieved through utterance or speech act from the telephone conversation. Moreover, According to Liddicoat (2007, p.2) CA as an approach to study an interaction which developed from ethnomethodology in the sociological study. Wardaugh (2006, p.252) defines ethnomethodology contracts with how the society see the world and how they interpret and interact with that world. It emphases on how people communicate and how they solve problem through the interface.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that conversation analysis is conducted by studying the interaction which society do in daily life. Whether it takes place in real-life context or through media such as speech or television program. The research using CA mainly focuses on the interactional process. There are some fields can be investigated through conversation analysis, such as adjacency pairs, preference organization, sequence organization, repair, and turntaking.

2.2 Fields in Conversation Analysis

2.2.1 Adjacency pairs

Adjacency pairs is conversation which built by many turns as paired utterances. Schegloff (1968, p.1083) determines the definition of adjacency pairs are paired action sequences which consist of two related utterances produced by

different speaker. In conversation, some types of conversation may signalize to the respond or next talk. Those form of talks which signalize the next talk further called as first pair parts (FPP) such as a question, an invitation, a command and more. while the next talks to respond the signal called second pair parts (SPP) such as an answer, an acceptance, a decline, a reject and more.

2.2.2 Preference organization

Preference organization relates to the discussion of adjacency pairs. According to Yule (1996, p.133) Adjacency pairs are composed by first pair part or first speaker's talk and second pair part or second speaker's response to the talk. Meanwhile, preference organization refers to utterances stated by second speakers as their response to their opponent in conversation. Therfore, the focus of preference organization is only second speaker's utterances.

2.2.3 Repair

Repair is errors correction in conversation made by the speaker. Liddicoat (2007, p.173) states that repair can be initiated by the speaker of the repairable or it may be initiated of the recipient which means repair can be made by the speaker of the repairable item or it may be made by the recipient of the item.

2.2.4 Turn-taking

In a conversation, the speaker and the listener always change position where the speaker will be the listener and the listener will be the speaker. It is called turn taking. According to Liddicoat (2007, p.51) The speakers talk is the clearest

feature in social interaction which is conversation will not be achieved if the speaker always talks without giving any turn to the listener to speak. There are two violations in turn-taking system, it called Interruption and overlaps.

According to Schiffrin (2001, p.268) Interruption and overlaps is the conversational problem which the turn-taking system is designed to get information from each speaker. It means that the application of turn rules which are designed to avoid overlaps or interruption may not succed in providing for the current solution at each juncture. However, the writer focused on interruption problem in turn taking system.

2.3 Interruption

Interruption is one of the problem in turn-taking system of conversation. Wardaugh (2006, p.302) states that interruption is an early topic change within a conversation, while Beaumont (2009, p.910) assumes that interruption is speech act which happens when other speaker starts to talk while the current speaker is talking and finally giving up them floor. It means that interruption is a unconventionality in turn-taking rule, because two person talk at one time.

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (cited in Anindya, 2014, p.9) an ideal conversation organized which is no unterruption occurrs. The coordination between speaker and listener is perfect in which the speaker directs the right signals, verbal or non verbal to the listener when a turn change is due. The listener understands and receives the signals for a turn change. In addition, Sacks et al

found which interruptions are a violation of a current speaker's right to complete a turn.

For the explanations above, it can be concluded that interruption is a disturbance in turn taking principle. Interruption is often regarded negatively, especially when it is closely related to power and dominance. Therefore, interruption often occurs when an adult talks to a child or when a person with higher status talks to a person with lower status. However, Bousfield (2008, p.233) argues interruption also has positive aspect as an alternative of negative one rather than showing impoliteness, interruption can show fondness, sympathy, care and more.

2.3.1 Types of Interruption

a. Simple interruption

Simple interruption occurs once an interrupter takes the floor when the current speaker still incompletes their sentence. The interrupter succeeds to disturb the interruptee's talk so the interruptee stops his/her speak. Thus, the interruptee listens to the interrupter until the interrupter finishes his/her talk, then the floor comes back to the interruptee.

A1 : I know what you thought I know you

A2 : _______Ya still see him anymore?

(Zimmerman, 1975, p.114)

In this conversation, A2 interrupts A1. A2 becomes an interrupter and A1 becomes an interruptee. The simple interruption is shown when A1 cannot complete his utterance and he decides to stop saying and listens A2's speech. A2 who takes the floor can say his mind fully.

b. Overlap interruption

Overlap interruption when the floor is shared between the participants because they speak at the same time. When the current speaker still speaks, the interrupter tries to take the floor. Nevertheless, their still can interrupt even though the original speaker does not stop until they completes their utterance. After the first speaker finishes, the interrupter still grabs the floor, so there is no break during the simultaneous speech.

L1	: I wonder whether people feel that this is because the Labour
	Party has run out of some steam. It hasn't so many new ideas.
L2	:I think i-,
	I think it's because they are, ah answers to what are, gross over

claims by the Conservative Party, ...

(Beattie, 1982, p.102)

The dialogue above shows overlap interruption because there is simultaneous between L1 and L2. L2 interrupts L1 because he wants to say his opinion about the topic that L1 brings. However, L1 can reach complete words before the turn taking occurs. L2 also can say his opinion completely because L1

does not attempt to take the floor again. Moreover, he repeats two words to makes sure that L1 hears his words from the beginning.

c. Butting-in interruption

Butting-in interruption involves simultaneous speech. However, it is not same as other types in which the new speaker succeeds in taking floor; instead, there is no floor taking. When the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker, their intends to stop their speaking because the interruptee keeps saying their words and ignoring the interrupter's interruption.

- S1 : . . . Although I don't think anybody would do that unless they're goingagainst what she says *and I*
- S2 : ______Ya, but
- S1 : ______can't see anybody going against that.

(Marche, 1993, p. 395)

This dialogue shows that S1's utterance is interrupted by S2 who interrupts him. S2 who wants to take the floor cannot say his opinion fully because S1 still keeps the floor. S1 continues his speech as seem there is no disruption from S2, while S2 does not succeed in obtaining the floor. From all four types of interruption, butting-in interruption is the only type considered as an unsuccessful interruption. The reason is in butting-in interruption, turn exchange does not occur. The interrupter fails to take the floor, so the floor is still kept by the interruptee.

d. Silent interruption

There is no simultaneous speech in this type because the current speaker silences before finishing his/her utterance. When they pauses before completing their talk, the new speaker takes the floor. Actually, the first speaker wants to continue their speech after the short pause, but the interrupter interrupts them instead. The conversation below shows an example of silent interruption.

B1 : But before you knew all this stuff, before you knew that she was (pause)

B2 : _____That was Tina.

(Marche, 1993, p.395)

There is no simultaneous speech in this conversation. The silent interruption begins when B1's utterance remains incomplete, because he pauses for a while. During the silence, B2 takes the floor to say him response towards B1's talk.

2.3.2 Functions of Interruption

Murata (cited in Li, Han Z: 2001, p.269) suggest that there are two functions of interruption cooperative and intrusive interruption. In the other hand, Goldberg (1990) adds one function that is neutral interruptions. Neutral means which the interruption is neither cooperative nor intrusive. The basic function of

interruption is to cut the first speaker's utterance before they finish their sentence, so they can take the floor.

a. Cooperative

Cooperative interruption is when the interrupter wants to show that they stimulate and listen to the speaker. The speaker does not complete they utterance yet while the interrupter shows an interest in the topic. For instance, a conversation occurs in class discussion. Each student may interrupt another student to show agreement or to revise the statement. In this research, the researcher used theory from Kennedy and Camden combined with Han Z. Li's theory for categorize the cooperative interruption. Kennedy and Camden (cited in Li, HanZ, 2001, p.269) classify cooperative interruption into two types: agreement and assistance, and Han Z. Li adds one type that is clarification.

1) Agreement: the interrupter understands and supports what the first speaker says. Therefore, interrupter shows interruptee's agreement by doing interruption and sometimes interrupter adds or elaborates interruptee idea related to the topic. For instance:

MΙ	: I'd hope that my life would still be full enough <i>that</i>			
M2	:	Yeah.	You'd	live
	by yourself or you'd get married again.			

(Beaumont et al, 2001,431)

In the dialogue, M2 interrupts M1 because he agrees with M1's statement by saying "Yeah". A then adds his opinion after showing his agreement regarding M1's utterance. Previously, M2 states a wish for his life.

- 2) Assistance: the interrupter believes that the speaker needs help to complete the utterance. Therefore, the interrupter provides words, sentences, or ideas to help the first speaker. For example:
 - H1: I think the movie last night is so awesome. The main actor,

 Johnny, Johnny (pause)
 - H2 : _____Johnny Tan.
 - H1: Mm-hmm, yes, Johnny Tan acts the character impressively.

H1 does not finish her sentence because she forgets the full name of Johnny Depp. Then, H2 interrupts her during her silent by saying, "Johnny Tan" because he wants to help H1 in completing the Johnny's name. That case is called assistance interruption.

- 3) Clarification: the interrupter may be not sure with the speaker's topic. To get clearer statement, the interrupter wants to clarify it by asking the speaker about it. In another case, the interrupter may ask the wrong word that the interruptee says. Thus, the interrupter realizes their mistake, then straightaway corrects the word to make the sentence clearer. For instance:
 - C1 : He should be home for dinner at least three or four times a month, and if he can't

C2 : _____Three or four?

(Beaumont et al, 2001, p.431)

C1 tells about someone that only come home once in a while. She says that that person should be for dinner three or four times. C2 cannot believe that C1 says two or three times a week. C2 may think that the frequency is too little. Therefore, C2 wants to make sure what he has heard by asking about it immediately.

b. Intrusive

The intrusive is the opposite of cooperative interruption. People consider which interruption is rude because they only see this function only. This function, indeed, tends to show dominance and power of the interrupter. The interrupter tries to stop the ongoing speech and takes the floor intentionally. There are four types of intrusive interruption formulated by Murata and supported by Kennedy and Camden, disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization (cited in Han Z, 2001, p.269).

- 1) Disagreement: when the listener listens to something that they does not agree with, they wants to correct or state their opinion about it. Therefore, they interrupts the first speaker to deliver their disagreement. For instance:
 - R1 : It's not worth saying in *the first place*.
 - R2 : _____But don't you think he'd feel better if she told him

(Beaumont et al, 2001, p.431)

R2 does not agree with A's utterance. Therefore, he interrupts R1 immediately before R1 completes his sentence. He tries to show his disagreement by speaking his opinion that is contradict with R1's opinion about the current topic. The disagreement is marked with a word 'but'.

2) floor taking: the interrupter wants to develop the topic, so they interrupts the first speaker. They do not wish to change the topic, but only add their opinion by taking the floor.

F1	: I read a newspaper this morning and the legalization of cannabi
	seems very interesting. But it has negative aspect from
F2	:if it is legalized in ou
	country, negative points will appear more than the positiv
	ones.

The floor taking interruption is shown when F2 takes the floor from F1 because he wants to develop the topic by uttering his opinion. Before F1 says his full sentence, F2 has already cut it. F2 does not change the topic at all but he wants to add his opinion that is in line with F1's idea.

3) topic change: different from the previous points, this type of interruption is meant to change the topic. The interrupter cuts the speaker's speech more aggressively, so they succeeds stirring the topic.

:	TI
phone. The phone is ring	

Q1 is still speaking when Q2 interrupts him. Q2 interrupts Q1 because he does not want to talk about the topic that M brings. Therefore, he immediately changes the topic by saying that the phone is ringing. Q1's utterance remains incomplete because he reacts to Q2's utterance after the interruption.

4) Tangentialization: the interrupter summarizes what the speaker says. They may ever hear the topic before and do not want to hear about it again. The other situation that may happen is the interrupter does not like to hear the full message. Therefore, they skip what the speaker wants to say before the message is delivered completely.

D1	: I guess you' <mark>re</mark> right, b	<mark>ut</mark> w <mark>ha</mark> t I s <mark>aid is true too.</mark>
D2	:	So I win. I win. I win. I win.
		(Beaumont et al, 2001, p.431)

D1 admits that D2's opinion is true but he also thinks that his opinion is not false either. D2 who hears D1 confession immediately interrupts him because he wants to make D1 admit his defeat without giving any excuse. D2 skips D1's utterance that tries to add an excuse by uttering a conclusion.

c. Neutral interruption

The last function is called neutral interruption. The characteristics of this interruption are the function is not negative or positive. It is not used to dominate or support the speaker. It can happen when the listener is enthusiast during the

conversation or feeling awkward, instead. For instance, the interrupter actually does not know that the origin speaker has not finished their speech but the interrupter interrupts them

O1 : Why don't you go downstairs? That's where everybody is.

O2 : Yeah, but Renee, I've met

O1 : ______Make yourself at home.

Here, O1 suggests O2 to come down, so she can enjoy the party. When O2 responds O1's offer, Renee has already left the location. While walking away, O1 comforts O2 to feel relax. Thus, O1 cannot hear what O2 says to her and interrupts her.

2.4. Review of Previous Studies

There have been many studies conducted in the scope of conversation analysis. The first study was conducted by Fei (2010) entitled "An Analysis of Gender Differences in Interruption based on the American TV series Friends." This study analyzed the functions and frequency of interruptions presented by characters in Friends series. The researcher wanted to compare the conversation between same-sex and mixed sex related to interruption produced during the series. The researcher used three function of interruption, competitive, cooperative, and neutral. The result showed that six characters produced competitive interruptions more than cooperative interruptions. The other findings showed that men tended to interrupt women much more than the women did. Men produced more competitive interruption toward women than women did toward men.

The second study was conducted by Pamungkas (2012) entitled "Conversation Analysis of the interview Oprah Winfrey and the Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckertberg". The analysis was about conversational aspects occured in an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Mark Zuckerberg in talk show, Oprah. Pamungkas specifically analyzed the adjacency pairs, turn-taking, preference organization and topic management of the interview. The result of the study said there were three combinations of common adjacency pairs in conversation, with providing clarification pairs as the most pairs, there were three topics in the data. Only one speaker had chances to change the conversation topic and it was mostly initiated by interviewer and nine turns by the interviewee, the interviewer ended

the turns by asking questions or making opinion, and the interviewee also ended the turns by answering or making statements.

The third study was conducted by Larasati (2014) entitled "A Conversation Analysis of Interruptions in Modern Family Season 1 Series". The analysis was about interruption occured in Modern Family season 1 series. This study identify the types and functions of interruption spoken by the characters. The result showed that four types of interruption occured in the characters utterances in Modern Family season 1. They were simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption. This study only emphasize on the stucture. Simple interruption had the biggest number of occurence while the smallest number of interruption was butting in. The functions of interruptions were cooperative, intrusive, and neutral interruption.

The next study was conducted by Ghilzai (2015) entitled "Conversational Analysis of Turn taking Behavior and Gender Differences in Multimodal conversation". the research was analyzed the gender differencess with reference to turn taking phenomenon in more detail which is to provide empirical evidence regarding gender difference stereotypes. The researcher used turn taking approach in three types of conversational models; male to male conversation, female to female conversation, and in cross-sex conversation. Further, compared the difference in radio, TV and casual conversational models. The result showed that women are more likely to make turns in conversation which means women's greater turn taking rates can be attributed to interpersonal senivity rather than lack of assertiveness.

This study also was conducted by State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel student, Veronica (2016) entitled "The Interruption Used by The Participants in Ini Talk Show on Net TV." The researcher analyzed the types and the functions of Interruption by the guests in the 'Ini Talkshow' on Net TV. As the result, the researcher found four types of interruption and the major types was Overlap interruption. Further, the researcher found two functions of interruption and the major functions was clarification.

From the previous study above, in this present study, the researcher wants to analyzed conversational interruption, especially in children conversation. If the previous study analyzed conversational interruption in different gender, this present study want to analyze conversational interruption in different ages. Therefore, children used as the subject. The researcher calculated the interruption which occured by children speaker and adult speaker. In addition, the researcher also analyzed the types of interruption and the functions of interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach as the research method of the study because words and pictures look as if to be more informative than numbers. According to Mason (2002, p.1) qualitative approach as an approach can discover a wide array of social world such as weave of everyday life, understandings, experiences and imaginings of our research participants, the ways that social processes, institution, discourse or relationships work, and the significance of the meanings which they generate.

In addition, the researcher also used Conversation Analysis (CA) as a research approach. Drew and Herritage (1992) state that CA is a approach which focus on all forms of spoken interaction, such as institutional contexts and targets of analysts attention. (cited in Khodadady and Alifathabadi, 2012, p.737). Thus, CA aprroach used to identify and describe utterances containing turn-taking and children conversational interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things Season* 2.

3.2 Subject of The Study

In this study, children were used as the subject of the study because the researcher analyzed conversational interruption in within difference ages.

Therefore, the researcher used American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*. In *Stranger Things Season 2*, there are the childen also come from all kind of race. These young characters mainly Will, Max, Lucas, Dustin, and Eleven. There were also the main adult characters named Jim Hopper, Joyce, Nancy, Jonathan, and Steve.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The data of this study was in form of utterances which contain interruption phenomena uttered by children. This was in line with Creswell (2009, p.175) who states that the collected data of qualitative research involve sentences, utterances, and images. The data took from children conversation in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*. In *Stranger Things Season 2*, The episode show comprised of 9 videos in which for each videos has duration length around 59 minutes. Particularly the utterances produced by the main characters of American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2* which is the children and adult people.

3.4 Instruments

In qualitative research, the main instrument is person (Cresswell, 2009, p.175). Therefore, the researcher was as the instrument to collect and analyze the data. The researcher analyzed this study by using theory of turn-taking and conversational interruptions in children conversation in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*. In addition, the researcher read the transcription for

many times. Then, the researcher selected, analyzed, underlined and took notes from the content which contained conversational interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*.

3.5 Data Collection

The data collection process in CA usually contains recording a naturally occurring conversation and transcribing it (Liddicoat, 2007, p.1). However, the data source of this study is the children conversation in American TV series. The researcher directly to the transcribing process. In collecting the data, the researcher followed these steps:

- 1. Opening <u>www.Google.com</u> in computer.
- 2. Searching American TV series Stranger Things Season 2.
- 3. Downloading all episodes *Stranger Things Season* 2. There are 9 episodes in American TV series *Stranger Things Season* 2.
- 4. After downloading the videos, the researcher was carefully watching and understanding the conversation for many times.
- 5. Transcribing the videos into written text and marking the transcription.

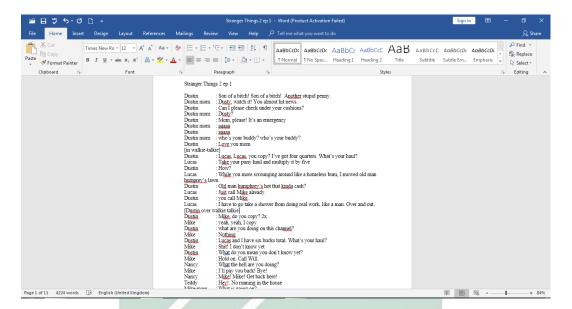


Figure 1.1 Example of Conversation Transcript

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher conducted several steps to analyze the data. All data that were found in conversation among the characters in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2* arranged on data sheet, the researcher followed these steps:

1. The reseracher identifed the transcription to find out the conversational interruption in children conversation. In identifying process, the researcher will apply coding to identify types of conversational interruption. These are the symbols which used in coding the data.

Table 1.1 Coding: Types of Conversational Interruption

No.	Types of Conversational Interruption	Coding
1.	Simple Interruption	SMi
2.	Overlap Interruption	OVi
3.	Butting in Interruption	BTi
4.	Silent Interruption	SLi

2. After that, The researcher identified the functions of conversational interruption in children conversation. In identifying process, the researcher applied coloring to identify functions of conversational interruption. These were colors symbol which used in coding and coloring the data.

Table. 1.2 Coloring: Functions of Conversational Interruption

Functions of Conversational Interruption Color					
Cooperative	Agreement Assistance				
	Clarifications				
Intrusive	Disagreement				
	Floor taking				
	Topic change				
	Tangentialization				
Neutral					

The example of coding and coloring in identifying the data presented as follows:

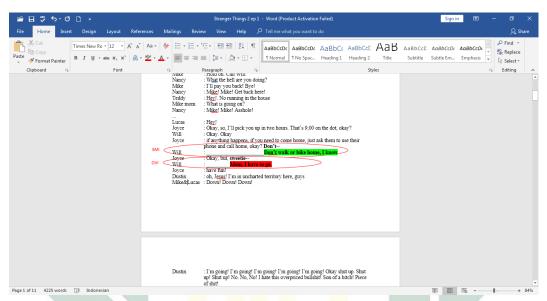


Figure 1.2 Example of Coding and Coloring in The Data Transcription

3. The researcher classified the types and functions of conversational interruption in children utterances. In classfying process. The researcher made data sheet as follows

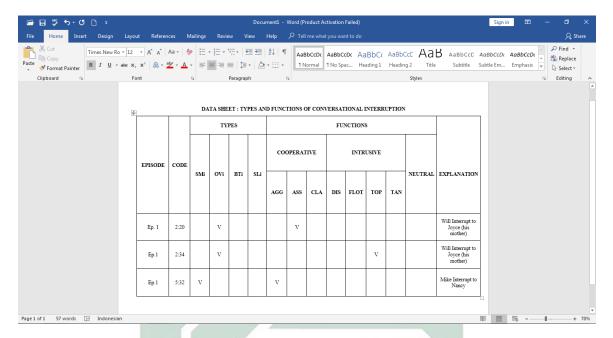


Figure 1.3 Data Sheet: Types and Functions of Conversational Interruption

- 4. The researcher also compared between children conversational interruption and adult conversational interruption to know about the age difference affect function interruption by the children and adults occured in American TV series *Stranger Things Season* 2.
- 5. The researcher discussed the findings of children conversational interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things Season 2*. In discussing process, the researcher calculated all the data to provide more comprehensive analysis by knowing the rank of each types and functions. The researcher applied each total number into percentage by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{x}{y} \times 100\%$$
 P = Percentages
$$x = \text{Total number of every type/ function}$$

$$y = \text{Total collected data}$$

6. Making the conclusion based on the findings and discussions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and the discussion. In findings section, the researcher presents the result by pie diagram and the explanation of the data about types, functions of interruption and age differences between children conversational interruption and adult conversational interruption. Meanwhile, in discussion section, the researcher explains the findings in shorth explanation to answer the research problem.

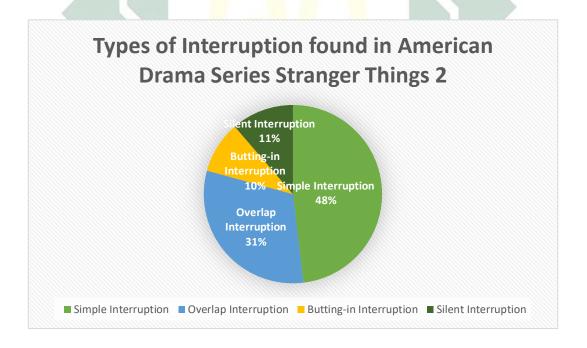
4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher describes the answers of research problem about types and functions of interruption. The data of this research were taken from utterances spoken by the characters in American TV series *Stranger Things* 2 which focused in children uttarances. But, the researcher also identified adult utterances to know about age differences between children conversational Interruption and adult conversational interruption. The result shows that there are 107 data collected in this research. The researcher presents the result by pie diagram which shows the occurrences of types and functions of interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things* 2.

4.1.1 Types of Interruption occured by children conversation in *Stranger Things* 2

There are four types of interruption found in children conversation, simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption. in each data, the researcher explains the detailed information about how the interruption occurs and what types of interruption are in the conversation. Diagram 1 shows the frequency of interruption types which found in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The diagram below shows it

Diagram 1: Frequency of Interruption Types Used by The Characters in American TV Series Stranger Things 2



The types of interruption are separated into four categories, there are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. All of them appear in the character conversations in American TV

series *Stranger Things* 2. The highest frequency of interruption type is simple interruption which appears 51 times (48%) in nine episodes of *Stranger Things* 2. The second highest frequency is overlap interruption which occurs 33 times (31%). The next interruption type is silent interruption which occurs 12 times (11%) and the lowest frequency of interruption type is butting-in interruption which appears 11 times (10%) in the nine episodes.

a. Simple Interruption.

Simple interruption is the highest common interruption which occurs in the conversations. Simple interruption emerges 51 times in nine episodes of *Stranger Things* 2 but the researcher takes only children conversational interruption. Simple interruption occurs when the interrupter succeeds in taking the floor when the first speaker has not completed his/her sentences yet. The first speaker stops his/her talk immediately or later without finishing it because the interrupter grabs the floor. Here is an example of simple interruption from the dialogue by Will and his mother, Joyce in the first episode of *Stranger Things* 2.

Data 1

Joyce : if anything happens, if you need to come home, just ask them to

use their phone and call home, okay? Don't--

Will : ______Don't walk or bike home, I

know

Joyce : Okay, but, sweetie--

Will: _____Mom, I have to go.

Joyce : have fun!

(9/1/6:36-6:40)

The conversation between Joyce and Will contains simple interruption because Will succeeds in taking the floor when Joyce is still speaking. Joyce as an interruptee (first speaker) stops her talk not long after Will begins to talk. In the first conversation, Will has known about what Joyce say to him. Therefore, Will interrupts Joyce and concludes the conversation. Meanwhile, in the second, Will should go to play with his friend but Joyce still wants to talk, and Will interrupts her saying he has to go.

In this case, Will as a child interrupts adult people, that is his mother. The next is another example of simple interruption from the dialogue between a child and an adult. The conversation between Eleven as a child and Hopper as adult in the episode 2 of *Stranger Things* 2.

Data 2

Hopper : I don't care, all right? You go out there? Ghost or not, it's a risk.

We don't take risks, all right? They're stupid, and-
Eleven : _______ We're not stupid!

(9/2/7:56-7:59)

In this conversation, Eleven talks before Hopper finishes his speak. Hopper prohibits Eleven to come on halloween party and Hopper says that only stupid people do 'trick or treat'. Then, Eleven does not agree with Hopper's statement. Thus, Eleven interrupts Hopper to express her disapproval with a slight anger intonation. This type of conversation is simple interruption because Eleven as the interrupter succeeds in taking the floor when Hopper is still speaking.

Simple interruption can also occur in friendship. The conversation between fellow children such as in the dialogue between Mike and Will when they are talking about Will's Problem in Episode 2 of *Stranger Things* 2.

Data 3

Mike : like, like, stuck in the upside down?

Will : no. you know on a view-master, when it gets, like--

Mike : _____caught between two

slides?

(9/2/44:28-44:33)

Mike and Will are classmates. In this conversation, Will tells to Mike about his strange feeling after he lost in the upside down. Will speaks stutterly when telling the terrible thing. Thus, Mike tries to help to explain what Will means. It is also categorized as simple interruption. Simple interruption appears in the example because Mike takes the floor completely before Will, the current speaker finishes his sentence. Mike interrupts Will by asking "caught between two slides?" then, Will stops his talk right away.

b. Overlap Interruption

The second highest frequency of interruption type is overlap interruption. In the nine episodes of *Stranger Things season 2*, overlap interruption appears 33 times. The gap between the amount of simple interruption and this type is quite wide. Overlap interruption occurs when the first speaker can complete his/her utterance although the interrupter interrupts him/her in the middle of his/her speech. This type presents simultaneous talk and turn exchange. Therefore, although the original

speaker is able to finish his/her words, the interrupter can take the floor. The example of overlap interruption can be seen in the data as follows.

Data 4

Dustin : And there's another thing. Reptiles, they're cold-blooded

ectothermic, right? They love heat, the sun. Dart hates it. It hurts

him.

Lucas : So, if he's not a pollywog or reptile

Dus : _____Then I've discovered a new species.

(9/3/22:51-22:55)

Dustin and Lucas are talking about Dart species, Dart is a stranger animal that they never knew. Dustin wants to show Dart to his friends and claimed that his discovery. When Lucas explains about his statement, Dustin adds Lucas's speech by saying "Then I've discovered a new species". The conversation between Dustin and Lucas is categorized as overlap interruption type because there is not any break in continuousity in Lucas' utterance although Dustin interrupts him in the middle conversation. Lucas still keeps his floor until he succeeds in completing the massage that he wants to deliver. On the other hand, Dustin as the interrupter also can finish his words by taking the floor from Lucas.

Furthermore, another example of overlap interruption is taken from Max and Billy are on a car in episode 5 of *Stranger Things season* 2. Both speakers are not like the previous ones who are at the same age, Billy is older than Max. The second example of overlap interruption can be seen as follows.

Data 5

Billy : If you're not out in an hour, I wouldn't pick up on you!

So, walking home.

Max : ___Walking home, yeah, yeah, I know

Billy : Hey! Watch the attitude, shit bird.

(9/5/20:33-20:36)

The Overlap interruption occurs when Max continues the Billy's sentence which is warning Max if she were late. He would not pick up Max and tell her to walk home. Max who has already knows it, she interrupts Billy by saying "Walking home, yeah, yeah, I know" Billy is the older step brother of Max. Therefore, they are not in good relationship. Their conversation is overlap interruption because Max interrupts Billy even though Billy as the interuptee does not stop until he completes his sentence. After Billy finishes his sentence, Max still grabs the floor, and there is no break during simultaneous speech.

In the fifth episode of *Stranger Things* 2, the researcher also found overlap interruption in the children conversation. But, this conversation between child and adult people. Same as the previous dialogue between Max and Billy who is older than her, this is the dialogue between Eleven and Becky, her Aunty.

Data 6

Becky : Oh yeah, that. That happens sometimes. Old house, bad wiring...

or if you ask my crazy aunt Shirley, it's haunted. Sweetie, really,

it's just the wiring.

El : _____ No! It's Mama.

Becky : I don't understand.

El : She knows I'm here. She wants to talk.

(9/5/32:34-32:41)

In this scene, there is no oddity in the light at Becky's House. The lights suddenly turn on its own. Becky considers it is because of bad wiring or haunted. Eleven believes that is not because of bad electricity, but it is her mother who

cannot talk and wants to communicate with Eleven through their sixth sense. The

overlap interruption occurs when Eleven interrupts Becky by saying "No! It's

Mama". However, Becky still can finish her utterance. Becky succeeds saying

what is in her mind completely, although Eleven interrupts her in the middle of

her utterance.

c. Silent Interruption

Silent interruption has the higher frequency than butting-in interruption.

Therefore, the researcher discusses about silent interruption types found in

American TV series Stranger Things 2 before butting-in interruption. Silent

interruption does not present the simultaneous speech because the first speaker

stops his/her utterance to possibly think about the word he/she wants to say. The

first speaker pauses for a moment. When the first speaker is silent, the other

speaker or the interrupter takes the floor. For instance, the dialogue between Will

and Mike in the first episode of Stranger Things 2

Data 7

Mike

Will : Hey, hey guys, do you see the... (Pause)

: _____ Will! Are you okay?

Will : Yeah, I just ... I need some air

(9/1/8:28-8:33)

The setting of this scene is in a game center. When Mike and friends are

having a debate with keith, Will suddenly sees something weird. Will stop his

sentece because he feels scared and he does not know what the something weird

is. Then, Mike takes the floor to ask what happened to Will. Mike worries about

Will because Will has bad experienced about the upside down. In this conversation, Silent interruption occurs when Will asks his friend about the something weird but he stops talking for a while. Will's utterance is incomplete Mike then grabs the floor by calling Will and asking "Are you okay?" It is called silent interruption.

The next example is found in Sixth episode of Stranger *Things season 2*, the conversation between Max as the first speaker and Lucas as the interrupter.

Data 8

Max : No, no, no, it's not that. It's just...my Dad's still there...

So (pause)

Lucas : _____ Why?

Max : It's this legal term called "divorce" see, when two married

people don't love each other anymore.

(9/6/38:57-39:03)

Max and Lucas are observing places which will be visisted by stranger things. When they are waiting, Max tells Lucas about her family. She shares a story about her biological father with sadness. Thus, Max pauses for a while and thinks about what sentence she would say. When Max is silent, Lucas as the interrupter takes the floor by asking "why". Then, Max continues her sentence by saying "It's this legal term called "divorce" see, when two married people don't love each other anymore." Max and Lucas conversation is categorized as silent interruption because Max stops talking for a while and then Lucas grabs the floor.

Silent interruption can also happen when the interlocutor does something like touching and making gesture which makes the current speaker stops his/her sentence. For instance, the conversation between Dustin and Mike in Walkie-

talkie. When Dustin is explaining about Madmax, Mike is not interested and immediately hangs up.

Data 9

Dustin : Yeah, it's me, Dustin. What're you doing on this channel again?

I've been trying to reach you all day. We were right. Max is mad max.

Mike : Yeah, I'm busy. (hang up)

Dustin : But... (Pause)

Lucas : _____What do we do now?

Dustin : we stick to the plan.

(9/1/35:59-36:03)

This conversation involves 3 people, Mike, Dustin and Lucas. Mike does not show any interest by saying "yeah, I'm busy" and immediately hangs up when Dustin is explaining about something which makes Dustin stops his sentence. When Dustin is silent, Lucas takes the floor by asking "What do we do now?". Silent interruption occurs when Dustin pauses his utterance because Mike has just hang up, Lucas then takes the floor to ask what they should do. Their conversation is categorized as asilent interruption.

d. Butting-in Interruption

The lowest frequency of type of interruption is butting-in interruption which is produced by the characters in conversation in American TV series *Stranger Things* 2. Butting-in interruption is classified into unsuccesfull interruption. Butting-in interruption is different from the other tree types because there is not any turn exchange. This type occurs when the interrupter tries to take the floor but the effortly fails. The interrupter cannot complete and finish his/her utterance because the first speaker is still talking until his/her sentence finished withoung minding the interrupter or the first speaker interrupts back the

Things 2, this type only occurs 11 times. However, Butting-in interruption which produced by children in conversation only occurs 2 times. Thus, the researcher presents the only two examples of butting-in interruption from the children conversation in American TV series *Stranger Things* 2. The first example is from the dialogue between Will and Joyce in episode four.

Will : I... I was on the field and
Joyce : _____and then it
Will : ____it all just went blank, and then I was there.

Joyce : Will, I need you to tell me the truth.

(9/4/2:34-2:39)

The conversation above is considered as butting-in interruption because Joyce who is trying to interrupt Will, says her utterance incomplete while Will can continue his sentence completely entirely. Will does not care about Joyce's intrussion. Will keeps saying what he wants to say. Therefore, Joyce can only say "and then it.." and decides to stop because Will does not give Joyce the floor.

Butting-in interruption also found in the sixth episode of *Stranger Things* season 2. The dialogue between Dustin and Steve in the car.

Data 11

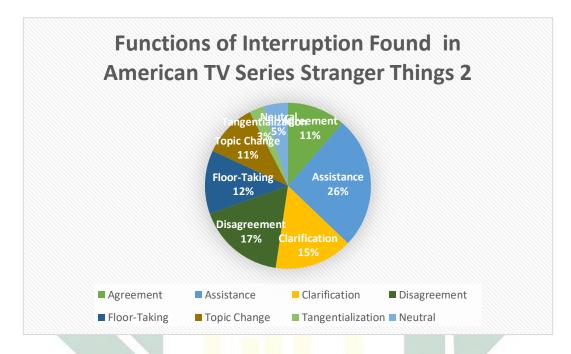
Dustin	: How do I kn	ow if it's not	
Steve	:	: How do you know it's not just	
Dustin	÷	because his face opened and he ate my	
	cat.		
		(9/6/ 1:13-1:16)	

Dustin and Steve are going to Dustin house. Dustin asks steve to help him to kill Dart, the stranger animal which ate Dustin's cat. Dustin tries to convince Steve that animal are very dangereous and can kill anyone. However, Steve thinks it is only a lizard. Dustin and Steve conversation is considered as butting-in interruption because Steve tries to interrupts Dustin by saying "how do you know it's not just a liz.." Steve says his utterance incompletely while Dustin is continuing his sentence. Therefore, after he fails in the first interruption, Steve also cannot take the floor for the second attempt because Dustin does not want to give the floor. This type is butting-in interruption.

4.1.2 Functions of interruption occured in children conversation in *Stranger*Things 2

There are three functions of interruption which are found in this research. There are cooperative interruption, intrusive interruption, and neutral interruption. The two functions of interruption have subcategories. Cooperative interruption includes agreement, assistance and clarification. Meanwhile, intrusive interruption includes disagreement, floor taking, topic change and tangentialization. However, neutral interruption has no subcategories. The subcategories of each function also appear in the *Stranger Things 2*. Diagram 2 shows the frequency of interruption functions which is found in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The diagram below shows it:

Diagram 2: Frequency of Interruption functions Used by The Characters in American TV Series Stranger Things 2



The diagram 2 shows all functions of interruption found in American TV series *Stranger Things* 2. There are three functions of interruption, cooperative, intrusive, and neutral. Cooperation interruption involves three categories, agreement, assistance, and clarification. Meanwhile, intrusive interruption involves four categories, disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

The highest frequency of interruption function is assistance which appears 27 times (26%) in the nine episodes of *Stranger Things* 2. The second highest frequency is disagreement which occurs 20 times (17%). The next interruption function is clarification which occurs 16 times (15%), floor-taking 13 times (12%), agreement 12 times (11%), topic change 11 times (10%), neutral 5 times (5%) and the lowest frequency of interruption function is tangentialization which

appears only 3 times (3%) in the nine episodes. Thus, it can be concluded that the highest frequency of interruption function is from cooperative interruption. Then, the researcher explains the detailed information about each subcategory of functions of interruption uttered in children conversation in *American TV series Stranger Things* 2.

a. Cooperative Interruption

According to Han Z. Li (2001:262) cooperative means the use of interruption in positive case. Cooperative interruption can show the harmony between the interrupter and interruptee. The interrupter disturbes to help the first speaker such as giving opinion or idea within the topic of conversation which the first speaker has brought. There are three subcategories divided by cooperative interruption with different frequency. They are agreement, assistance, and clarification.

1) Agreement

Agreement interruption occurs when the interrupter wants to show his/her agreement, support, and understanding to the first speaker's utterance. The interrupter interrupts and takes the floor by saying 'yes' or 'yeah' because he/she enthuses with the topic of conversation. In this research, agreement appears twelve times in nine episodes of American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The first example is dialogue between Max and Lucas in the sixth episode of *Stranger Things 2*.

Data 12

Lucas : Why?

Max : It's this legal term called "divorce" see, when two married

people don't love each other anymore.

Lucas : _____Yeah, I know.

(9/6/39:01-39-08)

In this conversation, Max tells to Lucas about her family life. Her family is broken and her mother is married with her stepfather. When Max tells Lucas, Lucas takes the floor and shows his agreement about what Max says. Lucas as the interrupter interrupts Max by saying "Yes, I know". His interruption shows agreement interruption because Lucas understands Max's utterance.

The second example of agreement function is dialogue between Max and Dustin in episode 8 of Stranger Things 2. The conversation takes place in Will's house when they are saving from stranger things or what they call as Demo-dogs.

Data 13

Dustin : What do you want to do mike? The chief's right on this.

We can't stop those demo-dogs on our own.

Max : Demo-dogs?

Dustin : Demogorgon dogs. Demo-dogs. It's like a compound.

It's like a play on words

Max : _____*Okay! I see*

(9/8/24:55-25:00)

In the conversation above, Dustin explains about the stranger thing and he names it Demo-dogs. The compound word between Demogorgon and Dog. At first, Max does not understand the meaning of Demo-dogs. She asks to Dustin and Dustin explains to her. Agreement interruption occurs when Max interrupts Dustin because Max undersatnds what Dustin says. Max interrupts Dustin by

saying "Okay! I see" with the unbelief expression. Max as the interrupter shows her agreement about Dustin's explanation.

2) Assistance

In this research, assistance interruption is the highest frequency function which occurs 27 times in nine episodes of American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. Assistance interruption happens when the interrupter can help the current speaker completing his/her utterance. Thus, the interrupter offers the current speaker with a word or idea which turns with the current speaker purpose. There are two examples of assistance interruption occurred in children conversation in American TV series *Stranger Things season 2*. The first example is found in third episode of *Stranger Things 2*. Which is the dialogue between Mike and Lucas in AV room.

Data 14

Mike : Maybe thes<mark>e episodes that Will keep</mark>s having aren't

really flashbacks at all. Maybe they're real. Maybe

Will can somehow see into the upside down.

Lucas : so that would **mean**

Mike : _____Dart is from the upside down.

(9/3/35:47-35:51)

The conversation above is assistance interruption because Mike interrupts Lucas by continuing the Lucas's utterance. The dialogue between Lucas and Mike is about Dart, the stranger animal which is found by Dustin. When Mike argues that all Will saw in his flashback was real, Lucas catches Mike's explanation but before he completes his utterances, Mike interrupts Lucas by saying "Dart is from the upside down. Mike interruption is the assistance for help what intends to Lucas say.

Assistance interruption is not only used by the children for interrupting their friends. But also, for interrupting to their older brother or sister such as ithe dialogue between Eleven and Hopper in episode 9 of *Stranger Things* 2.

Data 15

Hopper : Yeah. The black hole. It got her. And somehow...I've just been

scared, you know? I've just been sacred that it would take you,

too. I think that why I get ... so mad. I'm so sorry.

For everything. I could be so... so

Eleven : _____Stupid?

Hopper: Yeah. Stupid. Just really stupid.

(9/9/14:02-14:12)

Hopper is older than Eleven. But, Eleven interrupts Hopper by saying "Stupid?". Eleven interruption is a function of assistance because Eleven wants to help Hopper as the interruptee to complete his utterance. Hopper looks hard to say his word. Therefore, Eleven takes the floor and interrupts Hopper to help hopper completes his word. After Eleven interrupts Hopper, Hopper shows his agreement on Eleven's word by saying "Yeah. Stupid. Just Really Stupid".

3) Clarification

Clarification interruption is when the interrupter does not hear or get the current speaker meaning. Thus, the interrupter wants to clarify about the truth of the current speaker statement. The interrupter proposes a more detailed explanation to the current speaker. In this research, clarification interruption occurrs in 16 times by the characters in nine episodes of American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The following examples are taken from dialogue between Lucas and Mike in episode 2.

Data 16

Lucas : If he's cool, then you be Winston.

Mike : I can't! Lucas : why not?

Mike : Because [pause]

Lucas : _____Because you're not black?

Mike : I didn't say that!

(9/2/11:54-11:57)

Clarification interruption occurs because Lucas interrupts Mike by asking "Because you're not black?" in this conversation, Lucas and Mike are debating who should be Winston, a character in Ghostbuster. Mike wants to be Winston and Lucas also wants to be Winston. When Mike cannot answer Lucas question about why he cannot be Winston, Lucas interrupts him. Lucas interruption is one of the clarification functions. Because he wants to clarify Mike's answer.

Clarification interruption which is committed by the children is also found in the dialogue between Dustin and Erica in walkie-talkie. the conversation is found in the fifth episode of *Stranger Things season* 2.

Data 17

Dustin : Erica? Erica, is Lucas there? Where is he?

Erica : Don't know. Don't care.

Dustin : Is he with Mike?

Erica : like I said. I don't know and I don't care

Dustin : please tell him its super important. Please tell him that

I have a code

Erica : _____ code red?

Dustin : yep, code red. Exactly.

(9/5/28:45-28:50)

Erica is a younger sister of Lucas. When Dustin wants to call Lucas by walkie-talkie, Erica is there and tells Dustin that she does not know where Lucas

is. Dustin asks Erica to tell Lucas that there is an important thing and he has a code red. Code red means he is in dangerous situation. This conversation is categorized as clarification interruption because Erica interrupts Dustin by asking "Code red?" to clarify Dustin's purpose in his unfinished utterance.

b. Intrusive Interruption

Intrusive interruption is the opposite of cooperative interruption. If cooperatice is the use of interruption in positive case, intrusive is the use of interuption in negative case. This function, indeed, tends to show dominance and power of the interrupter. The interrupter tries to stop the ongoing speech and takes the floor intentionally. According to Han Z (2001, p.269) there are four kinds of intrusive interruption formulated by Murata and supported by Kennedy and There Camden. are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

1) Disagreement

In this research, disagreement has the highest frequency than other subcategories of function of intrusive interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. Disagreement carried out by the character 20 times. Disagreement interruption is intended to indicate disagreement or rejection with the current speaker's topic or opinion. The interrupter interrupts the current speaker because he/she shows disagreement and gives other opinion or idea to the current speaker's utterance. For more explanation, the researcher shows two examples of

disagreement interruption from the children conversation between Mike and Will in episode 8.

Data 18

Mike : He's a spy. If he knows where we are, so does the shadows

monster.

Will : He's lying!

Mike : He killed those soldiers. He'll kill us, too!

Will : ______He's lying! he's lying! he's lying!

(9/8/1:34-1:39)

In this conversation, Mike knows about the stranger in Will's body who can kill anybody in there. Therefore, Mike asks to people to make Will sleep by medicine. But Will rejects the Mike's opinion. Will is influencing the stranger thing. Thus, he does not like Mike's opinion even though Mike is his best friend. Will also tries to kill everyone in the Hawkins laboratory. He interrupts Mike by saying "He's lying" repeatedly. Will's interruption is a disagreement interruption because Will does not have same opinion and he rejects Mike's utterance.

Another example is the dialogue between Dustin and Nancy when they are saving from stranger things in Will's house. In this conversation, Dustin as the child interrupts Nancy who is older than him.

Data 19

Dustin : Analogy? That's what you're worried about? Fine. an analogy

for understanding whatever the hell this is.

Nancy : Okay, so this mind Flammer thing

Dustin : _____ Flayer! Mind flayer.

Nancy: What does it want?

(9/8/27:10-27:15)

Nancy is the older sister of Mike. In this conversation, all people are talking about how to kill the stranger thing. Dustin explains about what kind of species that thing is. Then, Nancy takes the floor by saying "Okay, so this mind Flammer thing". Nancy is wrong when she mentions the species name. Therefore, Dustin interrupts Nancy to correct Nancy's utterance by saying "Flayer! Mind Flayer". Disagreement interruption occurrs when Dustin disagrees with what Nancy has said about Mind flayer because Nancy mentions the name wrong. Dustin gives the correct name by doing disagreement interruption.

2) Floor Taking

In this research, floor taking is carried out by the characters of *Stranger Things 2* in 13 times. Floor taking happens when the interrupter actually does not want to change the topic or rejects the current speaker but then he/she takes the floor to develop the current speaker's opinion. For instance, the conversation between Dustin and Lucas when they are stalking Max in the first episode of *Stranger Things 2*.

Data 20

Dustin : She shows up at school the day after someone with her

same name breaks our top score. I mean, you kidding me?

Lucas : Exactly, so, she's gotta **Mad max**

Dustin : _____ and plus she skateboards,

so, she's pretty awesome.

(9/1/21:00-21:04)

The setting of conversation is in school when they are stalking Max who is a new student in their school. They are very curious about Mad Max identity which actually is Max. Dustin talks about how awesome she is. Floor taking

interruption occurs when Lucas talks about Max that her identity is Mad Max,

Dustin interrupts Lucas by saying "and plus she skateboards, so, she's pretty

awesome." Dustin takes the floor to develop Lucas's statement about Max.

Therefore, his interruption is categorized as floor taking interruption.

The second example is taken from the dialogue between Dustin and

Jonathan in episode 8 of Stranger Things 2 where they are in front of Hawkins

Laboratory gate.

Data 21

Dustin : Let me try.

Jonathan : Hang on. Why it can't work?

Dustin : ____Let me try, Jonathan! I can! Son of a bitch! You know

what...

(9/8/19:34-15:36)

They are in front of the Hawkins Laboratory gate. They cannot open the

gate because the electricity is off. Jonathan tries to turn on the gate but does not

work. Dustin also wants to try to turn on the gate, asking to Jonathan to move and

saying "let me try" floor taking interruption happens when Dustin interrupts

Jonathan by saying again "Let me try, Jonathan! I can! Son of a bitch! You know

what..." Dustin is angry because Jonathan does not give Dustin a chance. Dustin

as the interrupter does not want to change Jonathan's topic, but he develops the

topic and tries to turn on the electricity and open the gate. Dustin's interruption

can be categorized as floor taking interruption.

3) Topic Change

There is a reason from the interrupter to interrupt in topic change interruption which means this function of interruption is intended to change the topic. The interrupter cuts the speaker's speech more aggressively because he/she may not want to talk about the current topic. Thus, they succeed stirring the topic. In this research, topic change interruption is done by the characters of *Stranger Things 2* 11 times. For more detailed explanation, the researcher presents the examples of topic change interruption from the dialogue between Max, Dustin and Lucas in third episode of American TV series *Stranger Things 2*.

Data 22

Dustin : Well, yeah, obviously. But it's not about the trap.

It's what's inside. Now this very well may change your perception

of the world. Consider my interest piqued. All right, first,

let's just clarify that...this is my discovery. Not yours.

Lucas : ______Dustin. Jesus! Just show him!

Dustin : I'm just trying to clarify

Max : _____*Dustin!*

Dustin : okay, fine.

(9/3/34:33-34:37)

There are three characters in the conversation above, Dustin, Max, and Lucas. Max and Lucas are the interrupter. Topic change interruption happens when Dustin wants to show about Dart to their teacher, Mr. Clarke, Dustin explains too much and he tells that Dart is his discovery. Lucas as interrupter interrupts Dustin to show Mr. Clarke about Dart. But, Dustin is still asserting his argument. Then, Max takes the floor and interrupts Dustin again to change the Dustin's topic.

The next example of topic change interruption also occurs in episode eight in the conversation between Will and his mother, Joyce. The example of this interruption is presented below.

Data 23

Hopper : You recognize this? Do you recognize this?

Joyce : Hey. We wanna help you. But to do that, we have to

understand how to kill it.

Will: Why am I tied up? why am I tied up? why am I

tied up? why am I tied up?

(9/8/34:11-34:15)

Will is tide up by his mother in the werehouse because Will is still possessed by the stranger thing. Joyce and Hopper want to interrogate Will about how to kill the stranger thing. Topic change occurs when Joyce as the current speaker asks to Will how to kill the stranger thing. But, Will does not like it and he screams "Why am I tied up?" repeteadly. Therefore, Will interrupts Joyce. Will's interruption is topic change interruption because he does not want to answer Joyce's question. Thus, He changes the topic.

4) Tangentialization.

Tangentialization is the lowest function of interruption which occurrs in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. Tangentialization occurrs only 3 times in nine episodes. Tangentialization displays consciousness of the interrupter because the interrupter does tangentialization when he/she tries to summarize the utterance which the first speaker wants to deliver. This function is used by the listener to minimize the current speaker's utterance. The first example of tangentialization is

taken from the first episode in the conversation between Will and his mother, Joyce.

Data 24

Joyce : Okay, so, I'll pick you up in two hours. That's 9;00 on the dot,

okay?

Will : Okay. Okay

Joyce : If anything happens, if you need to come home, just ask them to

use their phone and call home, okay? Don't

Will : _____ Don't walk or bike home,

I know.

(9/1/6:31-6:36)

The conversation between Joyce and Will contains tangentialization interruption because Will succeeds in taking the floor when Joyce is still speaking. Joyce as the first speaker stops her talk not long after Will begins to talk. Will does not want his mother to talk too much. Therefore, Will interrupts Joyce and concludes the conversation by saying "Don't walk or bike home, I know" Will's interruption is categorized a tangentialization interruption.

Furthermore, another example of tangentialization interruption is taken from Max and Billy conversation when they are in a car in episode 5 of *Stranger Things season 2*. the second example of overlap interruption can be seen as follows.

Data 25

Billy : If you're not out in an hour, I wouldn't pick up on you!

So, walking

Max : ___Walking home, yeah, yeah, I know

Billy : Hey! Watch the attitude, shit bird.

(9/5/20:33-20:36)

Tangentialization interruption occurs when Max continues Billy's sentence which warns Max if she were late, He would not pick up Max and told her to walk home. Max who already knows it interrupts Billy by saying "Walking home, yeah, yeah, I know" Billy is the older step brother of Max. Therefore, they are not in a good relationship. Their conversation is tangentialization interruption because Max interrupts Billy by summarizing Billy's sentence.

c. Neutral Interruption

Neutral interruption is the third function of interruption. Neutral interruption is an interruption that is not either cooperative or intrusive which means the interrupter proposes neither to support nor to steal the floor from the current speaker's utterance. This interruption is occurs when the listener needs to say something immediately. It usually occurs in emergency situations. The other occasion in which this may occur is when the interrupter does not pay attention to the first speaker, so he/she coincidentally cuts the speaker's speech.

In this research, neutral interruption appears 5 times in nine episodes. The example of neutral interruption occurred on American TV series *Stranger Things* 2 episode 3 in the dialogue between Dustin and Mr. Clarke who is a teacher in Hawkins School.

Data 26

Mr. Clarke

: The case of Phineas gage is one of the great medical curiosities of all time, Phineas was a railroad worker in 1848 whohad a nightmarish accident. A large iron rod was driven completely through his head. Phineas miraculously survived. He seemed fine. And physically, yes, he was. But his injury

resulted in a completechange to his personality. So much so that friends that knew him started referring to him as "no longer gage" at the time, this was known as the American crowbar case.

Although it wasn't a

Dustin

:_____ I am so sorry, Mr. Clarke. really, I'm so sorry. Please continue with the class. Don't mind me. Really, continue, please, thanks

(9/3/11:58-12:16)

This setting of this conversation is in class. Mr. Clarke is teaching in the class. Suddenly, Dustin comes late. When Mr. Clarke is giving the explanation, Dustin stops and interrupts to Mr. Clarke. Dustin says something which does not link at all to Mr. Clarke's topic. Dustin's initiative to take the floor is not because he supports Mr. Clarke's utterance or disrupts Mr. Clarke on purpose. Dustin interrupts Mr. Clarke because he comes late and apologizes by saying "I am so sorry, Mr. Clarke. really, I'm so sorry. Please continue with the class. Don't mind me. Really, continue, please, thanks". Dustin's interruption is categorized as neutral interruption.

Neutral interruption is also found in the conversation between Eleven, Dottie, Mick, and Axe in episode 7 of *Stranger Things 2*. Eleven meets them for the first time.

Data 27

Axe : Well, Well. What do we have here?

Mick : What is she wearing? What are those, overalls?

Dottie : there aren't any cows to milk here, kid.

Go on back to the farm now.

Eleven : _____ Im looking for my sister.

(9/7/8:00-8:03)

The conversation above contains neutral interruption because Eleven come sto Axe, Mick, and Dottie Basecamp for looking her sister and interrupts Dottie's

utterance immediately by saying "I'm looking for my sister". Eleven says something that does not link at all to Dottie and friend's topic. Eleven is just wants to ask them where her sister is.

4.1.3 Age Differences in The Use of Conversational Interruption.

In this research, the researcher also compares age differencess in the use of conversational interruption, especially functions of interruption. Therefore, the researcher does not only identified the children conversational interruption but also adult conversational interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. Table 1.3 shows the difference of functions of interruption used by children and adults in conversation which occurs in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The diagram below shows it:

Table. 1.3: The children and adult interrupter using functions of interruption

	Children	Adult
Cooperative	20	33
Intrusive	23	26
Neutral	3	2
Total	46	61
Percentage	46/107*100% = 43%	61/107*100% = 57 %

In the American TV Series *Stranger Things 2*, there are some main characters which consist children and adult people. The children characters are Will, Mike, Dustin, Lucas, Eleven, and Max. Meanwhile, adult characters are

Joyce, Hopper, Steve, Nancy, and Jonathan. The result of this research shows that the highest frequency of conversational interruption is uttered by adult people which appears 61 times. However, there are 46 times in the conversational interruption which is uttered by children. Futhermore, the researcher presents the examples of conversational interruption carried out by adult characters in American TV Series *Stranger Things 2*. The first example is the conversation between Nancy and Steve in second episode of *Stranger Things 2*.

Data 28

Steve : Come on. Let me just take you home, okay? Come here. Let me

take you home, come on.

Nancy : You wanted th<mark>is.</mark>

Steve : No, I didn't want this. I told you to stop drinking.

Nancy : ______It's bullshit, bullshit, bullshit.

Steve : No, it's not bullshits okay? No, it's not bullshit, Nancy

(9/2/43:11-43:16)

This conversation is when Steve and Nancy are attending the Halloween party in Tina's house. Nancy is drunk and unable to control her mind. Thus, she interrupts Steve by saying "It's bullshit, bullshit." Nancy's interruption is categorized as overlap interruption type because there is no break in continuity in Steve's utterance although Nancy interrupts him in the middle of conversation. Steve still keeps his floor until he succeeds in completing the massage that he wants to deliver. Morover, Nancy's interruption consists disagreement function because she does not care and believe of Steve's utterance.

The second example, the conversation between Bob and Joyce in fifth episode of *Stranger Things 2*.

Data 29

Bob : I'm sorry. I just... I don't. See how any of this good for Will or

for you. And even if I wanted to play along, I mean, how could I

figure anything out. If I don't understand the context of

the game? Or...(pause)

Joyce : _____What? What is it?

Bob : I know that shape. Its lovers 'lake. Its lovers 'lake. I get it. Okay, I

get. That's lake Jordan.

(9/5/25:42-25:49)

Their conversation consists silent interruption type because Bob Stops his sentence. When Bob is silent, Joyce takes the floor by asking "What? What is it?". Bob realizes the picture drawn by Will. Joyce interruption is categorized as clarification function because she wants to clarify about what Bob will say.

Then, the next example of adult interruption occurs in episode 9 of *Stranger Things* 2. There are three characters in this conversation. Jonathan and Joyce as the interrupter, and Nancy as the interruptee.

Data 30

Nancy: If this is a virus, and Will's the host, then

Jonanthan: _____ then we need to make the

host uninhabitable.

Nancy: So, if he likes it cold

Joycoe : _____ We need to burn it out of him.

(9/9/8:27-8:31)

This type of interruption is a simple interruption because Jonathan succeeds in taking the floor when Nancy is still speaking. Nancy as the interruptee (first speaker) stops her talk not long after Jonathan and Joyce begins to talk. The interruption functions of Jonathan and Joyce interruption is assistance because Jonathan and Joyce want to complete Nancy's utterance. Jonathan and Joyce take the floor and Nancy stops her utterance.

4.2 Discussion

In the findings section above, the researcher only put the data from children conversation or children interruption to explain about types and functions of conversational interruption in American Tv series Stranger Things 2. Children conversational interruption occurs in each episodes of American TV series Stranger Things 2 which is the types of interrution are simple interruption, overlap interruption, Silence interruption, and butting-in interruption. From the fourth types of interruption, simple interruption is the most frequent type of interruption which often occurs in the conversation, especially in children conversation of American TV series Stranger Things 2. Meanwhile, the least frequent type of interruption is Butting-in interruption. On the other hand, assistance interruption and disagreement interruption also become the most function in children conversational interruption. frequent Meanwhile, tangentialization is the minor function in children conversational interruption. The researcher assumes that children can interrupt anyone. They do interruption to thier friend or people who are older than them such as their parents, older sister, or older brother. Therefore, conversational interruption can be carried out by everyone and to everyone even though they are children or adult people.

In this research, the researcher also compares age differences in the use of conversational interruption. Therefore, the researcher does not only identify the children conversational interruption but also adult conversational interruption. From the findings about age differences in the use of conversational interruption, the result of this research shows that adult interruption has higher frequency than

children interruption. There is a distinction of using the functions of interruption by the children and adult interrupter. In the Table 1.3 shows cooperative interruption is the most frequent function of interruption which is used by adult interrupter. Cooperative interruption is the use of interruption in positive case such as showing agreement, helping completing the utterance, or getting a clear statement from the first speaker. Adult interrupter interrupts more often to express agreement about the opinions of the current speaker or to clarify the statement of the speaker by making positive interruptions. Meanwhile, Children use intrusive functions more often than cooperative function. Intrusive interruption is the use of interruption in negative case such as showing disagreeent and changing the first speaker's topic. Thus, children are more inclined to use intrusive interruptions than adults. In the previous research which has already conducted by Fei (2010) about gender differences in using conversational interruption. And the result of the research shows that there are gender different effect in using conversational interruption. The men tend to interrupt women much more thn the women do. James and Clarke (1993) cited by Coates (2004, p.1) state that men may use more interruptions than women, and men are more inclined to use intrusive interruptions while women are more likely to use cooperative interruptions.

Furthermore, In the American daily conversation, there is not any gap between children and adult people. They can interract each other regardless their ages difference. Conversational interruption can be a common phenomenon. Meanwhile, in Islamic view, there are some manners of conversation. According to Khalid bin Safwan Al-Tamimi and Hisyam bin Abdul Malik (cited in Ghuddah,

2012, p. 20) if someone tells something to people who have heard before, or news that they already learned, do not interrupt him/her to display the knowledge to present because it is a rude and ill manner. Al-Haitham (2012, p.21) also added that it is an ill manner to overcome people while speaking and interrupt them before they finish their speech. Their statements mean that interruption is a violation which should not occur in conversation because conversational interruption is impolite. People could be angry when other people talk without permission. However, sometimes conversational interruption as positive or negative case depend on the type and function of the interruption. The speaker must know how to do interruption responsibly and when the situation is suitable to do it. For the better way, the listener should be patient and wait for their turn to talk or when the current speaker has finished the utterance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher conveys two final sections, conclusion and suggestions. In conclusion section, the researcher delivers of brief explanation about the result based on the research problem of this present research and in suggestions section, the researcher provides some suggetions for the next reearcher to discovers this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

This research is about children conversational interruption in American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. Based on the previous chapters, the researcher presents the conlcusion of this research by answering three research problems in first chapter. First, the reseracher uses the theory of conversational interruption by Sacks, Schlegoff, and Jefferson (1974) to identifies the types of conversational interruptions presented in the American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. The researcher finds 107 datas which contain of conversational interruption. All the types of interruptions which are simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption appear in this American TV series. Second, the reseracher identifies the functions of interruption by using Han Z (2001) theory. There are three functions which are cooperative, intrusive and neutral interruption. Cooperative interruption means conversational interruption used in positive case which has three subcategories. The subcategories are agreement, assistance, and clarification. Meanwhile, the intrusive means the use of interruption in negative case which has four

subcategories are disagreement, floor taking, topic change and tangentialization. and the last function is neutral interruption. And third, the researcher also compared age differences in the use of conversational interruption which makes this current research is different with the previous research. Therefore, the researcher not only identified the children conversational interruption but also adult conversational interruption. The researcher concludes that children are more inclined to use intrusive interruptions while adults are more likely to use cooperative interruptions.

Moreover, the researcher has proven that conversational interruption is the violation which occurs in daily conversation. Especially, in children daily conversation. Conversational interruption is when the interrupter cuts the interruptee (the current speaker) while he/she still finishing his/her speaks. On the other hands, interruption is not only a violation which used in negative case but also used in positive case such as to show agreement, to get clear explanation from the current speaker, and to help someone who has problems in his/her utterance.

5.2 Suggestions

In this section, the current researcher presents the suggestions which can be measured for the next researcher on conversation analysis fields, especially on conversational interruption. The first suggestion, there are many subjects and objects of interruption which can be analyzed for the next researcher. The researcher suggests for the next researcher to analyze children conversational interruption in talk show, movie, or daily conversation in real life. The next researcher can take the data from playground or elementary school when learning process.

The Second, if the next researcher wants to compare conversational interruption in different ages, the present researcher suggests for focusing on main character. Thus, the result of age differences effect is clear and significant. There is not any different number between children character and adult character. The researcher hopes that this research can be a good reference and useful for the linguistic learner to conduct their future research about conversational interruption.

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