INTERRUPTIONS IN POLITICAL DEBATE FOCUS ON GENDER & POWER

THESIS

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2019

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ABSTRACT

Fitriani Suwandi, A. (2019). *Interruptions In Political Debate focus on Gender & Power.* English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.

Keywords: Conversational analysis, interruption, gender, power.

The present thesis investigates the conversational analysis focused on interruption with gender and power. This research investigates the types, functions and reasons of interruption of the presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton during the first until the third presidential debate and also the power tendencies appearent during interruption research.

The researcher analyzed the types, functions and reasons of interruption before the power tendencies. Ferguson in Beattie (1982) classified interruption into four types, those are, simple interruption, butting-in interruption, overlap interruption and silent interruption. Besides, there two functions of interruption those are cooperative function consists of agreement, assistance and clarification (Kennedy and Camden, 1983) and intrussive function consists of disagreement, floor taking, topic change and tangentialization (Kennedy and Camden, 1983). Then, the reasons of interruption according to Wardaugh (1985) those are asking for help, breaking up, completing, seeking clarification, rejecting some points and agreement. By using descriptive-qualitative method, the researcher is able to reveal significantly the power through interruption. First, identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data analysis. Last, the researcher compares all of the types, functions, and reasons of interruption and the power tendencies between the presidential candidates.

Last, the researcher compares the types of interruption that Trump has 71% for butting-in interruption type, 12% for overlap interruption type and 17% for simple interruption type whereas, Hillary has 57% for butting-in interruption type and 43% for simple interruption type. Besides, the comparison of interruption functions, Trump has 64% for disagreement, 28% for floor taking and 8% for clarification however, Hillary only has 100% for disagreement function. Last, the comparison of interruption reasons, Trump has 92% for rejecting some points and 8% for seeking clarification, while Hillary has 100% to reject the point. Finally, the researcher has counted all of the total number of interruption during the debate to compare the power tendencies. Donald Trump has 91% of interruption and Hillary Clinton has 9% of interruption. This results show that Trump is more powerful because he tends to do interruption than Hillary. Thus, the use of analyzing the interruption is important, because people may see the power tendencies through the frequencies of interruption done by the presidential candidates.

ABSTRAK

Fitriani Suwandi, Alda. 2019. *Interruptions In Political Debate focus on Gender & Power*. Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Analisa percakapan, interupsi, gender, power

Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian tentang analisa percakapan yang berfokus pada interupsi dengan gender dan power. Penelitian ini menyelidiki tipe, fungsi, dan alasan dari interupsi yang dilakukan oleh kandidat presiden, Donald Trump dan Hillary Clinton selama debat pertama hingga debat ketiga di debat calon presiden dan juga kecenderungan power melalui interupsi.

Peneliti menganalisa tipe, fungsi dan alasan interupsi terlebih dahulu sebelum menganalisa kecenderungan power. Ferguson dalam Beattie (1982) mengklasifikasikan interupsi kedalam empat tipe yaitu interupsi sederhana, interupsi memotong, interupsi tumpang tindih, dan interupsi diam. Disamping itu, ada dua fungsi interupsi yaitu fungsi kooperatif terdiri dari persetujuan, bantuan dan klarifikasi (Kennedy dan Camden, 1983) dan fungsi intrusif terdiri dari pertidaksetujuan, mengambil alih, mengganti topik dan tangentialisasi (Kennedy dan Camden, 1983). Kemudian, ada beberapa alasan dalam interupsi menurut Wardaugh (1985) yaitu meminta bantuan, mengakhiri, melengkapi, mencari klarifikasi, menolak beberapa poin dan persetujuan. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif, peneliti mampu memunculkan power secara signifikan melalui interupsi. Pertama, identifikasi, klasifikasi dan analisa data analisis. Terakhir, peneliti membandingkan seluruh tipe, fungsi dan alasan interupsi dan kecenderungan power antara kandidat presiden.

Akhirnya, peneliti membandingkan tipe interupsi, Trump memiliki 71% untuk tipe interupsi memotong, 12% untuk tipe interupsi tumpang tindih, dan 17% untuk tipe interupsi sederhana sedangkan Hillary memiliki 57% untuk tipe interupsi memotong dan 43% untuk tipe interupsi sederhana. Disamping itu, dalam perbandingan fungsi interupsi, Trump memiliki 64% fungsi pertidaksetujuan, 28% fungsi mengambil alih dan 8% fungsi klarifikasi namun, Hillary hanya memiliki 100% fungsi pertidaksetujuan. Terakhir, dalam perbandingan alasan interupsi, Trump memiliki 92% unuk alasan penolakan beberapa point dan 8% untuk alasan mencari klarifikasi, sedangkan Hillary memiliki 100% alasan penolakan beberapa point. Akhirnya, peneliti telah menghitung total interupsi yang terjadi selama debat untuk membandingkan kecenderungan power. Donald Trump memiliki 91% interupsi dan Hillary Clinton memiliki 9% interupsi. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa Trump lebih berpower sebab dia cenderung melakukan interupsi daripada Hillary. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa analisa menggunakan interupsi sangatlah penting, karena orang akan melihat kecenderungan power melalui sering nya intrupsi yang dilakukan oleh calon presiden.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the emergence and concept of researching interruption and gender and the power of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton during the presidential debate. The researcher also provides several subchapters those are the background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of Study

A political campaign is one of the trending topics nowadays, which tempts too many researchers to conduct as their study. Shabrina (2016), Putra (2016), Anggraini (2018) have conducted a study using different approaches. Besides, some researchers conducted as their study is Political debate. In this case, political debate is fascinating to be analyzed because the reader will know the power, authority, or ideology of the candidates. Some researchers have conducted political debate as to their subject. Those are Octaviani (2014), Wijarnako (2016). Thus, this present study analyzed from a different approach, that is conversational analysis to reveal the power of candidates in political debate.

Conversational Analysis (CA), according to Woofit (2005), is an approach that focuses on verbal interaction. In Conversational Analysis (CA), it is associated with conversational mechanisms, and those are turn-taking, adjacency pair, and preference. Turn-taking, according to Yule (1996), means every people has a chance to control the conversation alternately. Then, adjacency pairs, according to Taylor & Cameron (1987) is a chain of two utterances between

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speaker and listener in conversation response to each other, e.g., question-answer while preference cited to Yule (1996) is a kind of response in a sequence of conversation.

Conducting a Conversational Analysis (CA) approach has been done by many pieces of research in many subjects. Larasati (2014), Jannah (2014), succeeded to apply the conversational analysis in the film, Faizah& Kurniawan (2016), Ismaliyah (2015), Haris & Mirahayuni (2010) applied conversational analysis in a talk show, while Cantrell (2014) applied conversational analysis in casual conversation. Hence, Conversational Analysis (CA) approach is an exciting approach and able to be applied in many subjects. The present researcher used conversational analysis as an approach to investigate the conversation of both candidates in the presidential debate.

Besides, some points must be noticed when making a Conversational Analysis (CA) approach such as pauses, overlaps, interruption, and so on. Thus, some previous researchers minimized the research about the conversation, which is only focused on one aspect of conversational analysis, which is an interruption. According to Sack et al. (1974), a conversation organized means the coordination between speaker and listener; there will not be any interruption in it. Li (2001) explained that perfect conversation when the listeners understand when they have a chance to turn in the conversation. So, the interruption can be concluded that unorganized conversation because both speaker and listener do not understand about the turn- change in conversation. Besides, according to Beattie (1982), the

speaker must speak only one time; if the speaker more than one time, it means deviation in turn-taking rule.

Li (2001) argues that interruption has two types those are a successful interruption and unsuccessful interruption. In successful interruption, there are some functions in it; those are intrusive and cooperative. Cooperative interruption, Murata (1994) argues this interruption is helping the speaker through coordinating the content in an ongoing conversation. Kennedy & Camden (1983) classify cooperative interruption into some sub-functions those are agreement, assistance, and clarification. Second, intrusive interruption, cited Murata (1994), is a kind of threat to the other speaker which interrupts the content or process in an ongoing conversation. The sub-functions of intrusive interruption, according to Kennedy & Camden (1983), are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

There are several reasons why the interrupter does interruption, according to Wardaugh (1985), those are asking for help, breaking up, completing, seeking clarification, rejecting some points and agreement. Since interruption is one of the exciting topics in the conversational analysis (CA), many researchers research the interruption in many subjects those are Larasati (2014) conducted the study about the interruption in the movie. Anindya (2014) researched the interruption in talk show tv program. Last, Faizah & Kurniawan (2016) researched the interruption in talk show tv programs and related to gender. All of the previous studies only focus on the interruption or relating the interruption with gender. The present

study will conduct the interruption as a measurement of gender power in political debate.

Related to gender power, Lakoff (1975), Zimmerman and West (1975) said that men tend to interrupt than women. Xu (2009), both women and men have different strategies in communication. Men tend to the competition-oriented, while women tend to be collaboration- oriented. So, men tend to interrupt the conversation. Moreover, men show dominance by interrupting the conversation to control the topic.

There have been several pieces of research that focus on interruption. First, Larasati (2014) investigated the interruption in the Modern Family season 1 TV series. The result of her study is analyzing all types and functions of interruptions. The highest type of interruption is simple interruption 59,65%, and the lowest is a butting-in interruption, 3,51%. The highest function of interruption in this film is disagreement with 35,09% and clarification only 1,76%, and it is the lowest function of interruption. This research only focuses on the type of interruption and the function without relating to gender or power.

Second, Anindya (2014) analyzed the interruption in the Oprah Winfrey Talk show. The result of her study is classifying types of interruption, which is from twenty cases found in this talk show, 15 cases include successful interruption, and 5 cases include unsuccessful interruption. The result of her study is almost similar to that of Larasati (2014) that focuses on type and function, but it is applied on the TV talk show. Larasati (2014) and Anindya (2014) only

investigated the type and function of interruption. Both previous studies do not relate to gender and power. Therefore, gender and power can be further explored.

Moreover, Faizah & Kurniawan (2016) conducted a study about overlaps and interruption between males and females in Mata Najwa. The result of their study is that female tend to interrupt than male, and it reveals that female uses competitive and cooperative interruption than male. Regarding the overlaps, female makes more overlaps than male. The result of their study is in contrast to Xu's (2009), Lakoff's (1975), and Zimmerman and West's (1975) studies explaining men tend to dominate the conversation by doing interruption. The subject of the research causes it, is the presenter of TV Talkshow, which is a woman. The presenter has the authority to set the topic, although doing interruption. It has been proven that the result of their study 68,35% the presenter used competitive interruption, which contains several functions such as changing the topic to set the topic, floor taking to take the floor in conversation and develop the topic, and so on. The result of Faizah's & Kurniawan's (2016) study needs to be reinvestigated in using different subjects.

Therefore, the presidential debate is chosen as the data source, since Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton were the candidates of United States president was campaigning in 2014. Nevertheless, there have been several researchers used Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's political debate as to their subject, such as Auliana (2017), investigates the impoliteness strategies used by Trump and Hillary. Second, Khalil & Adnan (2018) analyze about fallacies in Trump and Hillary's speech and politeness strategies used by Trump and Hillary. Then, in

contrast to Auliana's topic, Azmi (2018) investigates the politeness strategies used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the election debate. Maharani's (2018) study is almost the same as the previous study, but Maharani (2018) analyzes the politeness strategies in the second presidential debate. Thus, the present researcher used conversational analysis (CA) as approach and gender power as the topic, then applied in the political debate campaign of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

This study aims to investigate how the candidates show their power through conversational analysis. Moreover, to show the power of the candidates, all the interruptions are counted and compared in the percentage. Besides, the researcher identifies the type, function of interruption done by the candidates, and also their reason of interruption because every interruption has several reasons that make the interrupters do that. Last, the researcher hopes that the findings in this study can be a useful reference for readers, especially for linguistics learners. Besides, the linguistics learners can understand and see the people who have more power through the tendency of interruption during the conversation.

1.2. Research Problems

1. What are the types of interruption used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third presidential debate?

2. What are the functions of interruption used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third presidential debate?

3. What are the reasons for interruption used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first until the third presidential debate?

1.3. Significance of the Study

Conducting this study, the researcher hopes that it will give many benefits to the reader, particularly for linguistics learners. Practically, this research reveals the power of gender between the US presidential candidates through interruption during the debate. So, the reader able to compare whose more powerful between men and women.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is about the Conversational Analysis (CA) approach, combined with the gender power topic. The present study will focus on interruption, which is part of conversation analysis (CA) used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton to reveal their power in the first presidential debate. Whereas the limitation of this study, interruption, which done by the moderator, will not be counted.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

- Political debate is a formal discussion in public, which is the first presidential debate who the candidates are Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

- Conversational Analysis (CA) is an approach that focuses on verbal interaction (Woofit, 2005).

- Interruption is an unorganized conversation which is the speaker and the listener do not understand about the turn chance in conversation.

- Power is a capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events (Oxford Dictionary).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains several theories that required for this research. Conducting this research, the researcher uses two approaches those are conversational analysis that focuses on interruption and gender and power. Besides, the researcher also presents several previous studies to support this research.

2.1. Conversational Analysis (CA)

Conversational Analysis (CA), according to Woofit (2005), is an approach that focuses on verbal interaction. In Conversational Analysis (CA), it is associated with conversational mechanisms; those are turn-taking, adjacency pair, and preference. Turn-taking, according to Yule (1996), every people has a chance to control the conversation alternately. Then, adjacency pairs, according to Taylor& Cameron (1987) is a chain of two utterances between speaker and listener in conversation, which is the response to each other, e.g., question-answer. While preference cited to Yule (1996) is a kind of response in a sequence of conversation.

2.2. Interruption

According to Sack et al. (1974), a conversation which organized means the coordination between speaker and listener; there will not be any interruption in it. Li (2001) explained that perfect conversation when the listeners understand when they have a chance to turn in the conversation. So, the interruption can be concluded that unorganized conversation because both speaker and listener do not

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understand about the turn- change in conversation. Besides, according to Beattie (1982), the speaker must speak only one time, if the speaker more than once it means deviation in turn-taking rule.

2.2.1. Types of Interruption

There are two types of interruption that are a successful interruption and unsuccessful interruption. According to Beaumont& Chyene, 1998; Jacob, 1974; Mishler& Waxler, 1968; Ng et al., 1995 in Li (2001), an interruption can be classified into successful interruption if the first speaker's utterance cut by the second speaker before he or she finishes his or her utterance. The second speaker also keeps on his or her utterances until the finish, and the first speaker stops talking. Besides, unsuccessful interruption cited to Beaumont& Chyene, 1998; Jacob, 1974; Ng et al., 1995 in Li (2001), the second speaker interrupts the first speaker before he or she finishes his or her utterances and both first and second speakers are keeping on their utterances until the finish.

Furthermore, according to Ferguson (1977), in Beattie (1982), there are four types of interruption. First, simple interruption appears when the interrupter interrupts the first speaker who still not finish his/ her sentences, and the first speaker stops his/ her utterances. For example:

> Gerry : I want to buy clothes, bag, and|
> Hana : |can you be a little bit save?

The second type overlaps interruption happens when the first speaker and the interrupter speak at the same time. The first speaker does not stop his/ her utterance, and the interrupter also tries to take the floor. Then, butting- in interruption occurs when the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker and

taking the floor. Nevertheless, the interrupted keeps continuing his/ her utterances

and ignores the interrupter. For instance:

John   : . . . I don't think she would do that
*Maria :   **Ya, but***
*John   :   **at least she talks to me first***

The last type is the silent interruption. This typically happens when the first

speaker stops before finishing his/ her utterances. While he/ she stops, the

interrupter takes the floor. For instance:

Father : Last night I sawa someone in kitchen but (pause)
*Gerald :   **That was Tina.***

Thus, the type of interruption, according to Beaumont& Chyene, 1998;

Jacob, 1974; Mishler& Waxler, 1968; Ng et al., 1995 in Li (2001) and Ferguson

(1977) in Beattie (1982) have similarities and dissimilarities. The dissimilarities,

Beamount& Chyne classify interruption into two categories, Ferguson classifies

into four categories. While the similarity, overlaps are include kind of interruption

wherein Beaumont& Chyne; it is included in unsuccessful interruption, whereas

in Ferguson, it is in overlaps interruption.

Finally, the present researcher chooses the type of interruption, according

to Ferguson (1977) those are a simple interruption, overlaps interruption, butting-

in interruption, and silent interruption. Since the present researcher considers

those types are very detail to be used in investigating interruption.

2.2.2. Functions of Interruption

2.2.2.1. Cooperative Interruption

Cooperative interruption, cited to Murata (1994), argues this interruption is helping the speaker through coordinating the content in an ongoing conversation. Kennedy& Camden (1983) classify cooperative interruption into some sub-functions those are agreement, assistance, and clarification.

2.2.2.1.1. Agreement

Cited to Kennedy and Camden (1983), this function used to express approval, fulfillment, support, or understanding. Besides, in this function, the speaker interrupts by adding his or her opinion, which related to the topic. Example:

> *Hana   : What do you think about Fidi?*
> *Sally   : Really beautiful and if she wears it she looks cha*
> *Hana   :   charming,*
>
> *yeah. She looks charming*

The example above, Hana interrupts Sally in their conversation. The type of interruption is agreement, which means Hana agrees with Sally said, and both of them have the same opinion.

2.2.2.1.2. Assistance

According to Li (2001), the interrupter looks at the speaker who needs help. The interrupter gives a clue such as a word, phrase, or sentence or can be an idea to the speaker to complete his or her utterance. Example:

> *Mrs. Sheina   : What are you buying in here , Mrs. George?*
> *Mrs. George   : Mmmhh, I buy onions, garlics, spinaches and*
> *Mrs. Sheina   :   Carrot?*

Mrs. George   :   Corn.

In the example above, Mrs. Sheina interrupts Mrs. George because Mrs. Sheina wants to help Mrs. George. She thinks that Mrs. George needs help to recall what she buys. The function of interruption has done by Mrs. Sheina to assist Mrs. George, who forgets about something.

2.2.2.1.3. Clarification

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), this interruption used by the listener to clarify what the speaker said before. It is used because the listener needs a clear explanation. Example:

> *Helena : I have buy all of the vegetables but I am forget to buy that*
> *Essie   :   Do*
> *   you mean you don't buy one vegetable or all of it?*
> *Helena : One vegetable*

According to the example of in the function of interruption above, Essie interrupts Helena. She wants to clarify whether Helena forgets to buy all of the vegetables or forget to buy only one vegetable. This function used by the listener that needs a clear explanation.

2.2.2.2. Intrusive Interruption

According to Murata (1994), intrusive interruption is a threat to the other speaker, which interferes with the content or process in an ongoing conversation. The sub-functions of intrusive interruption, according to Kennedy& Camden (1983), are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

2.2.2.2.1. Disagreement

In this function, Kennedy and Camden (1983) argue the interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she disagrees with what the speaker said. Besides, the interrupter also adds his or her opinion while he or she is interrupting the conversation. Example:

Jess   : The accident was caused by the pedestrian who cross mistake|
Bob   : |It's

not true, based on the investigation, the driver was drunk.

Cite to Anindya (2014), the example above shows that the type of interruption is disagreement. Bob shows his disagreement with Jess by giving proof and also cuts Jess's utterance.

2.2.2.2.2. Floor Taking

Kennedy and Camden (1983) argue that the function of floor taking is the interrupter develops the topic of the speaker and exproriates the topic from the speaker. In this case, the interrupter does not change the topic. Example:

Sheila : I think it is better if blue sky|
Jesslyn: |what do you think about yellow? It

will be more bright.

The example above, Jesslyn takes a turn to speak. Jesslyn interrupts Sheila, but she does not change the topic. She developed her topic by giving her opinion.

2.2.2.2.3. Topic Change

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), the interrupter is more aggressive than the speaker in the conversation. The interrupter has a job to finish changing the topic. It can be said that interrupter sets the topic. Example:

John   : It is better for you to choose
Gerald :   ahh have you done with your

assignment?

The example above shows that Gerald interrupts John by cutting John's utterances. Here, Gerald tries to arrange their topic discussion. So, Gerald changes the topic even though John still does not finish yet.

2.2.2.2.4. Tangentialization

Cited to Kennedy and Camden (1983), Tangentialization is a kind of awareness of the listener by summarizing information from the speaker. This function used by interrupter to avoid unwanted information. Example:

Jimmy : I really scared when they go into my room and bound my hand. I
try to hit them
Timmy :   So, you fight with the robber by yourself?

The example above shows Timmy has interrupted by Jimmy. The interrupter concludes what the first speaker said. It also refers to the understanding of the listener to avoid unwanted information.

2.2.3. Reasons for Interruption

2.2.3.1. Asking for Help

Cited to Wardaugh (1985), the reason why the interrupter interrupts the speaker because he or she needs help. For example, there are two people have a

conversation, and the third speaker comes and interrupts them just because he or she needs help.

2.2.3.2. Breaking Up

According to Wardaugh (1985), the reason interruption happens because the interrupter changes the topic, and the present speaker stopped. For instance, in a TV program, the presenter controls the topic. If the speaker does not finish yet, but the presenter has changed the topic, the speaker will stop. This kind of case always happens in TV programs such as talk shows.

2.2.3.3. Completing

Wardaugh (1985) said the reason why interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she feels the speaker needs help to complete his or her words. One of the reasons why interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she realized that the speaker needs help. It happens because the speaker forgets the word. So, the interrupter helps the speaker to complete his or her utterances.

2.2.3.4. Seeking Clarification

The interrupter does interrupt because he or she misunderstands or unclear about listening about information. Wardaugh (1985) argues that the interrupter is only looking for clarification. For instance, when the speaker says something but the listener does not understand, he or she directly interrupts to seek more explanation.

2.2.3.5. Rejecting some points

According to Wardaugh (1985), the interrupter interrupts the present speaker to show his or her disagreement or rejection. The interrupter cuts the speaker's utterances by giving his or her opinion, which disagrees or reject the topic discussion. The interruption happened because the listener or interrupter disagrees about something. Usually, before the first speaker finishes his or her utterances, the interrupter cuts it directly.

2.2.3.6. Agreement

The reason why interrupter interrupts the conversation based on Wardaugh (1985) because he or she is showing his or her acceptance or agreement of the topic by the present speaker. Sometimes, the interrupter cuts the speaker's utterances before he or she finishes because the interrupter agrees with the current speaker.

2.3. Gender and Power

Power, according to Van Dijk in Schiffin, Tannen, and Hamilton (2001), is a term of control. Lambardo and Meier (2009) argued that power could describe a person who has power over others. So, power is an effort to handle other people, or power can be said as domination to others. The concept of power, according to Foucault (1980), power refers to everything that can be thought, said, and written about some topics. An example is an interruption. Interruption always appears when people are in the conversation and discuss something.

Interruption in psychological literature, according to Farina (1960); Hetherington et al. (1971); Jacob (1974); Mishler and Waxler (1968) in Beattie

(1982) is a sign of dominance. Fairclough (1998) states that generally, people are unaware that they have power and do domination with each other. Fairclough also argues that people accept their power by naturally or social practice. Naturally means that power has existed in every people, and they only maintain control by reinforcing the power relation. Then, social practice means people who have more knowledge can be made such manipulation. As Wodak (1989) argues that people who lack knowledge can not resist manipulation. However, these power and dominance sometimes come from the social status of the interrupter. According to Lakoff (1975) said that men frequently interrupt because of social and economic status.

The sociolinguists observed language variations in socio-economic and gender factors, and their result is that women and men have different speech features. According to Lakoff (1975), women's speech features are less confident because using question tag, hedging, avoid the swear words, and stressing on solidarity than men. Thus, men tend to interruption than women because they believe men dominance and power relation based on the conversation in society. Xu (2009) argued that both women and men have different strategies in communication, as men tend to the competition-oriented, while women tend to collaboration- oriented.

Besides, Fei (2010) explains that women tend to avoid taking the floor or speaking more, mainly speaking with men in public. Zimmerman and West proved it (1975) conducted research about gender and power related to interruption, and the result men tend to interruption than women. Moreover, men

show dominance by interrupting the conversation to control the topic. Another factor that supports men tends to do interruption than women, according to Basow& Rubenfield (2003), because men want to show that he is powerful and superior or power-hungry. Thus, men tend to interrupt the conversation.

2.4. Political Debate

According to Freeley & Steinberg (2009), the debate is a process of advocacy and inquiry through delivering arguments. The debate can be used to achieve a decision or used to lead people's opinion on the way they think. Besides, the debate needs at least two opponents and provides reasoned arguments against each other. Thus, the debate needs critical thinking, and the audiences must be critical to evaluate the candidates of debate.

Moreover, one type of debate is about political debate. There are some characteristics of political debate; according to Benoit (2007), first voting is a comparative act. Second, the candidates must be separated from the opponents. Third, the message of the political campaign is allowed to the candidate to make them different from other opponents. Next, the candidates allowed attacking, defending, and acclaiming. Last, the topics of the campaign may talk about policy.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The essential procedures for conducting this study are presented in this chapter. This chapter divided into several subchapters those are research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

3.1. Research Design

The research design used in this study was descriptive-qualitative. According to Ary (2010), descriptive qualitative elaborate the data which in the term of pictures or words, instead of numbers and statistics. This present study used descriptive as a method since this method able to investigate the types, functions, and reasons of interruption found in the debate and able to reveal the power of both US presidential candidates. According to Glass & Hopkins in Knupfer & McLellan (2001), descriptive means collecting data that describe events and organizes, tabulates, describes, and depict data collection. Thus, this method is suitable because this study involved organizing, accumulating, explaining, and describing data.

Moreover, this study also used qualitative research. Pointed Ary (2010), the type of qualitative research, means critical research. The meaning of critical research is to verify, reveal, and criticize the assumption. Thus, this research used qualitative because this study analyzed critically about the power of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

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3.2. Data Collection

3.2.1. Research Data

The source of data in this research was transcripted from the debate of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. The researcher chose the debates was the first, the second, and the third presidential debate. These debates were taken from youtube in NBC News Channel by the duration of around one hour or more in every video.

3.2.2 Instrument

The research instrument of this research is human. It refers to the researcher herself, who collected the data and analyzed it. Moreover, the supporting instrument was the video of the debate, which was retrieved from youtube, especially on NBC News Channel.

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

1. Searching the video

   The writer searched the debate video under the title, the first presidential debate, the second presidential debate, and the third presidential debate on youtube, especially in NBC News Channel. These videos have English subtitles, which clear and valid. Moreover, if the data still not saturate, the researcher downloaded the fourth presidential debate. So, the data can be saturated.

2. Downloading video

   The second step after getting the video, the researcher downloaded it. The video downloaded at www.youtube.com on January 22nd, 2019.

3. Watching the video

      The researcher listened carefully and then looked at the English subtitle. The video of the debate contains several topics and questions. Then, the researcher was transcripted the subtitle to make the analysis easier. The duration of the videos is around one hour and more.

4. Collecting the data

      The first step that the researcher used to answer the first question through investigated the context of Trump and Clinton's speech in the first until the third presidential debate. The data highlighted that contains interruption done by Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton. The present researcher continued to the fourth video of the presidential debate to make the data-saturated if the first until the third presidential debate video still lack data.

      The second step after the researcher found the interruption; the researcher gave some codes of type, function, and reason for each interruption. In the last step, the researcher counted all the interruption that happens in the debate to reveal the power of candidates.

3.3. Data Analysis

      The next step after collecting the data, it presented through some steps, those are:

1. Identifying data

      The first step in analyzing data was identification. Identification means the researcher identified which part that interruption happened

during the debate. To make the easiest in identifying, the present

researcher gave some codes to the type, function, and reason. The codes

are shown below.

Table 3.1 Types of Interruption

Type of Interruption	Codes
Simple Interruption	SI
Overlaps Interruption	OI
Butting- in Interruption	BI
Silent Interruption	SLI

Table 3.2 Functions of Interruption

Function of Interruption	Codes	
Cooperative Interruption	Agreement	CoI. Ag
	Assistance	CoI. As
	Clarification	CoI. Cl
Intrusive Interruption	Disagreement	II. Dag
	Floor Taking	II. FT
	Topic Change	II. TC
	Tangentialization	II. TZ

Table 3.3 Reasons of Interruption

Reason of Interruption	Codes
Asking for Help	ASH
Breaking Up	BU
Completing	CP
Seeking Clarification	SC
Rejecting Some Points	RSP
Agreement	AG

Next, those codes applied in identifying data by adding "yellow"

highlight "Yellow" if the interruption done by Trump. Whereas blue

highlights "Blue" if Hillary does the interruption. The picture is shown
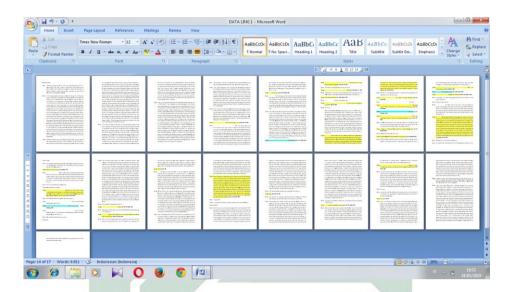
below.

Figure3.1 Identifying & Classifying Data

Then, after identifying the interruption, the researcher classified the interruptions based on the type, function and reason of interruption during the debate in each presidential candidate.

2. Classifying data

The second step after identifying the interruption, the researcher classified them into some codes based on the type, function, and reason of interruption. This step made it easy to be analyzed. The way to analyze is shown below.

Table 3.4 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Types of Interruption

Types of Interruption	Codes	Donald Trump	Total	Hillary Clinton	Total
Simple Interruption	SI	15:29 ; 16:42 ; 18:59 ; 20:21 ; 21:24 ; 21:27 ; 21:39 ; 22:18 ;		18:55 ; 19:02 ; 21:31	
Overlaps Interruption	OI	19:17 ; 41:30			
Butting- in Interruption	BI	19:15 ; 21:48 ; 21:50 ; 24:25 ; 25:10 ; 28:48 ;			
Silent Interruption	SLI				

Table 3.5 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Functions of Interruption

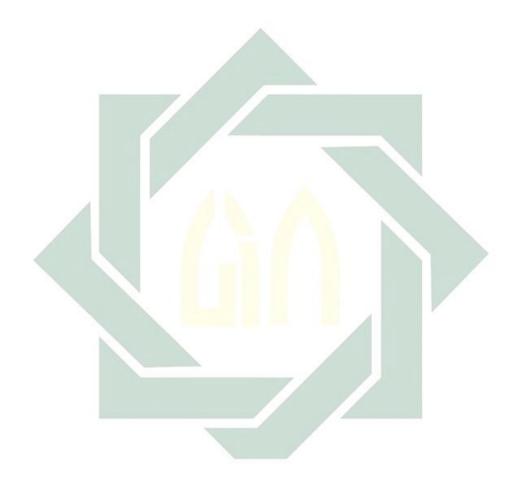| Function of Interruption		Codes	Donald Trump	Total	Hillary Clinton	Total
Cooperative Interruption	Agreement	CoI. Ag				
	Assistance	CoI. As	19:02			
	Clarification	CoI. Cl	21:48 ; 21:50 ;			
Intrusive Interruption	Disagreement	II. Dag	16:42 ; 18:55 ; 19:15 ;		21:31	
	Floor Taking	II. FT	15:29 ; 21:24 ; 21:27 ;			
	Topic Change	II. TC				
	Tangentialization	II. TZ				

Table 3.6 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Reasons of Interruption

Reason of Interruption	Codes	Donald Trump	Total	Hillary Clinton	Total
Asking for Help	ASH	19:02			
Breaking Up	BU				
Completing	CP	36:09			
Seeking Clarification	SC	21:48 ; 21:50			
Rejecting Some Point	RSP	15:29 ; 16:42 ; 18:55 ; 19:15; 20:21; 21:24 ; 21:27 ; 22:19 ; 25:10 ; 30:15; 39:09 ; 39:27		21:31	
Agreement	AG				

After classifying each type, function and reason of interruption, the researcher counted all of it. Those numbers changed into percentage and shown in every chart (type, function and reason chart). So that it is easy to understand. Finally, to reveal who was the candidate more powerful, the researcher counted all of the total numbers of interruption that happened in every debate, then changed into the graphic chart. After that, the result served in the pie chart by presenting the percentage of both the presidential candidates.

3. Making Conclusion

Finally, after all the research questions have been answered, the researcher makes the conclusion. This part is a brief conclusion for the whole result of this research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is an important part of the present research. It reports the result of the study analysis that consists of two subchapters; those are findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are presented to answer the research questions.

4.1. Findings

This subchapter is created to present the result of the data analysis. There are four research questions related to this study and presented in this subchapter. The first research question is about the types of interruption done by the presidential candidates during the debate. Second, the functions of the interruption of the presidential candidates during the debate. Third, the reasons for the interruption of the presidential candidates during the debate. Last, the relation of interruption to gender power.

4.1.1. Type of Interruption

The first research question of this research deals with the type of interruption. According to Ferguson in Beattie (1982), there are four types of interruption those are, simple interruption, butting-in interruption, overlap interruption, and silent interruption. All of those types appear in the first until the third presidential debate.
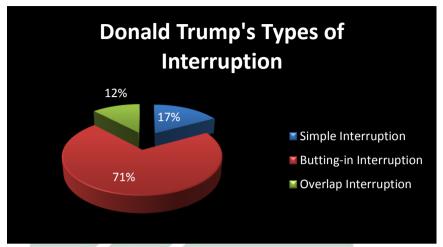
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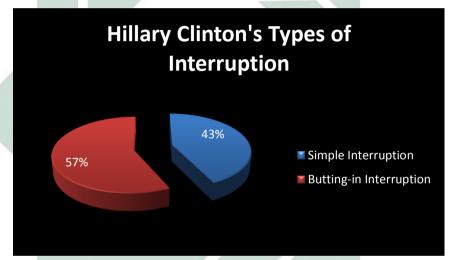**Figure 4.1. Donald Trump's Types of Interruption**

Figure 4.2. Hillary Clinton's Types of Interruption

Figure 4.1 shows that Donald Trump's interruptions during the first until the third presidential debate are 17% simple interruption, 71% butting-in interruption, and 12% overlap interruption. Then, the silent interruption is not found in these debates. Thus, it can be concluded that the highest Trump's interruption is butting-in interruption since Trump frequently used this type to interrupt his opponent, Hillary Clinton.

Moreover, in Figure 4.2, the researcher found Hillary's interruptions are 43% of simple interruption and 57% of butting-in interruption during the first

presidential debate. The overlap and silent interruption are not found during the debate. Finally, the researcher compares that Trump tends to use butting-in interruption type during the debate to dominate his opponent, Hillary Clinton. Next, Donald Trump has three types of interruption appears during the debate; those are, simple interruption, butting-in interruption, and overlap interruption. Whereas Hillary Clinton has two types of interruption that appears during the debate, those are a simple interruption and butting-in interruption. Further explanations and examples are shown in the subchapter below.

4.1.1.1. Donald Trump's Types of Interruption

Based on the data analysis, there are three types of interruption uttered by Trump during the first until the third presidential debate; those are a simple interruption, butting-in interruption, and overlap interruption. Each type of interruption is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.1.1.1. Simple Interruption

According to Ferguson in Beattie (1982), simple interruption appears when the interrupter interrupts the first speaker who still unfinished his or her sentences that cause the first speaker to stop his or her utterances. There are several examples of simple interruptions found in the presidential debate. The data are shown below.

Data 1/01

> *Hillary : "When I was secretary of State, we actually increased American exports globally 30%. We increased them to China 50%. So I know how to really work to get new jobs and to get exports that help to create more new jobs [....]"*

Trump :   *"[What you haven't done it in 30 years or 26 years]"* **[20:28]**

The data above show Trump's interruption, that is a simple interruption. He interrupts Hillary when she delivers her argument about her achievement since she was a secretary of state. When Trump interrupts Hillary, she directly stops her utterances. Another example of a simple interruption is shown below.

Data 2/01

Hillary : "Well Donald I know you live in your own reality but that is not the facts. The facts are I did say I hoped it would be a good deal but when it was negotiate which I was not responsible for. I concluded it wasn't I wrote about that [......]"

Trump :   *"[Though is it President Obama's fault? Is it President Obama fault?]"* **[21:48]**

Based on the data above, show Donald Trump's interruption, which is a simple interruption. This interruption occurs when Hillary expresses her argument about economic policy, and Trump interrupts her to ask the clarification before she finishes her argument. Thus, Hillary directly stops her argument.

Data 3/01

Hillary : "We also have to look at how e help families balance. The responsibilities at home and the responsibles at business. So we have a very robust set of plans and people have looked at both of our plans have concluded that mine would create 10 million jobs and yours would lose us three and a half million jobs and explore [.....]"

Trump :   *"[you're going to approve you one of the biggest tax increases in history. You are going to drive business out. Your regulations are a disaster and you're going to increase regulations all over the place]"* **[22:59]**

The data above refer to Trump's interruption, that is a simple interruption. He interrupts Hillary since Hillary delivers her argument that she would create 10

million jobs. Before Hillary finishes her argument, Trump interrupts her, and she

directly stops her argument.

Data 4/01

> *Hillary :* *"There are different views about what's good for our country,
> our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's
> important to look at what we need to do to get the economy
> going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes
> investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to
> the debt [.....]"*
>
> ***Trump :*** ***"[But you have no plan]"* [22:18]**

The example above shows a simple interruption of Trump when the topic

is talking about economy and policy. This interruption occurs when Hillary

delivers her opinion that increasing the income not to cut the tax. Unfortunately,

Trump interrupted her and said: "But you have no plan." Then, Hillary stops

delivering her argument.

Data 5/01

> *Hillary :* *"They just add a penny to the debt and your plans would add
> five trillion dollars to the debt. What I have proposed would cut
> regulations and streamine them for small businesses. What I
> have proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy
> because they have made all the gains in the economy and I think
> it's time that the wealthy and corporations paid their fair share
> to support this [....]"*
>
> ***Trump :*** ***"[Raise taxes 1,3 trillion dollars to trouble look
> at her website you know what it's no different than this. She's
> telling us how to fight ISIS just go to her website, she tells you
> how to fight ISIS. I don't think General Douglas MacArthur
> would like that]"* [25:03]**

Based on the example above shows Trump's interruption, that is a simple

interruption. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her argument about

increasing the economy through raising the tax. Unfortunately, before she finishes

her argument, Trump interrupts Hillary by giving his opinion even though it is not

his turn, and Hillary directly stops.

Data 6/01

> *Hillary :* *"There's no doubt now that Russia has used cyber attacks*
> *against all kinds of organizations in our country and I am*
> *deeply concerned about this. I know Donald's very praise*
> *worthy of Vladimir Putin, but Putin is playing [......]"*
> ***Trump :*** ***"[Wrong]"***

[1:06:58]

The last example above reflects Trump's interruption, that is a simple

interruption. This interruption occurs when Hillary expresses her opinion about

cyberattacks and accuses Trump has cooperation with Russia. Then, Trump

interrupts her before she finishes her opinion, and Hillary directly stops her

opinion. Thus, all of the examples above are simple interruption types in which

the second speaker interrupts the first speaker, and the first speaker directly stops

her or his utterances.

4.1.1.1.2. Butting-in Interruption

According to Ferguson in Beattie (1982), a butting-in interruption occurs

when the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker and taking the floor.

However, the interrupted keeps continuing his or her utterances and ignores the

interrupter. There are several examples of butting-in interruption that found in the

presidential debate. The data are shown below.

Data 9/ 01

> *Hillary : "Well, let's stop for a second and remember where we were eight*
> *years ago. We had the worst financial crisis, the great recession*
> *the worst since the 1930s, that was in large part because of tax*

> *policies that slash taxes on the wealthy failed to invest in the middle class took their eyes off of Wall Street and created a perfect storm in fact, Donald was one of people who rooted for the housing crisis. He said back in 2006, gee I hope it does collapse because then I can go in and buy some and make some money well it did collapse. [........]By nine million people"*

Trump : **"[That's called business]" [15:29]**

> *Hillary :* "nine million people lost their jobs, five million people lost their homes, and thirteen trillion dollars in family wealth was wiped out."

The data above refer to the butting-in interruption of Donald Trump. He interrupts Hillary Clinton when Hillary is still delivering her argument about achieving prosperity focuses on job growth and how to stop the company from leaving America. When Hillary is still expressing her argument and interrupted by Trump, Hillary keeps continuing her argument by saying, "*By nine million people....*". Another example of butting-in interruption has been shown below.

Data 10/01

> *Hillary :* "Some countries are going to be the clean energy superpower of the 21st century. Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. I think its's real [.......] I think that"

Trump : **"[I did not]" [16:42]**

> *Hillary :* " we grip this and deal with it, both at home and abroad and here's what we can do. We can deploy a half a billion more solar panels."

The data above show butting-in interruption of Trump. In this data, Trump interrupts Hillary when she is talking about increasing the job for American people by taking advantage of clean energy and sophisticated technology to make an economic activity. Nevertheless, Trump interrupts Hillary by saying, "*I did not,*" but unfortunately, Hillary ignores him and keeps continuing her argument.

Data 11/01

> *Hillary : "Look it's just not true and so please [......]Personal"*
> **Trump :** **"[oh you didn't delete**
> **him?"] [23:53]**
> *Hillary :* *"email [....]"*
> *Trump :* *"not*
> *only 33.000 yeah"*
> *Hillary : "well we turned over 35.000 [....]"*
> **Trump :** **"[oh yeah what about the other**
> **fifty?]" [24:02]**

Based on the data above, show the butting-in interruption of Trump. This

interruption occurs when Hillary is trying to deny her careless to handle her email

while Trump is trying to interrupt. Unfortunately, Hillary ignores Trump and

keeps continuing her argument. So, all the data above are a butting-in interruption,

which is the first speaker ignores what the interrupter said and keeps going on his

or her utterances.

4.1.1.1.3. Overlap Interruption

Ferguson in Beattie (1982) argued that overlap interruption occurs when

the first speaker and the interrupter are speaking at the same time. The first

speaker does not stop his or her utterances, and the interrupter also tries to take the

floor. There are two examples of overlap interruption which found in the

presidential debate. The data are shown below.

Data 12/01

> *Hillary : "Well let's start the clock again Lester. We've locked at your tax*
> *proposal. I don't see changes in the corporate tax rates or the*
> *kinds of proposals you're referring to that would couse the*
> *repatriation bringing back of money that's standed overseas. I*
> *happen to support that in a way that will actually work to out*
> *benefit but when I look at what you have proposed, you have*
> *what is called now the trump loophole. Because it would so*

> *advantage you and the business you do. You've proposed*
> *[......]"*
> ***Trump : [......] [28:48]***

The data above refer to Tump's interruption that is overlap interruption.

This interruption happens when Hillary delivers her argument about tax policy.

Before she stops her utterances, Trump interrupts her, and both of them are

speaking at the same time. No one of them stops to speak so that they are

speaking at the same time until they finish their utterances.

Data 13/01

> *Hillary : "National debt of the United States, well sometimes there's not*
> *a direct transfer of skills from business to goverment, but*
> *sometimes what happened in business would be really bad for*
> *government [.....]"*
> ***Trump : [.....] [41:30]***

The example above shows the overlap interruption of Donald Trump. This

interruption occurs when Hillary is expressing her argument, and Trump

interrupts before she finishes her argument. Then, they are speaking at the same

time until they finish to speak. Thus, all of the data above are overlap interruption

that the first speaker and interrupter are speaking at the same time until finish.

4.1.1.2. Hillary Clinton's Types of Interruption

Based on the data analysis, there are two types of interruption uttered by

Hillary Clinton during the first until the third presidential debate; those are a

simple interruption and butting-in interruption. Each type of interruption done by

Hillary is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.1.2.1. Simple Interruption

Simple interruption, according to Ferguson in Beattie (1982), occurs when the interrupter interrupts the first speaker who still unfinished his or her sentences, and the first speaker stops his or her utterances. There are several examples of simple interruption done by Hillary. The examples are shown below.

Data 1/01

> Trump : *"So I will tell you this, we have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs and we have to do a much better job at giving companies incentive to build new companies or to expand, because they're not doing it and all you have to do is look at Michigan and look at Ohio and look ar all of these places where so many of their their jobs and their companies are just leaving their gun and I just ask you this, you've been doing this for 30 years, why are you just thinking about these solutions right now? For 30 years you've been doing it and now you're just starting to think of solutions [......]"*
> **Hillary :** **"[Well I will]" [18:55]**

Based on the example above shows a simple interruption of Hillary Clinton. This interruption occurs when Trump delivers his argument under the topic of the increasing job. Before Trump finishes his argument, Hillary interrupts him, and Trump directly stops. Another example is shown below.

Data 2/01

> Trump : *"Who called it gold standard of trades he said it's the finest deal you ever seen [.....]"*
> **Hillary :** **"[No]" [21:31]**

The data above show Hillary Clinton's interruption that is a simple interruption. The interruption occurs when Trump delivers his argument about economic policy. Then, his statement is rejected by Hillary through interrupts Trump before he finishes his argument.

Data 3/01

> Hillary : *"There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to the debt [.....]"*
>
> Trump : *"But you have no plan [.....]"*
>
> **Hillary :**   **"[Oh I do]" [22:19]**

The example above reflects a simple interruption of Hillary Clinton. This interruption appears after Trump interrupts and tries to take the floor. Unfortunately, Hillary interrupts him, and he directly stops his utterances. In this part, both of the presidential candidates are talking about economic policy. So, all of the data above are simple interruption types in which the second speaker interrupts the first speaker before he or she finishes, and the first speaker directly stops.

4.1.1.2.2. Butting-in Interruption

Ferguson, in Beattie (1982), stated that the butting-in interruption occurs when the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker and takes the floor. Nevertheless, the interrupted keeps continuing his or her utterances and ignores the interrupter. The example of a butting-in interruption is shown below.

Data 4/01

> Trump : *"You're telling the enemy everything you want to do [......]You're"*
>
> **Hillary:**   **"[We'renot]"**
>   **[25:10]**
>
> Trump :   *"Telling the enemy you want to do, no wonder you've been fighting, no wonder you've been fighting ISIS your entire adult life"*

The data above show Hillary's interruption that is a butting-in interruption. It happens when Donald Trump delivers his argument in the section of fighting ISIS. Before Trump finishes his utterances, Hillary interrupts him. Unfortunately, Trump ignores what Hillary said, and keeps continuing his argument until finishes. This is one of the examples of butting-in interruption done by Hillary Clinton.

So, the researcher concludes that Trump uttered three types of interruption while Hillary uttered two types of interruption. Both of the presidential candidates are frequently using butting-in interruption during the debate. Nevertheless, Trump's butting-in interruption is higher than Hillary, that Trump is 71% while Hillary is only 57%.

4.1.2. Function of Interruption

There are two functions of interruption, according to Murata (1994) those are a cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. Cooperative interruption based on Murata (1994) is the function used to help the first speaker by coordinating the content in an ongoing conversation. Besides, the intrusive interruption based on Murata (1994) is a kind of threat for another speaker, which means to interfere with the content in an ongoing conversation.

Moreover, these two functions of interruption are divided into several subfunctions. According to Kennedy& Camden (1983), cooperative interruption includes agreement, assistance, and clarification. Whereas the intrusive interruption, according to Kennedy& Camden (1983), is disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

All of these functions of interruption appear during the first until the third presidential debate. As the researcher found in those debates, the researcher shows the findings in the pie chart below.
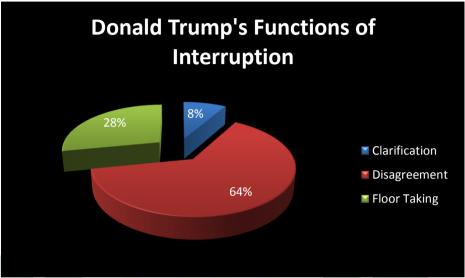

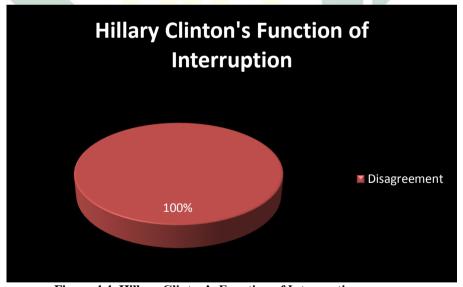**Figure 4.3. Donald Trump's Functions of Interruption**

Figure 4.4. Hillary Clinton's Function of Interruption

Based on Figure 4.3, the researcher found three functions of interruption of Donald Trump; those are clarification, disagreement, and floor-taking. The highest percentage of function interruption of Trump is disagreement, 62%.

Whereas, the lowest percentage of the function of interruption is clarification 8%. It is a contrast to Donald Trump; the researcher found one function interruption of Hillary Clinton during the first until the third presidential debate. Hillary's function of interruption is disagreement. In figure 4.4 presents the percentage of disagreement function of interruption shows 100%. Further explanations and examples are shown in the subchapter below.

4.1.2.1. Donald Trump's Functions of Interruption

According to the data analysis, there are three functions of interruption uttered by Donald Trump during the presidential debate; those are clarification, disagreement, and floor taking function. All of Trump's functions of interruption are explained below, including the examples.

4.1.2.1.1. Clarification

Clarification based on Kennedy and Camden (1983) is the function used by the interrupter to clarify what the speaker said before. It is because the interrupter needs a more clear explanation. The example of clarification functions are shown below.

Data 1/02

> *Hillary :* *"Well Donald I know you live in your own reality but that is not the facts. The facts are I did say I hoped it would be a good deal but when it was negotiate which I was not responsible for. I concluded it wasn't I wrote about that [......]"*
>
> ***Trump :*** ***"[Though is it President Obama's fault? Is it President Obama fault?]"*** **[21:48]**

The data above show Trump's clarification function when he interrupts Hillary. This interruption occurs while Hillary expresses her argument about

economic policy, and Trump interrupts her to seek clarification. In this function,

Trump needs to clarify because he needs more explanation about what Hillary

said before. Based on the type of interruption, this example is a simple

interruption type under function clarification. Another example of clarification is

shown below.

Data 2/02

> Hillary : *"When I was secretary of State, we actually increased American exports globally 30%. We increased them to China 50%. So I know how to really work to get new jobs and to get exports that help to create more new jobs [......]"*
>
> **Trump :** **" [What you haven't done it in 30 years or 26 year]"** **[20:28]**

The example above reflects the clarification as to the function of

interruption. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her argument that she

knows how to increase a new job for American people. Unfortunately, before she

finishes her argument, Trump interrupts her to clarify whatever Hillary has done

for 30 years or 26 years. Based on the type of interruption, this example is a

simple interruption type under function clarification. Another example of

clarification is shown below.

Data 3/02

> Hillary : *"Look it's just not true and so please [......]Personal"*
> **Trump :** **"[oh you didn't delete him?]"** **[23:53]**
> Hillary : *"email [....]"*
> Trump : *"not only 33.000 yeah"*
> Hillary : *"well we turned over 35.000 [....]"*
> **Trump :** **"[oh yeah what about the other**
>
> **fifty?]"** **[24:02]**

The example above is kind of butting-in interruption type by the function is clarification. This interruption occurs when Hillary tries to deny her careless in handling her email. There are two times that Trump interrupts Hillary, in the minute 23:53 and 24:02. These interruption used to clarify are Hillary delete those emails (in the minute 23:53) and to clarify where are the other fifty emails (in the minute 24:02). Thus, all of the data above are clarification function used by the interrupter to clarify something.

4.1.2.1.2. Disagreement

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), the function of disagreement is the interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she disagrees with what the speaker said. Besides, the interrupter also adds his or her opinion while he or she is interrupting the conversation. There are several examples of disagreement, which are shown below.

Data 4/02

> *Hillary : "Some countries are going to be the clean energy superpower of the 21st century. Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. I think its's real [.....]"*
> **Trump :** **" [I did not]"**
>
> **[16:42]**

Based on the data above show Trump's disagreement function in simple interruption type. This interruption occurs when Hillary expresses how to increase jobs for American people from the energy they have. Before Hillary finishes her argument, Trump interrupts her and expresses his disagreement by saying, "I did not." It means that Donald rejects what Hillary said before, which is not true.

Data 5/02

> *Hillary :* *"There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to the debt [.....]"*
>
> **Trump :** **"[But you have no plan]"** **[22:18]**

Based on the data above, Trump interrupts Hillary using disagreement function in a simple interruption type. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her argument about increasing economic activity. However, Trump interrupts Hillary before she finishes her argument to show his disagreement by saying "*but you have no plan*." It means that Trump disagrees with Hillary's statement and said that Hillary does not have any planning. Another example is shown below.

Data 6/02

> *Hillary :* *"There's no doubt now that Russia has used cyber attacks against all kinds of organizations in our country and I am deeply concerned about this. I know Donald's very praise worthy of Vladimir Putin, but Putin is playing [......]"*
>
> **Trump :** **"[Wrong]"**
> **[1:06:58]**

The data above shows Trump's disagreement function. This interruption occurs when Hillary expresses her argument about securing America. However, before she finishes her argument, Trump interrupts Hillary to show his disagreement by saying "*wrong*." It means that what Hillary said before is not true, and Trump rejects Hillary's statement. Based on the type of interruption, this type is simple interruption by the function is disagreement.

Data 7/ 02

> *Hillary : "Well, let's stop for a second and remember where we were eight years ago. We had the worst financial crisis, the great recession the worst since the 1930s, that was in large part because of tax policies that slash taxes on the wealthy failed to invest in the middle class took their eyes off of Wall Street and created a perfect storm in fact, Donald was one of people who rooted for the housing crisis. He said back in 2006, gee I hope it does collapse because then I can go in and buy some and make some money well it did collapse. [........]By nine million people"*
>
> ***Trump :***   ***"[That's called business]"*** **[15:29]**
>
> *Hillary :*   *"nine million people lost their jobs, five million people lost their homes, and thirteen trillion dollars in family wealth was wiped out."*

Related to the type and function of interruption, the data above show the Butting-in interruption type by the function is disagreement. Trump is trying to interrupt Hillary, but unfortunately, Hillary ignores him. Then, the function of Trump's interruption to show his disagreement with Hillary's statement by saying, "*that is called business*". It means that Trump has a different opinion with Hillary. So, all of the data above are disagreement function used by interrupter to show disagreement or to rejects some statements.

4.1.2.1.3. Floor Taking

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), floor-taking is the function to take the floor by interrupter to develop the topic of the speaker and to expropriate the topic from the speaker. However, the interrupter does not change the topic. There are several examples of floor-taking functions, which are shown below.

Data 8/02

> *Hillary : "We also have to look at how e help families balance. The responsibilities at home and the responsibles at business. So we*

have a very robust set of plans and people have looked at both of our plans have concluded that mine would create 10 million jobs and yours would lose us three and a half million jobs and explore [......]"

Trump :   **" [you're going to approve you one of the biggest tax increases in history. You are going to drive business out. Your regulations are a disaster and you're going to increase regulations all over the place and by the way my tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan I'm very proud of it will create tremendous numbers of new jobs but regulations you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence]" [22:59]**

Related to the type and function of interruption, the data above Trump interrupts Hillary by using simple interruption type under function is floor-taking. This interruption happens when Hillary expresses her argument about increasing jobs for American people. However, her argument is interrupted by Trump before she finishes it, and Trump takes the floor for his argument. Here, Trump does not change the topic, but he takes the floor even though it is not his turn. Another example of floor-taking interruption is shown below.

Data 9/02

Hillary : *"They just add a penny to the debt and your plans would add five trillion dollars to the debt. What I have proposed would cut regulations and streamine them for small businesses. What I have proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy because they have made all the gains in the economy and I think it's time that the wealthy and corporations paid their fair share to support this [....]"*

Trump :   **" [Raise taxes 1,3 trillion dollars to trouble look at her website you know what it's no different than this. She's telling us how to fight ISIS just go to her website, she tells you how to fight ISIS. I don't think General Douglas MacArthur would like that]" [25:03]**

Based on the data above, Trump interrupts Hillary by using floor taking function under the type of interruption is a simple interruption. The interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her statement about an economic policy that she

wants to raise the tax. However, before she finishes her argument, Trump

interrupts her and takes the floor to express his argument. However, Trump's

interruption does not change the topic, but he shows his argument even though it

is not his turn. Other data are presented below.

Data 10/02

> Hillary : *"Well let's start the clock again Lester. We've locked at your tax proposal. I don't see changes in the corporate tax rates or the kinds of proposals you're referring to that would couse the repatriation bringing back of money that's standed overseas. I happen to support that in a way that will actually work to out benefit but when I look at what you have proposed, you have what is called now the trump loophole. Because it would so advantage you and the business you do. You've proposed [......]"*
>
> ***Trump : [......] [28:48]***

Related to the type and function of interruption, the data above show

Donald Trump's overlap interruption by the function is floor-taking. This

interruption occurs when Hillary is talking about economic policy. However,

before Hillary finishes her argument, Trump interrupts her and tries to take the

floor. Thus, the overlap occurs in this part, and Trump tries to dominate Hillary.

Another example of floor taking is shown below.

Data 11/02

> Hillary : *"National debt of the United States, well sometimes there's not a direct transfer of skills from business to goverment, but sometimes what happened in business would be really bad for government [.....]"*
>
> ***Trump : [.....] [41:30]***

Related to the type and function of interruption, the data above show

Donald Trump's overlap interruption by the function is floor-taking. This

interruption occurs when Hillary is talking about increasing jobs for America.

However, before Hillary finishes her argument, Trump interrupts her and tries to take the floor. Thus, the overlap occurs in this part, and Trump tries to dominate Hillary. All of the data above are floor-taking interruption under function to deliver his or her argument even though it is not his or her turn.

4.1.2.2. Hillary Clinton's Function of Interruption

According to the data analysis, there is only one of Hillary's function of interruption during the presidential debate, that is disagreement. That function of interruption is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.2.2.1. Disagreement

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983) argue the interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she disagrees with what the speaker said. Besides, the interrupter also adds his or her opinion while he or she is interrupting the conversation. There are several examples of disagreement function used by Hillary Clinton during the presidential debate, which are shown below.

Data 1/02

> *Trump :* *"So I will tell you this, we have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs and we have to do a much better job at giving companies incentive to build new companies or to expand, because they're not doing it and all you have to do is look at Michigan and look at Ohio and look ar all of these places where so many of their jobs and their companies are just leaving their gun and I just ask you this, you've been doing this for 30 years, why are you just thinking about these solutions right now? For 30 years you've been doing it and now you're just starting to think of solutions [......]"*
> **Hillary :** **"[Well I will]"** **[18:55]**

According to the data above, show Hillary's disagreement function when she is doing a simple interruption type. This interruption occurs when Trump

argues that he can increase jobs for American people while Hillary can not do it.

Then, Hillary interrupts him by saying, "*well, I will*" means that she can increase

job for American people. Thus, the function of Hillary's interruption is to reject

Trump's statement. Another example of disagreement function is shown below.

Data 2/02

> Trump : *"Who called it gold standard of trades he said it's the finest deal you ever seen [.....]"*
>
> **Hillary :** **"[No]" [21:31]**

According to the data above, show Hillary's disagreement function when

she is doing a simple interruption type. This interruption occurs when Trump

argues about the economic policy of trade, and before he finishes his argument,

Hillary interrupts him. Hillary interrupts Trump to show her disagreement with

Trump's statement by saying "*No*." It means that what Trump said before is

rejected by Hillary.

Data 3/02

> Hillary : *"There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to the debt [.....]"*
>
> Trump : *"But you have no plan [.....]"*
>
> **Hillary :** **"[Oh I do]" [22:19]**

Based on the type and function of interruption, the data above show

Hillary's simple interruption type and disagreement function. The interruption

occurs when Trump delivers his argument under topics the economic policy.

Here, Hillary interrupts Trump to show her disagreement by saying, "*oh, I do*"

when Trump said, "*but you have no plan*." It means Hillary rejects Trump's

statement, which is not true.

Data 4/02

> *Trump : "You're telling the enemy everything you want to do [......]you're"*
> **Hillary :**   **"[We'renot]"**
>   **[25:10]**
> *Trump :*   *"telling*
> *the enemy you want to do, no wonder you've been fighting, no*
> *wonder you've been fighting ISIS your entire adult life"*

Related to the type and function of interruption, the example above shows

a butting-in interruption type and disagreement function used by Hillary Clinton.

The interruption occurs when Trump delivers his argument under topic securing

America. Here, Hillary interrupts Trump to show her disagreement by saying,

"*we're not*" when Trump said, "You're telling the enemy everything you want to

do." It means Hillary rejects Trump's statement, which is not valid. All of the data

above are disagreement function, which is uttered to show his or her disagreement

or rejects the statement from interrupter.

Thus, the present researcher concludes that Trump has three functions of

interruption; those are clarification, disagreement, and floor-taking. Whereas,

Hillary only has one function that is disagreement. The disagreement function

frequently appears in both presidential candidates' utterances when the

interruption happened.

4.1.3. Reason of Interruption

According to Wardaugh (1985), there are several reasons for interruption

done by interrupter those are asking for help, breaking up, completing, seeking

clarification, rejecting some points, and agreement. All of these reasons of

interruption are used by the presidential candidates during the first until the third

debate. As the researcher found in those debates, the researcher shows the
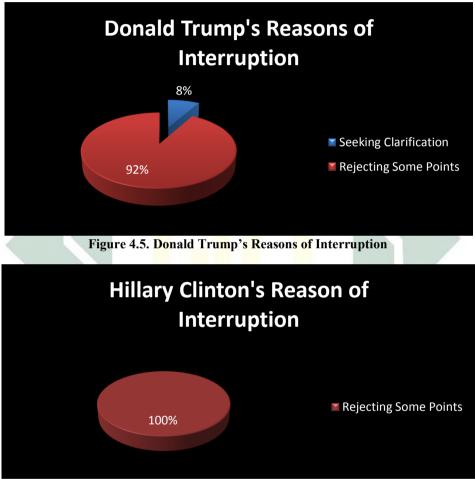
findings in the pie chart below.

Figure 4.5. Donald Trump's Reasons of Interruption

Figure 4.6. Hillary Clinton's Reason of Interruption

According to figure 4.5, the researcher found three reasons interruption of

Donald Trump; those are seeking clarification and rejecting some points. The

percentage of Trump's reasons are 8% seeking clarification, and 90% for rejecting

some points. It means that almost the whole of his reason for interruption used to

reject something. It is in contrast to Hillary Clinton in figure 4.6 that all of her

reason of interruption is to reject something as her reason. Further explanations

and examples are shown in the subchapter below.

4.1.3.1. Donald Trump's Reasons for Interruption

According to the data analysis, there are two reasons interruption of

Donald Trump during the presidential debate, those are seeking clarification, and

rejecting some points. All of the reasons for interruption are explained below,

including the examples.

4.1.3.1.1. Seeking Clarification

Seeking clarification, according to Wardaugh (1985), is the reason for

interrupter to look for clarification. It happens because the interrupter

misunderstands or unclear to listen to the information. There are several examples

of seeking clarification, which is shown below.

Data 1/03

> *Hillary :* *"Well Donald I know you live in your own reality but that is not the facts. The facts are I did say I hoped it would be a good deal but when it was negotiate which I was not responsible for. I concluded it wasn't I wrote about that [......]"*
>
> **Trump :** **"[Though is it President Obama's fault? Is it President Obama fault?]" [21:48]**

Based on the data above, Trump interrupts Hillary because he needs

explanation. It means that the reason for his interruption is clarification. Related to

the type, function, and interruption, Trump's interruption type is a simple

interruption and clarification function under reason to seek clarification. This

interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her argument about the economic

policy, and she is not responsible for it. Then, Trump interrupts her because he

needs to clarify what does Hillary means. Another example of seeking

clarification is shown below.

Data 2/03

> *Hillary :* *"Look it's just not true and so please [......]Personal"*
> ***Trump :*** **"[oh you didn't delete**
> **him?]"** **[23:53]**
> *Hillary :* *"email [....]"*
> *Trump :* *"not only*
> *33.000 yeah"*
> *Hillary :* *"well we turned over 35.000 [....]"*
> ***Trump :*** **"[oh yeah what about the other**
> **fifty?]"** **[24:02]**

The data above show that Trump interrupts Hillary by using butting-in

interruption type, and clarification function under reason seeking clarification.

This interruption occurs when Hillary is trying to deny her careless to handle her

email. However, before she finishes her argument, Trump interrupts to seek

clarification from Hillary. In the minute 23:53, Trump said, "*oh, you didn't delete*

him?" means that Trump seeks the clarification does Hillary delete those emails or

not. Moreover, in the minute 24:02, Trump interrupts again by saying, "*oh yeah,*

what about the other fifty?" it means that Trump needs clarification again about

the other emails.

Data 3/03

> *Hillary :* *"When I was secretary of State, we actually increased American*
> *exports globally 30%. We increased them to China 50%. So I*
> *know how to really work to get new jobs and to get exports that*
> *help to create more new jobs [....]"*
> ***Trump :*** **"[What you haven't done it in 30**
> **years or 26 years]"** **[20:28]**

Related to the type, function, and reason of interruption, the data above

show that Trump's interruption type is a simple interruption and clarification

function under reason seeking interruption. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her argument about increasing job by increasing the export. However, before Hillary finishes her argument Trump interrupts her, and she directly stops. Besides, Trump interrupts Hillary to clarify what has Hillary doing for 30 or 26 years. It means that Trump wants to know the achievement of Hillary as secretary. Thus, all of the data above are the reason for seeking clarification interruption used by interrupter to clarify something.

4.1.3.1.2. Rejecting Some Points

According to Wardaugh (1985), rejecting some points is one of reason used by the interrupter to interrupt the present speaker, to show his or her disagreement or rejection. The interrupter cuts the speaker's utterances by giving his or her opinion, which disagrees or reject the topic discussion. This reason occurs because the listener or interrupter disagrees about something. There are several examples of rejecting some points as the reason for interruption are shown below.

Data 4/03

> *Hillary :* *"Well, let's stop for a second and remember where we were eight years ago. We had the worst financial crisis, the great recession the worst since the 1930s, that was in large part because of tax policies that slash taxes on the wealthy failed to invest in the middle class took their eyes off of Wall Street and created a perfect storm in fact, Donald was one of people who rooted for the housing crisis. He said back in 2006, gee I hope it does collapse because then I can go in and buy some and make some money well it did collapse. [........]By nine million people"*
>
> ***Trump :*** ***"[That's called business]"*** **[15:29]**
>
> *Hillary :* *"nine million people lost their jobs, five million people lost their homes, and thirteen trillion dollars in family wealth was wiped out."*

Based on the data above show Trump's reason, interruption is rejecting some points, and the function is disagreement in butting-in interruption. This interruption appears when Hillary delivers her argument about achieving prosperity focuses on increasing jobs and making the companies stay in America. Then, Trump interrupts her by saying, "*that's called business*" which means he disagrees or rejects Hillary's opinion. However, when Trump interrupts her, she ignores and keeps continuing her opinion. Another example of rejecting some points is shown below.

Data 5/03

> *Hillary :* *"They just add a penny to the debt and your plans would add five trillion dollars to the debt.What I have proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy because they have made all the gains in the economy and I think it's time that the wealthy and corporations paid their fair share to support this [.......]"*
>
> **Trump :** **"[Raise taxes 1,3 trillion dollars to trouble look at her website you know what it's no different than this. She's telling us how to fight ISIS just go to her website, she tells you how to fight ISIS. I don't think General Douglas MacArthur would like that.] [25:03]"**

Based on the type, function, and reason of interruption, based on the data above, Trump interrupts Hillary before she finishes her utterances that called simple interruption type while the function of interruption is disagreement under reason to reject some points. This interruption occurs when both of the presidential candidates discuss the economic policy. However, when Hillary delivers her argument Trump interrupts her because he disagrees or rejects Hillary's statement. Then, Trump also gives his argument to show that he has

another opinion. Another data of rejecting some points as the reason for the

interruption is shown below.

Data 6/03

> Hillary : *"Some countries are going to be the clean energy superpower of the 21st century. Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. I think its's real [.......]I think that"*
> **Trump :** **"[I did not]" [16:42]**
>
> Hillary : *" we grip this and deal with it, both at home and abroad and here's what we can do. We can deploy a half a billion more solar panels."*

According to the data above, Trump interrupts Hillary because he rejects

Hillary's statement. This interruption occurs when both of the presidential

candidates are discussing increasing jobs for America through taking advantage of

clean energy, and Hillary argues that Trump does not believe it. Thus, Trump

rejects Hillary's statement by saying, "*I did not*," which means he does not say like

that. Related to the type, function, and reason of interruption, the interruption

above is butting-in interruption type under function disagreement and rejecting

some points as the reason for this interruption.

Data 7/03

> Hillary : *"There are different views about what's good for our country, our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to the debt [.....]"*
> **Trump :** **"[But you have no plan]" [22:18]**

Based on the type, function, and reason of interruption, the data above

show Trump interrupts Hillary before she finishes her utterances, which is called

simple interruption, and the function of interruption is disagreement under reason

rejecting some points. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her

argument about economy policy by raising investment. However, Trump

interrupts her by saying, "*but you have no plan*." It means that Trump disagrees

with Hillary's argument and thinks that Hillary does not have any plan. Thus,

Trump rejects Hillary's opinion.

Data 8/03

> *Hillary : "We also have to look at how e help families balance. The responsibilities at home and the responsibles at business. So we have a very robust set of plans and people have looked at both of our plans have concluded that mine would create 10 million jobs and yours would lose us three and a half million jobs and explore [.....]"*
>
> ***Trump : "[you're going to approve you one of the biggest tax increases in history. You are going to drive business out. Your regulations are a disaster and you're going to increase regulations all over the place]" [22:59]***

Based on the type, function, and reason of interruption, the data above

show Trump interrupts Hillary before she finishes her utterances, which is called

simple interruption, and the function of interruption is floor taking under reason

rejecting some points. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her

argument about her planning to create 10 million jobs for American people. While

she delivers her argument, Trump interrupts, and Hillary directly stops her

argument. Then, Trump takes the floor to express his argument, which is Trump

disagrees with Hillary's statement. Thus, the reason for Trump's interruption is to

reject the argument of his opponent, Hillary.

Data 9/03

> *Hillary : "Well let's start the clock again Lester. We've locked at your tax proposal. I don't see changes in the corporate tax rates or the kinds of proposals you're referring to that would couse the*

> *repatriation bringing back of money that's standed overseas. I happen to support that in a way that will actually work to out benefit but when I look at what you have proposed, you have what is called now the trump loophole. Because it would so advantage you and the business you do. You've proposed [......]"*
>
> ***Trump : [......] [28:48]***

Based on the data above show, Trump's interruption type is overlap interruption and floor taking as the function of interruption under reason to show disagreement. This interruption occurs when the presidential candidates debate about tax policy. Then, Trump interrupts her to show his opinion that contrasts with Hillary and rejects Hillary's statement. Unfortunately, both of the presidential candidates speak at the same time and keep their argument. Another example of rejecting some points is shown below.

Data 10/03

> *Hillary : "National debt of the United States, well sometimes there's not a direct transfer of skills from business to goverment, but sometimes what happened in business would be really bad for government [.....]"*
>
> ***Trump : [.....] [41:30]***

Based on the data above show, Trump's interruption type is overlap interruption and floor taking as the function of interruption under reason to show disagreement. This interruption occurs when Hillary still delivers her argument, and Trump interrupts her before she finishes. Then, both of the presidential candidates express their arguments at the same time. This interruption stated that when Trump disagrees with Hillary's statement, thus he rejects her and delivers his opinion.

Data 11/03

> *Hillary :* *"There's no doubt now that Russia has used cyber attacks against all kinds of organizations in our country and I am deeply concerned about this. I know Donald's very praise worthy of Vladimir Putin, but Putin is playing [......]"*
>
> ***Trump :*** ***"[Wrong]"***

[1:06:58]

Based on the type, function, and interruption, based on the data above, show that simple interruption type and disagreement function under reason to reject some points. This interruption occurs when Hillary delivers her opinion about securing America. Then, before she finishes her argument, Trump interrupts, to show his disagreement by saying "*wrong.*" It means that what Hillary said before is not true. Thus, Trump rejects it. All of the examples above are rejecting some points as the reason for interruption used by interrupter to show his or her disagreement.

4.1.3.2. Hillary Clinton's Reason of Interruption

According to the data analysis, Hillary Clinton only has one reason for an interruption during the first until the third presidential debate, which is disagreement. That reason for the interruption is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.3.2.1. Rejecting Some Points

Rejecting some points, according to Wardaugh (1985) is one of reason used by the interrupter to interrupt the present speaker, to show his or her disagreement or rejection. The interrupter cuts the speaker's utterances by giving his or her opinion, which disagrees or rejects the topic discussion. This reason

occurs because the listener or interrupter disagrees about something. There are

several examples of rejecting some points as the reason for the interruption used

by Hillary Clinton, which are shown below.

Data 1/03

> *Trump :* *"So I will tell you this, we have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs and we have to do a much better job at giving companies incentive to build new companies or to expand, because they're not doing it and all you have to do is look at Michigan and look at Ohio and look ar all of these places where so many of their jobs and their companies are just leaving their gun and I just ask you this, you've been doing this for 30 years, why are you just thinking about these solutions right now? For 30 years you've been doing it and now you're just starting to think of solutions [....]"*
>
> **Hillary :** **" [Well I will]" [18:55]**

Based on the data above, Hillary's interruption is a simple interruption

type, and the function is disagreement. Besides, the reason for her interruption is

to reject Trump's opinion. This interruption occurs when Trump delivers that he

can increase the job for American people while Hillary can not do it. Then,

Hillary interrupts him by saying, "*well, I will*" means that she can increase job for

American people too. Thus, the function of Hillary's interruption is to reject

Trump's statement.

Data 2/03

> *Trump :* *"Who called it gold standard of trades he said it's the finest deal you ever seen [.....]"*
>
> **Hillary :** **"[No]" [21:31]**

Related to the type, function, and reason of interruption based on the data

above, Hillary's interruption is a simple interruption type and disagreement

function by the reason to rejects some opinion. This interruption occurs when

Trump delivers his opinion about the economic policy of trades. However, Hillary

said "*no*" to Trump because she rejects Trump's statement. It means that Hillary

does not say like that. Another example of rejecting some points as the reason for

interruption is shown below.

Data 3/03

> *Hillary : "There are different views about what's good for our country,*
> *our economy, and our leadership in the world. And I think it's*
> *important to look at what we need to do to get the economy*
> *going again. That's why I said new jobs with rising incomes*
> *investments not in more tax cuts that would add five trillion to*
> *the debt [.....]"*
> *Trump :*   *"But you have no plan [.....]"*
>
> **Hillary :**   **"[Oh I do]"** **[22:19]**

According to the data above, Hillary interrupts Trump when he is trying to

deny her. This interruption occurs when the presidential candidates are talking

about economic policy. Trump said that Hillary does not have any plan of this

problem, but then Hillary interrupts by saying, "*oh, I do,*" which means that she

rejects Trump. She disagrees with Trump because she already has a plan, but

Trump is trying to deny her. Thus, Hillary interrupts him under reason to reject

the point in the disagreement function and simple interruption type.

Data 4/03

> *Trump :"You're telling the enemy everything you want to do [......]You're"*
> **Hillary :**   **"[We'renot]"**
>   **[25:10]**
> *Trump :*   *"telling the*
> *enemy you want to do, no wonder you've been fighting, no*
> *wonder you've been fighting ISIS your entire adult life."*

Based on the type, function, and reason of interruption, the data above

show Hillary's interruption type that is a butting-in interruption, and the function

is disagreement in the reason to reject some statements. The interruption occurs

when Trump delivers his argument under topic securing America. Here, Hillary interrupts Trump to show her disagreement by saying, "*we're not*" which means Hillary rejects Trump's statement, which is not true. So, all of the data above are rejecting some points as the reason for interruption used by Hillary Clinton during the first until the third presidential debate.

Finally, all of the data above show Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton's reason for interruption. Donald Trump's reasons are 8% seeking clarification and 92% disagreement. Whereas, Hillary Clinton's reason is only disagreement under percentage is 100%.

4.2. Discussion

According to the results of the research above, the researcher has answered the first question that is the type of interruption used by both presidential candidates. The result shows that Donald Trump has three types of interruptions; those are a simple interruption 17%, overlap interruption 12%, and butting-in interruption 71%. In contrast to Hillary Clinton has two types of interruption those are simple interruption 43% and butting-in interruption 57%. Here, the researcher concluded that Trump tends to do interruption by using more types of interruption rather than Hillary. However, butting-in interruption type is the highest interruption type that appears during the presidential debate. 71% types of Trump's interruption type is a butting-in interruption, while Hillary 57% types of her interruption are a butting-in interruption. It means that both of the presidential candidates were trying to dominate each other or take the floor, but unfortunately, they were ignored each other. As Ferguson in Beattie (1982) argued that this type

of interruption occurs when the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker and taking the floor. Nevertheless, the interrupted keeps continuing his or her utterances and ignored by the interrupter.

Besides, the second question has been answered by the researcher by showing the most function that appeared during the presidential debate. Donald Trump has three functions of interruption; those are clarification 8%, disagreement 64%, and floor taking 28%. Contrast to Hillary; she only has one function that is disagreement. Thus, the researcher concludes that disagreement function is the highest function of interruption during the presidential debate. It can be seen the percentage of their disagreement function, which Trump 62% and Hillary 100%, which means they expressed their disagreement with the opponent's statement or opinion. As Kennedy and Camden (1983) argue, the interrupter interrupts the conversation because he or she disagrees with what the speaker said and gives his or her opinion. Thus, both of the presidential candidates were trying to deny the opponent's statement and keeping their argument.

Moreover, they also have reason to do interruption. As the researcher found during the first until the third presidential debate, Trump has two reasons to do interruption those are seeking clarification 8% and rejecting some points 92%. Different from Hillary, 100% of her reason is rejecting some points. However, the highest reason of the presidential candidate's interruption is rejecting some points. This reason, according to Wardaugh (1985), interrupter interrupts the present speaker to show his or her disagreement or rejection. Thus, this reason is to show their rejection or disagreement, besides both presidential candidates, also give

their own opinion against each other. Finally, this result has answered the research question number three.

The first until the third research question discuss type, function, and reason of interruption, which all of them are related to each other. As the example when Trump has done simple interruption with the function is disagreement, he also has a reason that is rejecting some points. However, the researcher can not make it clear that every type of interruption has fix function and reason. If the reason for interruption used by interrupter to reject some points, it does not mean the function of interruption is to express disagreement because it can be floor taking and so on. Almost like the type of interruption, if the reason for interruption rejecting some points, while the function is disagreement, the type of interruption not always simple interruption; it can be butting-in or overlap interruption. Thus, the conclusion type, function, and reason of interruption should be related by the context.

Furthermore, to reveal the power, the researcher has counted all of the total numbers of interruption in each presidential debate in a graphic chart. These total numbers of interruption are shown below.
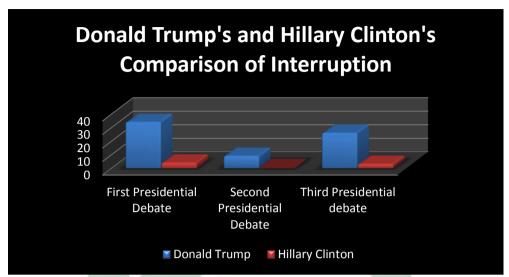
Figure 4.7 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Comparison of Interruption

According to the chart above, the researcher presents the total number of interruption by presidential candidates in each debate. In the first presidential debate, Trump has 34 times of interruption, and Hillary has four times of interruption. Then, in the second presidential debate, Trump has nine times of interruption, while Hillary does not interrupt. Last, in the third presidential debate, Trump has 26 times of interruption, whereas Hillary only 3 times of interruption. So, the researcher concludes that Trump tends to interrupt Hillary in every presidential debate, by the total number all of the interruptions are 69 times and Hillary only 7 times. After all of the total number of interrupted has been counted, the present researcher changes it into percentage in the pie chart below.
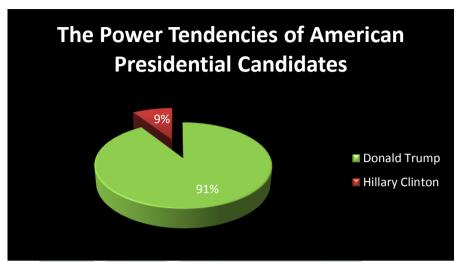
Figure 4.8 The Power Tendencies of American Presidential Candidates

The pie chart above shows that Trump tends to do interruption rather than
Hillary. It can be seen that Trump got 91% while Hillary only got 9%. As stated
by Fei (2010), women tend to avoid taking the floor or speaking more,
particularly speaking with men in public. Thus, Trump, as a man, tends to do
interruption, whereas Hillary as a woman tends to avoid interruption. This
phenomenon occurs because women and men have a different communication
strategy. According to Xu (2009), the communication strategy is used by men are
competition-oriented while women are collaboration-oriented. It means when
Trump does interruption too much, his strategy is competition-oriented because he
is trying to take the floor in debate or trying to show he can solve the problem.
Different from Hillary, who avoids interruption and gives a chance to her
opponent to delivers the argument. Thus, Hillary's communication strategy is
collaboration-oriented.

Furthermore, interruption, according to Farina (1960); Hetherington et al.
(1971); Jacob (1974); Mishler and Waxler (1968) in Beattie (1982) is a sign of
dominance. The dominance itself is a term of power as Lambardo and Meier

(2009) that power means a person has power over others. Thus, the researcher

concludes that Trump is more powerful than Hillary. It because of the comparison

of the total number of interruption that shows Trump 91% tend to do interruption

than Hillary only 9%. There is a factor related to the men who tend to do

interruption, according to Basow& Rubenfield (2003), that man wants to show his

power and superior, or he is power-hungry.

So, the researcher concludes that Donald Trump is more powerful than

Hillary Clinton, since Donald Trump is a man, and men tend to do interruption,

the result of this study is similar to that of Zimmerman and West (1975) that men

tend to interrupt than women. Besides, Trump tends to interrupt because he wants

to show that he understands the problem, to show his ability, to show that he is

never wrong, and to show he can solve all of the problems. Moreover, Trump has

different tendencies in communication strategy compared to Hillary, which is

competition-oriented. The more Trump does interruption, the more his power will

be apparent because interruption is a sign of dominance, and it is to show power

to control others. Besides, Donald Trump's interruptions reflect that he is superior

and powerful because the factors that make men do the interruption is that they

want to show they are powerful and superior. Finally, the researcher has answered

all of the research questions and concluded that there is a relationship between

gender and power through interruption.

Furthermore, the present researcher relates this result of the study to the

Islamic value which refers to Rasulullah Sallallhu 'Alayhi Wassallam's character

in Shamaa il-Tirmidzi, chapter 47, hadith number 009 (334). The hadith is shown

below.

حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ وَكِيعٍ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُمَيْعُ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْعِجْلِيُّ، قَالَ: أَنْبَأَنَا رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي

تَمِيمٍ مِنْ وَلَدِ أَبِي هَالَةَ زَوْجِ خَدِيجَةَ، وَيُكْنَى أَبَا عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنِ ابْنٍ لِأَبِي هَالَةَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، قَالَ: قَالَ

الْحُسَيْنُ: سَأَلْتُ أَبِي عَنْ سِيرَةِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فِي جُلَسَائِهِ، فَقَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه

وسلم، دَائِمَ الْبِشْرِ، سَهْلَ الْخُلُقِ، لَيِّنَ الْجَانِبِ، لَيْسَ بِفَظٍّ وَلا غَلِيظٍ، وَلا صَخَّابٍ وَلا فَحَّاشٍ، وَلا عَيَّابٍ وَلا

مُشَاحٍ، يَتَغَافَلُ عَمَّا لا يَشْتَهِي، وَلا يُؤْيِسُ مِنْهُ رَاجِيهِ وَلا يُخَيِّبُ فِيهِ، قَدْ تَرَكَ نَفْسَهُ مِنْ ثَلاثٍ: الْمِرَاءِ،

وَالإِكْثَارِ، وَمَا لا يَعْنِيهِ، وَتَرَكَ النَّاسَ مِنْ ثَلاثٍ: كَانَ لا يَذُمُّ أَحَدًا، وَلا يَعِيبُهُ، وَلا يَطْلُبُ عَوْرَتَهُ، وَلا يَتَكَلَّمُ إِلا

فِيمَا رَجَا ثَوَابَهُ، وَإِذَا تَكَلَّمَ أَطْرَقَ جُلَسَاؤُهُ، كَأَنَّمَا عَلَى رُؤُوسِهِمُ الطَّيْرُ، فَإِذَا سَكَتَ تَكَلَّمُوا لا يَتَنَازَعُونَ عِنْدَهُ

الْحَدِيثَ، وَمَنْ تَكَلَّمَ عِنْدَهُ أَنْصَتُوا لَهُ حَتَّى يَفْرُغَ، حَدِيثُهُمْ عِنْدَهُ حَدِيثُ أَوَّلِهِمْ، يَضْحَكُ مِمَّا يَضْحَكُونَ مِنْهُ،

وَيَتَعَجَّبُ مِمَّا يَتَعَجَّبُونَ مِنْهُ، وَيَصْبِرُ لِلْغَرِيبِ عَلَى الْجَفْوَةِ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ وَمَسْأَلَتِهِ، حَتَّى إِنْ كَانَ أَصْحَابُهُ، وَيَقُولُ:

إِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ طَالِبَ حَاجَةٍ يَطْلُبُهَا فَأَرْفِدُوهُ، وَلا يَقْبَلُ الثَّنَاءَ إِلا مِنْ مُكَافِئٍ وَلا يَقْطَعُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ حَدِيثَهُ حَتَّى يَجُوزَ

فَيَقْطَعُهُ بِنَهْيٍ أَوْ قِيَامٍ.

"Tell us Sufian bin Wakee, he said: Tell us all bin Omar bin Abdul Rahman rotavirus, said: told us a man from Bani Tamim, who was born Hala Abu Khadija husband, and known as Abu Abdullah, the son of Abu Hala, Al-Hassan bin Ali, said Al-Hussein said: I asked my father (Sayyidina 'Ali Radiyallahu 'Anhu) about the conduct of Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam in his assemblies' He replied.. 'Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam was always happy and easy mannered. There was always a smile and a sign of happiness on his blessed face. He was soft-natured and when the people needed his approval, he easily gave consent. He did not speak in a harsh tone nor was he stone-hearted. He did not scream while speaking, nor was he rude or spoke indecently. He did not seek other's faults. He never over-praised anything nor exceeded in joking, nor was he a miser. He kept away from undesirable language and did not make as if he did not hear anything. If he did not agree with the next person's wish he did not make that person feel disheartened, nor did he promise anything to that person. He completely kept himself away from three things: from arguments, pride and senseless utterances. He prohibited people from three things. He did not disgrace or insult anyone, nor look for the faults of others, he only spoke that from which thawaab and reward was attained. When he spoke, those present bowed their heads in such a manner, as if birds were sitting on their heads. (They did not shift about, as birds will fly away on the slightest move). When he completed his talks, the others would begin speaking. (No one would speak while Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu'Alayhi Wasallam spoke. Whatever one wanted to say, it would be said after he had completed speaking). They did not argue before him regarding anything. Whenever one spoke to him the other would keep quiet and listen till he would finish. The speech of every person was as if the first person was speaking.

(They gave attention to what every person said. It was not as is generally found that in the beginning people pay full attention, and if the talk is lengthened they became bored, and begin to pay less attention). When all laughed for something, he would laugh too. The things that surprised the people, he would also show his surprise regarding that. (He would not sit quietly and keep himself aloof from everyone, but made himself part of the gathering). He exercised patience at the harshness and indecent questions of a traveller. (Villagers usually ask irrelevant questions. They do not show courtesy and ask all types of questions. Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam did not reprimand them but exercised patience). The Sahaabah would bring travellers to his assemblies (so that they themselves could benefit from the various types of questions asked by these people, and also hear some questions regarding which they themselves, due to etiquette, would not ask). Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam' would say: 'When you see a person in need, then always 'help that person'. (If someone praised him, he would detest it). If someone, by way of thanks praised him, he would remain silent, (because it is necessary that one 'thank a person for a good favour or good deed. It is like one fulfilling one's duty. Some of the 'ulama have translated this as: 'If one did not exceed in praising him, he would keep silent'. That means if he exceeded he would prohibit him). He did not interrupt someone talking and did not begin speaking when someone else was busy speaking. If one exceeded the limits he would stop him or would get up and leave (so that that person would stop)"

The hadith above explains that Rasulullah has good attitudes including the way he speaks to others. Rasulullah did not speak in a harsh tone and never seek other's fault. Besides, Rasulullah also avoid three problems, those are, arguments, pride and senseless utterances. So, the researcher concludes that in Islamic teaching, when people are debating, they must respect the others by using soft tone and decrease the argument.

Besides, related to the gender as one of the focuses on this study, in surah Al-Hujurat : 13, Allah SWT has divided human into men and women. The surah is shown below.

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنَّا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ وَّاُنْثٰى وَجَعَلْنٰكُمْ شُعُوْبًا وَّقَبَاۤىِٕلَ لِتَعَارَفُوْا ۚ اِنَّ اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ اَتْقٰىكُمْ ۗاِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ

"O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted."(Al-Hujurat : 13)

Based on the verse above, the researcher concludes that Allah has created human in different tribes, national, and gender which is divided into men and women. Yet, the important thing is the most cautious person. Thus, to be cautious person, people must follow Rasulullah's character and attitude which can be seen through the way Rasulullah speaks with the other person as shown in the hadith above.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This part is the final chapter of this study. The researcher presents a brief explanation of the whole findings and discussions of this study and also suggests for the next researchers to explore this research.

5.1. Conclusion

This research investigates the interruption during the first until the third presidential debate to reveal the power tendencies of both presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Before revealing the power of presidential candidates, the researcher investigates the comparison of types, functions, and reasons for Trump and Hillary. Based on the result in the previous chapter, the researcher compares interruption types of Trump and Hillary during the first until the third presidential debate. Trump's interruption types are 12% of simple interruption type, 17% of overlap interruption type, and 71% of butting-in interruption type, whereas Hillary's interruption types are 43% of simple interruption type and 57% of butting-in interruption type. Thus, the butting-in interruption type appears frequently during the first until the third presidential debate, but Trump's butting-in interruption type is higher than Hillary.

Besides, the researcher also compares the interruption functions of Trump and Hillary. The function of Trump's interruption is 8% of clarification function, 64% of floor-taking function, and 28% of disagreement function, whereas Hillary 100% for disagreement function. Those findings show that Trump frequently used

64% of the floor-taking function while Hillary used the whole of her interruption under function disagreement.

Moreover, the researcher also investigates the comparison of the reason for interruption, which appears during the presidential debate. Based on the findings in the previous chapter, Trump's reason for the interruption is 8% for seeking clarification and 92% for rejecting some points while Hillary's reason for the interruption is 100% to reject some points. Then, the researcher concludes that both of the presidential candidates are frequently done interruption under reason to reject some points. All of those types, functions, and reasons of interruption has a correlation to each other because of every interruption that occurs during the debate exactly has type, function, and reason. However, the researcher can not make it clear that every type of interruption has the exact function and the exact reason. It should be related to the context to decide the type, function, and reason of interruption done by the interrupter.

Furthermore, to reveal the power tendencies of both the presidential candidates, the present researcher has counted all of the total numbers of interruption of Trump and Hillary during the debate. Donald Trump has 69 times of interruption or 91%, whereas Hillary Clinton has seven times of interruption or 9%. The result of this study shows that Trump tends to interrupt than Hillary. Related to the gender theory, according to Zimmerman and West (1975), men tend to do interruption than women, and it has a factor to do interruption that man wants to shows his power and superior or he is power-hungry. Thus, Trump, as a

man, tends to do interruption, which means that Trump wants to show his power, such as he can solve all the problems faced by American people.

Besides, Trump has a different communication strategy with Hillary in which, the communication strategy used by man is competition-oriented while the woman is collaboration-oriented. So, Trump frequently has done interruption because his communication strategy is competition-oriented, which means he is trying to take the floor during the debate even though it is not his turn. Finally, the researcher concludes that Trump more powerful than Hillary, because of Trump tends to interruption and interruption is dominance.

5.2. Suggestion

This study has revealed the power tendencies during the first until the third presidential debate using a conversational analysis approach that is an interruption. As a result of this research, the researcher has shown that interruption significantly beneficial to reveal power and gender. Therefore, for further research, the present researcher suggests to the next researcher able to explore more about an interruption in another subject and combine with another aspect such as sociolinguistics, culture, ideology, religion, and so on. By combining several aspects of interruption, it will give the best result which will be beneficial for society. Finally, by giving this suggestion, the researcher hopes this research can be a good reference for linguistics learners.

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