

IRREGULAR TURN-TAKING USED IN
DENZEL WASHINGTON'S THE GREAT DEBATERS MOVIE

THESIS



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DECLARATION

This thesis entitled *Irregular Turn-Taking Used in Denzel Washington's The Great Debaters Movie* contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and truly, it contains no material previously publishes or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June 14, 2015



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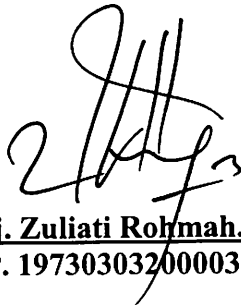
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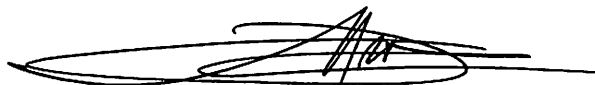
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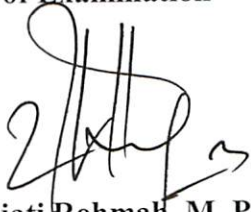
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ABSTRACT

Prasetyo, Jusuf Lambang. 2015. Irregular Turn-Taking used by all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Key Terms : Turn-Taking, Interruption, Overlap, The Great Debaters.

Communication is part of society. Without communication, human being cannot deal with their live normally. Generally, it helps people to connect with others. Human communicate using a term called language. Language is a device that can be optimized by human itself for communicating. Language helps people to unite for certain purpose such as talking, giving information, which in this case the writer use language for studying turn-taking irregularities where it concludes in the field discourse analysis.

Based on the reasons above, this study focuses to the use of turn-taking irregularities by all characters in the movie *The Great Debaters*. Therefore, the data of this study is fully taken from the movie that contains of many conversations among characters. Thus, the writer applies the theory of turn-taking irregularities to conduct the research. This research uses conversation analysis which means that the analysis examines how spoken discourse is organized and develops in conversation. *The Great Debaters* movie is the data source and the conversations and the words among characters are the data which the researcher has transcribed from the movie *The Great Debaters*. The instrument of making this thesis is the writer, Movie, and PC to input all of the data.

By the end of research, there are two kinds of turn-taking irregularities which found in the movie. Afterwards, the researcher also found the reason of turn-taking irregularities were Asking for Help, Seeking Clarification, Correcting, Rejecting, Completing, Breaking Up, Disagreeing, and Showing Agreement which used by all characters. Furthermore, the writer found that the most occurred turn-taking irregularities used by all characters are Interruption and the most reasons were Seeking Clarification and Breaking Up.

By reading this study, the writer hopes to the readers that this study can understand untold things behind interruption and overlap and why people used in conversation.

INTISARI

Prasetyo, Jusuf Lambang. 2015. Irregular Turn-Taking used by all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Key Terms : Turn-Taking, Interruption, Overlap, The Great Debaters.

Komunikasi adalah bagian dari hidup bermasyarakat. Tanpa berkomunikasi, manusia tidak dapat hidup dengan sewajarnya. Pada umumnya, dengan berkomunikasi manusia akan terbantu dalam menjalin hubungan dengan sesama. Manusia berkomunikasi menggunakan bahasa. Bahasa adalah alat yang mana hanya manusia satu satunya yang dapat mengembangkan fungsi tersebut untuk berkomunikasi. Dengan bahasa, manusia bisa membuat sebuah satu tujuan, seperti berbicara, memberikan informasi yang mana dalam hal ini penulis mengembangkan bagian dari bahasa yang bernama "turn-taking irregularities" untuk melakukan penelitian dalam, ranah analisis wacana.

Berdasarkan beberapa pernyataan di atas, penelitian ini merujuk kepada penggunaan turn-taking irregularities oleh semua karakter di filem *The Great Debaters*. Untuk itu data dari penelitian ini sepenuhnya diambil dari filem yang berisi tentang banyak percakapan antar karakter. Kemudian, penulis menggunakan teori turn-taking irregularities untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode "Analisa percakapan" dimana analisisnya fokus pada bagaimana wacana ucapan itu terorganisasi dan berkembang di percakapan. Filem *The Great Debaters* sebagai sumber data dan percakapan antar karakter sebagai data. Semua percakapan telah ditulis dari filem kedalam bentuk teks untuk memudahkan penelitian. Alat yang digunakan untuk melaksanakan penelitian adalah, saya, sebagai penulis, filem, komputer pribadi dan beberapa alat tulis.

Pada bagian ahir penelitian, ada dua jenis turn-taking irregularities yang ditemukan di filem tersebut. Setelah itu penulis menemukan alasan turn-taking irregularities adalah Asking for Help, Seeking Clarification, Correcting, Rejecting, Completing, Breaking Up, Disagreeing, dan Showing Agreement yang digunakan oleh semua karakter. Kemudian, penulis menemukan turn taking irregularities yang sering muncul dan digunakan oleh semua karakter adalah interupsi dan alasannya adalah Seeking Clarification dan Breaking Up.

Dengan membaca penelitian ini, penulis berharap kepada pembaca agar dapat memahami maksud dari interruption dan overlap dan mengapa orang menggunakan hal tersebut pada percakapan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

There are many possibilities of the occurrence of turn-taking signals during communication. Sacks et.al (1978) states that there are rules of turn taking in every conversation and in other speech-exchange systems. In addition, the basic unit of the conversation is the “turn” that is a shift in the direction of the speaking ‘flow’ (Sacks et.al, 1978). Turn taking in movie as an attempt to get control and as a part of participants to take the turn in conversation.

The organization of turn taking in the movie can be analyzed by conversation analysis (CA). CA paradigm examines the rules of conversational aspects such as: repair, adjacency pair, topic initiation openings and closings, preference organization, insertion and post expansion (Paltridge, 2000). However, at its heart, CA concentrates on the organization of turn taking in talk in-interaction such as: how turn taking is organized, how participants of the conversation do the turn taking orderly, how they deal with any disorder in the turns and what kinds of systematic techniques that are used in the completion of their turns (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 1998)

Turn taking itself can be divided into normal turn taking and irregular turn taking. In normal turn taking the conversation commonly happens smoothly, it means that the people know how to make a nice turn taking. On the other hand, irregular conversation happens because people do not make a nice turn taking, sometimes they interrupt each other to express their ideas, feeling and opinions.

During an irregular turn taking conversation, there are two types of people, the first type is people who always patient to wait until another person finishes his or her

words. The second type is people who do not have any patience to wait for another person to finish his or her words. Turn taking irregularities can happen because they cut the conversation without giving chance to the speaker to finish his or her words.

Turn taking irregularity is turn taking which does not follow the smooth pattern. There are two sorts of turn taking irregularities, that is, interruption and overlap (Coates, 1986:99). In daily lives, people cannot avoid interruptions and overlaps. The symbol ('|') means interruptions and the symbol ('[]') means overlaps.

Interruption happens when the second speaker cuts the first speaker's words without giving a chance to the first speaker to finish it. Based on the example above 'B' interrupts 'A' and 'A' does not finish the conversation but 'B' cuts the conversation without giving any chance to 'A' to finish it.

On the other hand, overlap happens when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker, the last words from the first speaker are partly covered by the second speaker's words. Therefore, there are two voices heard at the same time. In the example above, the last words of 'A' are overlapped with the first words of 'B' and those words are heard at the same time. Interruptions and overlaps commonly happen because a speaker is not patient to wait for his turn and wants to gain the turn purposely.

There are some research that conducted on turn taking irregularities. The first research is from thesis entitle "Turn-Taking Irregularities by African American Characters in the Movie *"Why Do Fools Fall in Love"* by Jennyfer Ansori (2005), Meity Marinna (2005) with "Interruption and Overlap Produced by The Sunday School Children", and Yessica Hartono (2013) entitled "Interruptions and Overlaps Occuring in an Indonesian Television Talk Show *Indonesia Lawyers Club-TV One*". These previous research are focuses on Interruption and Overlap and its reasons. They

use different objects such as movie, children school and talk show. In this research,

the researcher tries to analyze a movie. However, the object is the same with previous

research by Jennyfer Ansori (2005), but the data collection are different. Jennifer

Ansori (2005) only analyzes four main characters in the movie, the researcher uses all characters to collect the data. The findings are totally different because the number of the characters that analyzed are different. It supported with the situation of the movie of previous studies are quite different with this research.

There are other previous research on Turn-Taking Irregularities, they are Cecilia (2011) and Olva (2012). These previous research are conducted only in the reason of interruption. Cecilia (2011) is focuses to find out the reasons of interruptions used by male and female participant in a Catholic youth meeting, and find the differences and/or similarities of the reason. She finds that gender may influence the use of interruption in a meeting. Meanwhile, Olva (2012) focuses on observing the differences and/or similarities of the reasons of interruptions used by Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students in transactional and interactional topics. She conclude that the topics and background of discipline may influence the use of interruptions by both Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students.

From those previous research above, many researcher do not take the data from English. Some of their data are taken from Indonesian. The researcher in this research cannot find the society which used English in daily conversation, so he decides to take a movie as his data since the data is available. Also, the related research above are similar to this research that is discussed about turn-taking irregularities, but they have many differences. However, this research differs from those previous research above because the object of this research uses a movie and

gets the data from all characters in the movie. It has different result when we analyze a talk show, discussion groups which using Indonesian with a movie which use English in their conversation.

In this research, the researcher chooses turn taking irregularities as the theory of the research because it frequently used in daily conversation. Sometimes people do not realize when they produce interruptions and overlaps. Because when some people start a conversation and they enjoy the conversation, they will not realize and care, are they interrupt their conversation partner. Turn taking irregularities also commonly used in informal situation. We can found so many turn taking irregularities in a talk show, because the guest mostly did it. In most talk shows whose host are famous and skillful such as Oprah Winfrey (Oprah Winfrey Show) and Ellen DeGeneres (Ellen Show), there are a lot of turn taking irregularities that occur in the dialog. But here, the researcher chooses Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters* movie as the data source.

The Great Debaters is an American movie directed and starring by Denzel Washington and Produced by Oprah Winfrey and her production company. The story is about the efforts of debate Coach, Melvin B. Tolson to create the first debate team of Wiley College and create an equality with whites. In the movie, the Wiley team success in winning debate challenge Harvard University. Here, the researcher is interested in that film above because there are many conflicts when they are struggling to win the challenge in Harvard University, of course there are many turn taking sources.

So the researcher intends to find out the turn taking irregularities in that movie. In short, the researcher thinks that the research is very important to do because the

situation of the movie is different with other previous research and difference

situation that occur in the movie is influential to the finding of this research.

1.2 Statements of Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the following problem:

1. What types of turn taking irregularities that are used in the conversation among all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*?
2. What are the reasons in turn taking irregularities produced by all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statemen of problem above, this study is intended to:

1. To find the turn taking irregularities that are used in the conversation among all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*.
2. To find the reasons in turn-taking irregularities produced by all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this study may be a reference for the readers to gain the knowledge about turn taking. The writer also hopes that this study may be a reference for other researchers who are interested in conducting deeper research about turn taking irregularities. The writer wants to contribute knowledge to the readers about turn taking irregularities that used in movie so that the readers can broaden their knowledge about interruptions and overlaps that occur in the conversations.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

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In this study, this research conducts a research in turn taking based on turn taking irregularities proposed by Zimmerman and West (1975) and supported by other theories from other linguists such as Wardhaugh (1985). The writer tries to analyze the data in *The Great Debaters* movie to find out the turn taking irregularities used by all characters in *The Great Debaters* by Denzel Washington. The writer limits the data by taking the data just from the movie. In doing the research, the writer applies conversational analysis. This research also limits in answering the second question by interpreting the reasons of all characters who used turn-taking irregularities.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In this study, there are some essential terms that need to be known and understood for any reader to avoid misunderstanding. The key terms are:

1. Conversation is an interaction between two or more people who exchange information and meaning about something.
2. Conversational Analysis is the approach to study of conversational, verbal and non verbal in daily life.
3. Turn taking is the role in a conversation that happens in a situation when a person talks at a time, then after he ends his speak the second speaker take his turn to responds or speaks something to first person.
4. Turn taking irregularities is turn taking which do not follow the smooth pattern, like a formal conversation.
5. Interruption is Violation of turn taking rules of conversation. Next speaker begins to speak while current speaker is still speaking in a current speaker's turn which could not be defined as the last words. (Zimmerman and West, 1975:105)

6. Overlap is Instead of beginning to speak immediately following current speaker's

turn, next speaker begins to speak at the very end of current speaker's turn,

overlapping the last words of part of it. (Zimmerman and West, 1975:106)

7. Debate is a struggle of argument, controversy, discussion of public interest.

CHAPTER II

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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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

2.1. Conversational Analysis

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

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

2.2. Turn Taking

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

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floor at any particular moment. When this person talks, he or she cannot always speak all the time. He or she has to give a chance to other participants to have their turn.

Therefore, the roles begins between those speakers begin speaking or indicate their intention to speak by noises like “er” or “mm” because conversationalist abhor silences.

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

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

2.3. Interruption

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

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

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

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

2.4. Overlap

Zimmerman and West (1975:106) stated that overlaps are instances of slight over-anticipation by the next speaker. Instead of beginning to speak immediately following current speaker's turn, next speaker begins to speak at very end of current speaker's turn, overlapping the lasts words or part of it. For example:

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

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

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

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

2.5. Reasons of Interruption and overlap

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

2.5.1. Asking for help

Wardhaugh (1985:151) states that asking for help or direction to strangers when they are doing something is also to interrupt their activity. In such condition, they have to state briefly their purpose of interrupting them. There are many words

which can be used to asking for help in conversation, such as can you help me?,

would you like to help me?, and etc.

2.5.2. Seeking Clarification

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

2.5.3. Correcting

Wardhaugh (1985:152) states that interrupting and overlapping for the sake of correcting as opposed to seeking clarification is a much more delicate matter.

Interrupting for the sake of correcting is likely to reduce the speaker's credibility with the listener when it is done too much. Wardhaugh (1985:152) also states that the

interruption for correcting is threatening and challenging since the speaker denies or

rejects some point that the prior speaker made by uttering disagreement. For example,

"It's totally wrong", "That's not right", "but" and etc. However, the first speaker can

hold her or his turn by saying "Let me finish" and go on speaking.

2.5.4. Rejecting

Another reason when interruptions are considered as challenges is rejecting.

When a person hears something with he or she sharply disagrees or consider that the speaker is badly miss-informed. One option that people have is to hear the speaker out and, at some later point attempt to clarify the misconception by denying or rejecting some point that the speaker made. People usually use the words like "Wait a minute!,

Hold on!, That's not right, I don't agree or You've got that wrong to interrupt

(Wardhaugh 1985:152) . This remarks will be regarded as challenges, for the

interlocutor are calling into question the veracity or sincerity of the speaker or the

quality of his information. The consequence of interruption caused by rejecting is that

the speaker will be silenced and rather unhappy about being cut short. He can say

“Let me finish’ and go on. You must be regarded as rude if you insist that the speaker

cannot be allowed to finish if he wants to (Wardhaugh 1985:153)

2.5.5. Completing

Wardhaugh (1985:154) states that completing is a one way of turn taking irregularities which is less offensive is by trying to complete he or she is saying.

There is also a time when the interlocutor is interrupting the speaker by trying to

complete something he or she is saying and trying to use that opportunity to lead the

conversation straightly using his or her own sentences. This way is less offensive than

attempting to wrown out the first speaker. In other way, by trying to complete

something the first speaker is saying, the second speaker can use the opportunity to

cut the first speaker's words and takes the first speaker's turn. Since the second

speaker cuts the previous speaker's words indirectly, taking turn by trying to complete

the first speaker's words is considered as the less offensive way to interrupt.

For example:

A : May I go to

B :

bed? Oh sure, I know you're sleepy.

2.5.6. Breaking up

Wardhaugh (1985:151) states that Breaking up happens when the topic of conversation changes or shift into another related topic unpredictable. So, Breaking

up is a type of turn taking irregularities which suddenly the second speaker changes or shift the conversation's topic into another. For example:

A : Please, let me explain to you about this accident.

B : Stop! Let's go to cafeteria.

2.5.7. Disagreeing

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

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

2.6. Review of Related Study

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

2.6.2 An Anlysis of Turn-Taking Irregularities Uttered by African-American

Characters in the Movie "*Why Do Fools Fall in Love*"

Jennifer Ansori (2005) used data from a movie. She tried to find the kinds of turn-taking irregularities in the conversation uttered by African-American characters. Thus, the object of her research were only four characters in the movie. She also tried to find the reason of interruption and overlap which occur in the movie. Actually the

object of this research is same with this researcher, but the difference is from the

character. The findings were totally different because as many as the characters, the

findings more variation.

2.6.3 Interruption and Overlap Produced by the Sunday school Children

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

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

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

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

This research which conducted by Olva (2012) focused on the differences and/or similarities of the reasons of interruptions used by civil engineering and

communication science department students in transactional and interactional topics.

The findings show that both Civil Engineering and Communication Science

Department students used more interruptions in interactional topic than transactional topic. Besides, Communication Science Department students used more interruptions than Civil Engineering Department students in both transactional and interactional topics. In transactional topic, they used interruptions to complete something he is saying as the most frequently used type, while in interactional topic they use interruptions to correct other's words as the most frequently used type. The researcher concluded that the topic and background of discipline may influence the use of interruptions.

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

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

From that previous study above, which data were available and taken from daily conversation in the researcher's society. That means the data were indonesian. The researcher in this research cannot find the society which used english in daily conversation, so he decides to take a movie as his data since the data is available. Also, the related research above are similar to this research that is discussed about turn-taking irregularities, but they have many differences. However, this research

differs from those previous research above because the object of this research uses a movie and gets the data from all characters in the movie. It has different result when we analyze a talk show, discussion groups which using indonesian with a movie which use english in their conversation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method which he used in collecting and analyzing the data. This chapter consists of research design, data and source of data, data collection, instrument, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In doing the research, the writer applied Conversational Analysis (CA) approach. He concerned the objective, the researcher used this method to find out the turn taking irregularities which are apparent in *The Great Debaters* Movie. Turn taking is one of the aspects of conversational interactions where CA puts its interest in that aspect (Paltridge, 2000).

CA approach is different from qualitative and quantitative. The CA is different from quantitative one since CA does not seek the correlation between variables, as the quantitative approach does. The conversation analysis is always based on interaction, which are carefully transcribed in detail. The researcher applied Conversational Analysis, which focuses on turn-taking irregularities used by all characters in *The Great Debaters* Movie.

3.2 Instrument

In this study, the instrument is the researcher himself who collected and analyzed the data. In analyzing a movie, the researcher is the most important instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. The researcher collected and he analyzed the using turn-taking irregularities.

3.3 Data and Source

The sources of data of this research were many conversations which is in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*. The researcher used some of the conversation that there were turn-taking irregularities in that movie.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher did several steps. Firstly, the writer watched the movie. Then, the researcher observed the interruptions and overlaps which occur in that movie. After that, the writer transcribed some conversation which occur the turn taking irregularities. To transcribe the data, the writer watched the movie in several times to make it accurate. Then the writer transcribed the interruption and overlap which found in the movie word by word.

There are several transcription symbols that will be put on the transcription (See Appendix 1). For example, the symbol ('|') means interruption and the symbol ('[]') means overlap produced in *The Great Debaters*.

- Interruption

Data 1 (00.13.22)	
Samantha	: Well
Mr. Tolson	: Any other sources?
Samantha	: Yes, there are other sources. Like that look in a mother's eyes when she can't feed her kids. Without welfare, Mr. Tolson, people would be starving.

In the dialog above, Mr. Tolson uttered “any other sources?”, he is cutting Samantha’s word “well”. In this case Mr. Tolson made interruption since he cut samantha’s sentence which had not finished yet. The cut off words, is “well”, is symbolized by (‘|’) in the transcription.

- Overlaps

Data 2 (00:12:33)

Mr. Tolson : What makes you think you should be the first?
 Samantha : Because, sir, (1) I am just as qualified as anybody else here. My gender has nothing.
 Mr. Tolson : Quit stammering, Miss Booke. Resolved: Welfare discourages hard work." You'll argue the negative. All right. Welfare takes away a man's strongest reason for working, which is survival. And that weakens the will of the poor. How would you rebut that, Miss Booke with an "e"?

In the dialog the sentence "*Quit stammering, Miss Booke. Resolved: Welfare*".

This happened because Mr. Tolson tried to ask samantha to stop stammering when she say something. So that was why he was not patient with samantha's words which stammering. That was why an overlapping occurred.

Then, after the writer finished transcribing the data, he started to analyze the reason why the interruption happened. The writer determined the reason from the context of each interpereted conversation based on Wardhaugh's criteria discussed in chapter 2.

3.5 Data Analysis

After doing the data collection, the researcher did some procedures in analyzing the data. First, he analyzed each of the turn taking irregularities which found in conversation in the movie, put in the dialog lines column, and give mark in the end of the sentence of turn-taking irregularities which appeared.

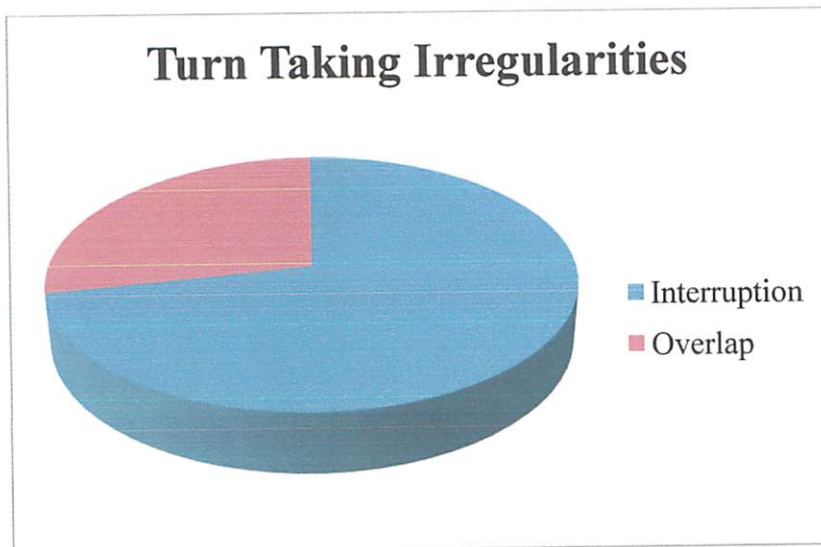
Mr. Tolson	:	You think that's funny? <u>To be born (1) without record. Mr. Reed, hand these out. I'm going to introduce you to some new voices this semester. There's a revolution going on. In the North. In Harlem. They're changing the way Negroes in America think. I'm talking about poets like Hughes, Bennett, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen— "Some are teathed on a silver spoon, with the stars strung up for a rattle. I cut my teeth as a black raccoon"</u>
Henry	:	for implements of battle."(I.Cp) ←
Mr. Tolson	:	Meet me after class.

Then the writer counted the interruption and overlap that occur in the movie.

Next, the writer determined the reasons of interruption or overlap based on the context of

the conversation and based on Wardhaugh's theory as discussed in the review of related theories. This helped in writing the analysis and findings of reasons of interruption in chapter four.

After that, the writer calculated the frequency of each reason that happened in the conversation and write down the numbers on The percentage of reasons of interruption or overlap in chart 1.



Next, the writer counted the total numbers of each reason of interruption and overlap in chart 2. Then, the writer determined the reason of interruption produced by all characters that occurred the most frequently. The reason of the turn taking irregularities proposed by Wardhaugh to find which reason occurred mostly in that movie. This helped him to write the analysis and findings of the types of reason of interruption and overlap.

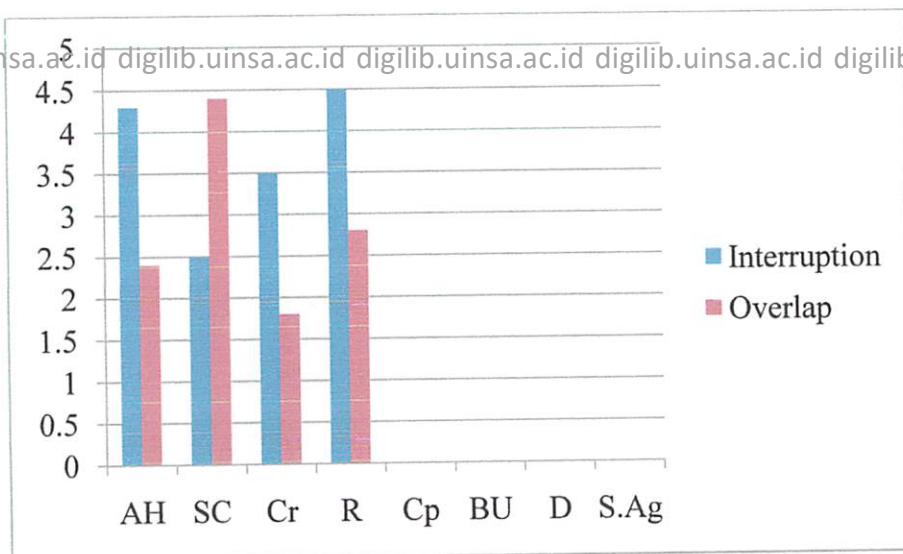


Chart 2. The reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities

To count the percentage, the precentage, the writer will use this formula:

The number of reason of I/O

X 100%

The number of total reason of I/O

AH : Asking For Help

SC : Seeking Clarification

Cr : Correcting

R : Rejecting

Cp : Completing

BU : Breaking Up

D : Disagreeing

S.Ag : Showing Agreement

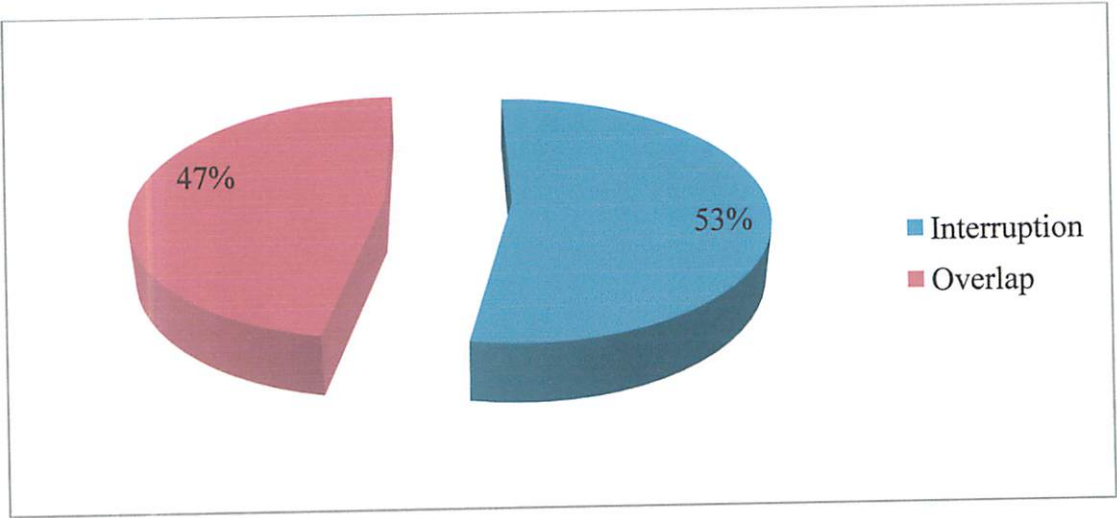
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research steps that has been described in chapter 3 which consist of two problems. The first is to answer the kinds of turn taking irregularities which are used by all characters in *The Great Debaters* movie and which one is mostly occurred. The second is to find the reason of turn taking irregularities which are produced by all characters and which one is the commonly occurred.

4.1. Findings

After this study is analyzed, it finds out that interruption and overlap happens in the conversation among all characters in *The Great Debaters* movie. The kind of turn-taking irregularities that occurred more frequently in both situation is interruption. The findings are put into tables that shows the frequency of turn taking irregularities, that is, interruption and overlap.

Chart 4.1 Turn-Taking Irregularities



4.1.1. Kinds of Turn-taking Irregularities

From the movie, *The Great Debaters*, this research finds that conversations are a lot of turn-taking irregularities, either interruption or overlap because there are a lot of discussions among each character. There are 53 turn taking irregularities that occur by all characters.

4.1.1.1.Interruption

Interruption happens when the second speaker prevents the first speaker from finishing his or her words. The researcher finds that the number of interruption in the conversation are higher than number of overlap as it can be seen in chart 4.1. From the chart, the interruption appears 26 times (53%) of 49 turn taking irregularities. This condition happens because the movie *The Great Debaters* have many problems and climax that make the characters do not want to wait their addressee’s turn and they stop the other character’s turn. For addition, a huge number of turn-taking irregularities can be see through conflicts that are usually caused by differences on their perception, thinking and relationship.

Data 3 (01.14.40)
Henry : You show me where to look because it's not on
Mr. Tolson : Waxahachie.(I.Cp) 127 near

In the example above, Mr. Tolson as the lecturer is teaching a qoutation from some peoples. Henry is one of the students. He interrupts Mr. Tolson’s words. Henry interrupts him by completing Mr.Tolson’s words. The interruption appears before the word “racoon” and the interruption begin with “for”.

4.1.1.2.Overlap

Beside interruptions, the other kind of turn-taking irregularities that happens in the conversation is overlap. The researcher finds that the number of overlap in the conversations is less than interruption. This condition happens because the characters in *The Great*

Debaters always debating each others when the problems appear, they can not wait their addressee's turn. So that they are overlapping each others. From chart 4.1, overlap appears 23 times and the percentage is 47%. Overlap happens again because, this movie *The Great Debaters* has many conversation which the characters more questioning and do not really believe what their addressee said. In this movie, overlap appears higher than interruption because the characters is overlapping each other until they get the clear information from their addressee.

Data 4 (00.50.14)

- Henry : Wait. An off-campus site? Why?
- Mr. Tolson : Because sometimes, Mr. Lowe, you have to take things one step at a time.
- Henry : So what you're saying is the crackers in Oklahoma ain't gonna let us on their campus.
- Mr. Tolson : [No, what I'm] saying is you have to take things one step at a time.

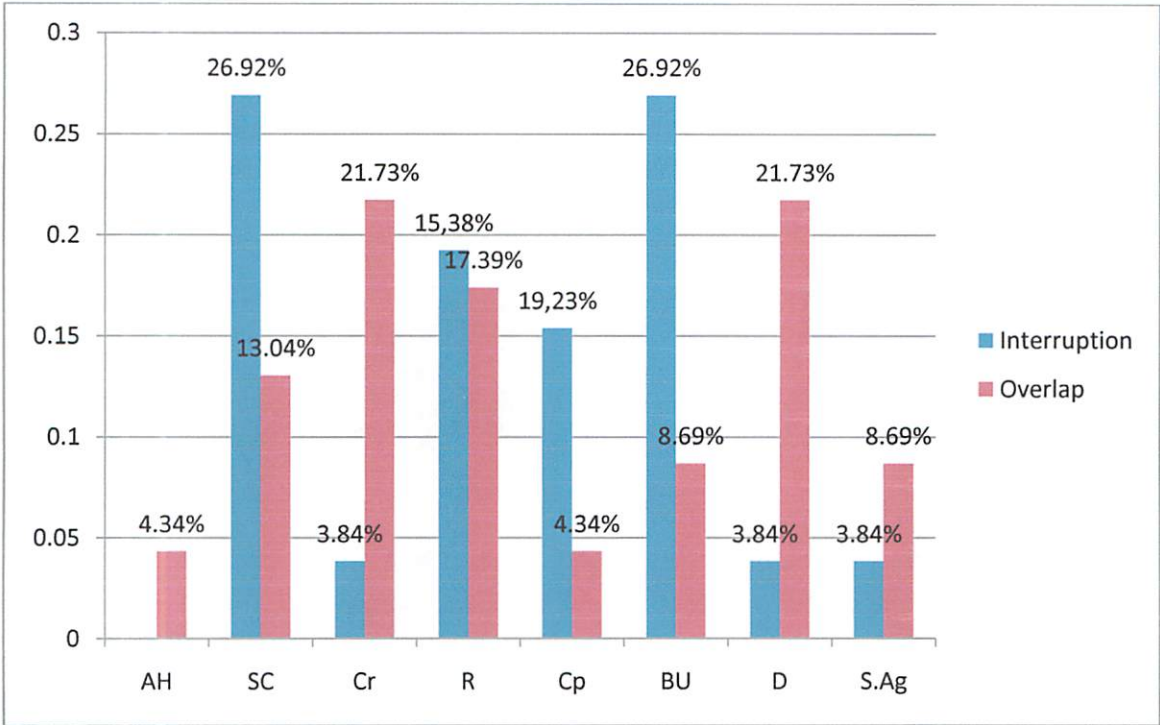
In this example, Henry and Mr.Tolson are discussing about the next debate in Oklahoma City University. Henry asks Mr. Tolson why the debate is taking place outdoor. Then Mr.Tolson explains to henry what is the reason. But Henry thinks that Oklahoma do not let them on the campus. Mr. Tolson repeats his words by overlapping henry's complain. Mr.Tolson overlaps henry's utterance because Henry still does not understand what Mr.Tolson explains before.

4.1.2. Reason of Turn-Taking Irregularities

The researcher interprets the reasons of turn taking irregularities from all characters in *The Great Debaters*. As stated in the scope and limitation that all the reasons is interpreted by the writer itself because the writer does not have any access to interview all characters directly. However, all the reasons below are based on Wardhaugh's theory (1985) about the reason of turn-taking irregularities. Wardhaugh (1985 p.151) to several question why people turn taking irregularities, interruption and overlaps, is a conversation.

Chart 4.2 Reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities

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From the chart 4.2, the researcher finds that the reasons of interruption produced by all characters are Seeking Clarification/SC (26,92%), Correcting/Cr (3,84%), Rejecting/R (19,23%), Completing/Cp (15,38%), Breaking Up/BU (26,92%), Disagreeing/D (3,84%), and Showing Agreement/S.Ag (3,84%). The reason of interruptions that the researcher interprets most frequently are Seeking Clarification and Breaking Up. While the reason of overlap which produce by all characters are Asking for Help/AH (4,34%), Seeking Clarification/SC (8,69%), Correcting/Cr (21,73%), Rejecting/R (17,39%), Completing/Cp (4,34%), Breaking Up/BU (8,69%), and Disagreeing/D (21,73%), and Showing Agreement/SAg (8,69%). The reason of overlap produces most frequently is Correcting and Disagreeing. It proves by seeing the frequency of the occureances of the reason of turn-taking irregularities above.

4.1.2.1.Reason of Interruption

In conversation, people may have certain reasons that encourage them to interrupt others. In this research, the researcher finds that there are six reasons in interruptions produce by all characters in *The Great Debaters* movie. The six reasons of interruptions are Seeking Clarification, Correcting, Rejecting, Completing, Breaking Up and Disagreeing are based on Wardhaugh's theory of interruption. After the interruptions happens, usually the other characters continue the conversation directly and sometimes the topic changes.

a. Seeking Clarification

One of the reasons of interruption is seeking clarification. This reasons of interruptions are produced by all characters. Sometimes the characters cannot deliver an obvious explanation about what he or she was trying to communicate or explain. So the other character who did not understand what they were talking interrupted the first speaker in order to seek clarification from the first speaker. The writer also found other conversation between two characters because one of them did not patient enough to get the main point of the explanation, so he interrupt or cut the conversation in order to get the main point directly. The example of this reasons are below:

Data 5 (00.11.38)

Mr. Reed	:	Well, sir, I'd begin with a quote from the poet Cleghorn. "The golf links lie so near the mill, that almost every day," "the laboring children can look out and	
Mr. Tolson	:		and? And watch the men at play [singing] Is that what you learned from last year, Mr. Reed? To start something and not finish it? Is it? (I.S.C)
Mr. Reed	:	No, sir.	

In this example, Mr. Reed are continuing his quotation and try to remember the quotation. But, before he completes the quotation, Mr. Tolson cuts Mr. Reed's word by giving question only to seek the clarification. This interruption happens after the word "and". In the example, Mr. Tolson feel that Mr.Reed is confuse and Mr.

Tolson try to seek the point of Mr. Reed quotation. In order to seek clarification, Mr.

Tolson continue to ask about next words which complete the quotation, it shows that

he also tried to help Mr. Reed complete the quotation.

Data 6 (00.25.43)

Mr. Tolson : Happy Mr. Farmer. Tell us one thing we don't know about your father.

Mr. Farmer Jr : He was the first Negro Ph
Mr. Tolson : One thing we don't know about your father, Mr. Farmer. (I.S.C)

Mr. Farmer Jr : He walked from Florida to Massachusetts to go to college at Boston University. He graduated magna cum laude.

From the example above, Mr. Tolson is asking to Mr. Farmer Jr. about the secret which Mr. Tolson does not know about it. Then, Mr. Farmer Jr answers it by explaining his father is a Negro who the first PhD. But before he finishes his utterance, Mr. Tolson interrupts him. He interrupts Mr. Farmer's words because he has known about it. He cuts Mr. Farmer's utterance because he wants to seek a clarification from Mr. Farmer's utterance.

Data 7 (00.51.32)

Mr. Burgess : If my parents find (.) I'm sorry. Mr. Tolson, please. Just tell me you're not a communist. Otherwise

Mr. Tolson : Otherwise what? (I.S.C)

Mr. Burgess : My father says I have to quit.

Mr. Tolson : Nobody wants that.

In that conversation, Mr. Burgess think that Mr. Tolson is communist. Mr. Burgess asks to Mr. Tolson to prove that he is not communist by threatening him. But, when Mr. Burgess says "otherwise", suddenly Mr. Tolson interrupts him. He cuts Mr. Burgess utterances and giving question "otherwise what?" He interrupts Mr. Burgess word because he wants to seek a clarification about Mr. Burgess word "otherwise". Mr. Tolson is not patient to wait until Mr. Burgess ends his turn.

Data 6 (01.06.55)

Mr. Farmer Jr : I'm ready now.

Samantha : Mr. Tolson, I do not mind if James

Mr. Tolson :

Mr. Farmer Jr : Maybe I'm tired of this.

What's wrong? (I.SC)

In the second example, there is a conversation between Mr. Tolson, Samantha, and Mr. Farmer Jr in the classroom. Mr. Farmer are explaining about he is ready to going debate in debate challenge. But, Samantha thinks that Mr. Farmer Jr are not ready yet. Suddenly, Mr. Tolson cuts Samantha's utterance by giving the question to seek a clarification about what happen with Mr. Farmer Jr. This utterances show his seeking clarification interruption, "*What's wrong?*" Mr. Tolson utterances is to show that he is seeking a clarification, what happened with his students. Why Mr. Farmer tells that he is ready for debate but samantha said Mr. Farmer Jr is not ready.

Data 7 (00.13.22)

Mr. Tolson : Any other sources?

Samantha : Well

Mr. Tolson : Any other sources? (I.SC)

Samantha : Yes, there are other sources. Like that look in a mother's eyes when she can't feed her kids. Without welfare, Mr. Tolson, people would be starving.

In the last example, Mr. Tolson is asking to Samantha about the source, but Mr. Tolson is not patient to waiting samantha's explanation about the source. Then, he interrupted samantha's explanation by asking the same question "any other sources?" in order to seek clearer information of the sources. Mr. Tolson continues to ask the same question to help samantha in informing the clear explanation.

b. Correcting

Correcting as the reason for interruption means that everybody was telling the truth or at least presenting his or her explanation. This kind of interruption happens when the second speaker thought that the previous speaker had wrong information or

explanation. Then the next speaker was correcting the previous speaker's utterance.

Yet, this reason was not always useful because sometimes, the previous speaker did

not care and accept the correction. The example of this reason are below:

Data 8 (01.38.22)

Henry	: I don't agree. I don't think people are gonna understand what--	
	what-- Sadagara? Sactchmaget? Sactchma	Satyagraha. From
Wilson	:	
	the Sanskrit. Meaning truth and fairness.	
Samantha	: I told you.	

In this example, Henry still does not know about how to say a word

"satyagraha". When, he tried to say it, Wilson felt that there was some mistakes in

saying that word. In order to correcting Henry's word, Wilson interrupted by uttering

the correct word. That is why Wilson interrupted Henry.

Data 9 (00.42. 51)

Henry	: What the hell do I look like, a mailman?	
Mr. Tolson	: Hell is where you're headed if you question me again. In theory,	
	you look like a student.	
Henry	: So what you're saying is I'm not capable.	
Mr. Tolson	: It's not a matter of competence. It's a matter of experience.	
Henry	: How do I know you write	I write the arguments! That's the
Mr. Tolson	:	
	way it's been! That's the way it's going to be! Any more	
	questions? One week. (I. Cr)	

In this conversation, Henry are questioning why he do not write the arguments of the debate. He thinks that if the writer of the arguments is Mr. Tolson, he will look like a people who deliver someone's argument. He also said that Mr. Tolson thinks he is not capable to write the arguments. But Mr. Tolson explains he is more experienced to write the arguments. When Henry wants to asking again, Mr. Tolson cuts him by saying "*I Write the arguments!*". Mr. Tolson corrects Henry's doubt. Because Mr. Tolson thinks Henry's thought is wrong. Mr. Tolson is not doing what Henry's

thought. The interruption appears because the second speaker want to correct the first speaker utterances.

c. Rejecting

Rejecting is other reason when the interruptions are considered as challenges. When a person hears something with he or she sharply disagrees or consider that the speaker is badly miss-informed. One option that people have is to hear the speaker out and, at some later point attempt to clarify the misconcentration by denying or rejecting some point that the speaker made. The example of this reason are below:

Data 10 (01.29.30)

Henry	:	Samantha, I am not	[Slap henry's face]
Samantha	:		
Mr. Tolson	:	Resolved.	

Here, henry are trying to explain some information to samantha. But samantha do not want to hear henry's explanation. She sharply disagree with henry before henry finish his explanation. It can be seen from samantha's action. Samantha interrupts him by slapping henry's face.

Data 11 (00.53.34)

Samantha	:	Resolved: Negroes should be(.) should be admitted	I can't hear
Audience	:	you! Speak up! (I.R)	
Samantha	:	[louder]Resolved (.) Negroes should be admitted to state universities. My partner and I will prove that blocking a Negro's admission to a state university is not only wrong, it is absurd. The Negro people are not just a color in the American fabric. They are the thread that holds it all together. Consider the legal and historical record. May 13, 1865: Sergeant Crocker, a Negro, is the last soldier to die in the Civil War.1918: The first U.S. soldiers decorated for bravery in France are Negroes Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts.1920The New York Times announces that the "N" in Negro would here after be capitalized.	

In that conversation, Samantha is going to give arguments in a debate challenge in Oklahoma City University. But before she finishes her arguments, the

Audience interrupt her. They interrupt Samantha because they cannot hear

Samantha's voice. Here, the second speaker is interrupted the first speaker because

the second speaker rejects the first speaker's words.

d. Completing

The reason for completing usually happens when the second speaker catches and knows the topic and after that he or she tries to help and continues the previous speaker. Even, he or she also adds some new point to complete the information.

Interrupting to complete something is helpful for the speaker who is confused with his speaking. They completed each other to deliver explanation smoothly and there were no pause which could waste the time. Many example for this reason are below:

Data 12 (01.08.08)

Mr. Tolson : You think that's funny? To be born (3) without record. Mr. Reed, hand these out. I'm going to introduce you to some new voices this semester. There's a revolution going on. In the North. In Harlem. They're changing the way Negroes in America think. I'm talking about poets like Hughes, Bennett, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen "Some are teathed on a silver spoon, with the stars strung up for a rattle. I cut my teeth as a black

Henry : raccoon for implements of battle." (I.Cp)

Mr. Tolson : Meet me after class.

In this example, Mr. Tolson was lecturing some quotation. Before he finished in saying the quotation, Henry interrupted him. The interruption came out after the word "raccoon". Henry tried to complete Mr. Tolson's quotation by interrupting him.

Data 13 (00.49.48)

Mr. Tolson : Sent some letters to some major universities. Told them all about us, our team, what we've been doing, and, uh, yesterday we got a response. From Oklahoma City University.

Mr. Farmer Jr : Aren't they

Mr. Tolson : Anglo-Saxon? Yes. Yes. We'll be the first Negro college in America--well, one of the first Negro colleges in America--to ever debate a white college. (I.Cp)

In that conversation, Mr. Tolson are giving information about a letter from Oklahoma City University. Then, Mr. Farmer Jr gives a question to Mr. Tolson. When he says “aren’t they”, suddenly Mr. Tolson interrupts him. Mr Tolson cuts Mr. Farmer Jr’s question because he has understood what he asks about. So, the interruption is appeared because the second speaker want to completing the first speaker’s utterances.

e. Breaking Up

Breaking up happened when the topic of the conversations was changed. In this movie, sometimes the topic of conversation was changed because the conversation was not important anymore. So the second speaker switch the topic and change by interrupting the first speaker’s words. The example of this reason is below.

Data 14 (10.29.12)

Samantha	:	Mr. Tolson, I owe you and my teammates		You're late. Come
Mr. Tolson	:	in. Sit down. (I.BU)		

From that example, samantha tried to explain something about her and her teammates but Mr. Tolson interrupting her. The interruption is after word my teammates. Mr. Tolson interrupted her utterance because he thought that there was no time for samantha to explain something. Mr. Tolson break the topic and change the conversation by interrupting Samantha.

Data 15 (00.15.03)

Mr. Farmer Jr	:	(whispers)I love D.H. Lawrence. Have you ever read		Mr.
Mr. Tolson	:	Farmer.(I.BU)		
Mr. Farmer Jr	:	Yes, sir?		
Mr. Tolson	:	I have eyes in the back of my head and ears on both sides. Stand up. Tell me the irony in the name " <u>Bethlehem Steel Corporation.</u> "		

Here, Mr. Farmer Jr. are talking with Samantha. He explains that he loves

D.H. Lawrence. While he wants to ask something to Samantha, Mr. Tolson cuts his

utterances. He show his interruption by "*Mr. Farmer.*". Mr. Tolson calls Mr. Farmer.

Then he gives a question to Mr. Farmer Jr about the irony of "Bethlehem Steel

Corporation". Here, Mr. Tolson cuts Mr. Farmer Jr's utterances because he thinks that

what Mr. Farmer Jr's talking is not important. Mr. Tolson wants his students to focus

on debate. So, Mr. Tolson cuts Mr. Farmer's utterances and he gives a question which

connect with debate.

Data 16 (00.58.08)

Samantha : And my weapons were words. I didn't need a gun. I didn't need a
knife. You see

Henry : Meet me outside in five minutes.(I.BU)

Samantha : And then what?

Sometimes, a character interrupts another character while that character still
talking with others. In conversation above, Samantha are talking with a girl. She

explains about the weapon in a debate is word. It is not gun or a knife. Suddenly,

Henry comes to her and interrupts her. The interruption is after Samantha utters "*You*

see". Henry cuts samantha's words to explain he want to meet her outside in five

minutes. The interruption appears to break up Samantha's conversation with her

friend. Henry who are not patient in waiting Samantha's talking, Henry interrupts her

because he wants to talk with Samantha.

f. Disagreeing

Disagreeing usually happens when the second speaker does not agree to the
point of the previous speaker. In this case, the second speaker could not wait until the
first speaker finished his or her words. Another case was that the second speaker was
not satisfied with the speaker's point. These examples are below:

Data 17 (01.14.59)

Henry : I really don't think

Mr. Tolson :

You don't see it. (I.D)

Henry : When did you get this map?

In this example, Henry did not think there was a place in the map. Mr. Tolson cuts Henry by saying Henry doesn't see that place in the map. The interruption was before Henry finished his word because Mr. Tolson does not agree with Henry. That is the reason why Mr. Tolson interrupted Henry before he finished his words.

g. Other Reasons

There are another reasons of interruption that were found in this movie beside the main reasons based on Wardhaugh (1985) such as Showing agreement. Showing agreement to someone's words is one of the reasons of interruptions which is not based on Wardhaugh's theory. Agreement means that the second speaker has the same idea as the first speaker. The researcher considers that making interruptions in what the speaker agrees in the conversation with the purpose to show the agreement did not disturb the conversation. The researcher considers that in making such an interruption

is done to give a positive response. The example of this reason is below:

Data 18 (01.15.54)

Mr. Tolson : Right. Now look for a 1 in front of it, and you got it.

Henry : (laughs)

Mr. Tolson : After 126

Henry : Okay. (I. S. Ag)

Mr. Tolson : Before 128.

At that scene, Mr. Tolson and Henry are searching an address on a map. Mr. Tolson explains to Henry the direction how to search number 127 because Henry cannot use the map. When Mr. Tolson says after 126, Henry cuts Mr. Tolson's words because he has understood with Mr. Tolson's explanation. Showing agreement is the reason of the interruption which happened.

h. Reason of Overlap

In overlapping, people also have reasons just like interruption. The reasons of interruption and overlap are same. However, the findings had shown that the numbers of overlap are less than the interruption. The entire reasons of overlap can be seen in the chart 4.2 above.

In this reasearch, the writer found that there are seven reasons of overlaps produce by all characters in *The Great Debaters* movie. In the conversations produce by all characters, there are seven reasons of overlaps.

a. Asking for Help

In this movie, the writer finds that a character wants to get help from other character to doing something by overlapping the first speaker. As stated in wardhaugh (1985) that asking for help or direction to strangers when they are doing something is also to interrupt their activity. This condition happened when the second speaker want to asking for help from the first speaker. The example is below:

Data 19 (00.36.44)

Mr. Farmer Jr	:	I saw you.. I was walking by your house, and I saw you dressed funny.
Mr. Tolson	:	I'm dressed like them, son. You think they'd listen to me if I was wearing a tuxedo? Huh?
Mr. Farmer Jr	:	No [sir.]
Mr. Tolson	:	[Listen] to me. You listening? You cannot tell anybody what you saw tonight. You understand? Not even my wife knows about this.(O.AH)

In this example, Mr. Farmer Jr are explaining about why he follow Mr.Tolson to go to Sharecropper's meeting. Mr. Farmer Jr thinks why mr Tolson wears a funny dress. Mr. Tolson explains he wears that dress because he wants to dressed like sharecroppers. Suddenly Mr. Tolson overlaps Mr. Farmer words "sir". He do that because Mr. Tolson wants Mr. Farmer do not tell anybody about what has they done

at that night. Here, overlap can appear when someone are asking for help to another person. In this movie, Mr. Tolson cannot wait until Mr. Farmer Jr finish his words

because Mr. Tolson wants to asking for help from Mr. Farmer.

b. Seeking Clarification

The writer also finds that a character tend to seek clarification to other character. In the conversation, some characters cut the other's words suddenly in order to seek clarification. This condition happen when the addressee is not satisfied with the answer or the statements of the speaker. The addressee have to overlap the conversation in order to get a clear understanding. The examples of this reason are below:

Data 20 (00.39.45)

Mr. Farmer : Just what I said. You're not leaving this house until you tell me the truth!

Mr. Farmer Jr : What about school?

Mr. Farmer : Don't go questioning what I just said [boy!]
Mr. Farmer Jr : [Mom] what about school?(O.SC)

In this example, Mr. Farmer as the father of Mr. Farmer Jr is asking about where did his son because his son come late to the house. Mr. Farmer are angry with his son because his son does not tell the truth. He threatening his son by saying his son cannot leave the house until he tell the truth. Then, his son are asking about school because he will go to school tomorrow. When his father reject his question, Mr. Farmer Jr are trying to ask the same to his mom before his father ends his words. Mr. Farmer Jr overlaps his father because he want to ask a clarification about the school. In this case, overlap appears because the second speaker does not get the clear explanation from the first speaker, then the second speaker asks the same question to get the clear explanation.

c. Correcting

In this research, overlaps with the reason of correcting produced by all characters. These happens because the addressee feel that the previous speaker give incorrect explanation. So the second speaker overlaps the first speaker to make the clear information. The examples of this reason are below:

Data 21 (00.59.55)

Mr. Farmer : Don't want to confuse yourself with Jesus Christ.
Mr. Tolson : I'm not confused. I'm convinced.(O.Cr)
Mr. Farmer : I'm not, uh, I'm not judging you. I'm just concerned about your methods.

Here, Mr. Farmer and Mr. Tolson are discussing. When Mr. Farmer tells that Mr. Tolson are confusing with Jesus Christ, Mr. Tolson overlaps him quickly. He overlaps Mr. Farmer's words because he wants to correcting Mr. Farmer's though about him. Mr. Tolson overlaps Mr. Farmer's words by correcting and explaining the clear explanation about him.

Data 22 (01.00.27)

Mr. Farmer : Are you telling me he wants to be involved?
Mr. Tolson : No, Maybe this is something you should discuss with him.
Mr. Farmer : I'm discussing it with you right now, and I don't feel like I'm getting a straight answer=
Mr. Tolson : You're getting a straight answer.(O.Cr)
Mr. Farmer : I think that you were there with him that night.
Mr. Tolson : He was not with me.

In this scene, Mr. Farmer are talking with Mr. Tolson about where is Mr. Farmer Jr gone one night when Mr. Tolson also gone. Mr. Farmer thinks that his son wants to be involved with Mr. Tolson. Mr. Tolson suggests him to discuss it with his son. But Mr. Farmer still want to get clear information from Mr. Tolson. He thinks he do not get the straight answer from Mr. Tolson. Mr. Tolson are not patient with Mr. Farmer. He overlaps Mr. Farmer' utterances before Mr. Farmer finish it. His utterance of overlap is "*You're getting a straight answer*". In that sentence, Mr. Tolson wants

to correct what Mr. Farmer explanation before. He overlap Mr. Farmer to give the

correct explanation.

Data 23 (01.38.24)

Mr. Farmer Jr : It's (.) It's obvious to me that we should begin the debate with Gandhi.

Henry : That's exactly why I won't do it. Why should I do the obvious thing?

Mr. Farmer Jr : Because that's what wins debates! (O.Cr)

In the data above, Mr. Farmer Jr explains that the team should use with Gandhi's quotation. But Henry doubts Gandhi's quotation because it's obvious. If they use such obvious quotation, their rival will know and easily to against that quotation. Mr. Farmer who disagree with Henry's thought, he overlaps Henry before Henry finishes his utterances. Mr. Farmer thinks that it is totally wrong. If they use Gandhi's quotation, they will win the debate. The reason of Mr. Farmer's overlap is correcting, because Mr. Farmer overlap Henry to correcting Henry's thought about using Gandhi's quotation.

d. Rejecting

The other reason of overlap is rejecting. Rejecting is a reason when the second speaker sharply disagrees or consider that the first speaker is totally miss-informed. So the second speaker have to speak out by rejecting the wrong point that the first speaker made. In this movie, sometimes some characters are rejecting each others when they discuss about something. For futher explanation about rejecting, the example is below:

Data 24 (01.07.08)

Mr. Farmer Jr : Maybe I'm tired of this.

Mr. Tolson : Of what?

Mr. Farmer Jr : Of watching other people debate. When am I going to get a chance to prove myself?

Samantha : You're our best researcher, James. We could not do this without you.

Mr. Farmer Jr : You do plenty without me.(O.R)

From that scene, Mr. Farmer Jr, Mr. Tolson, and Samantha are in the classroom. Mr. Farmer Jr feels tired in watching other person debate. He wants to get a chance of debate challenge. He wants to prove himself. But Samantha disagree with his idea. She said that Mr. Farmer Jr is the best researcher, she thinks that Mr. Farmer Jr should be a researcher, not going debate. But Mr. Farmer are totally disagree with Samantha's words. He thinks that Samantha can be researcher too without help from Mr. Farmer Jr. The overlap appears after word "do" from Samantha. Here, the overlap appears because the second speaker are sharply disagree or the statement of the first speaker is wrong. So the second speaker overlaps the first speaker by rejecting the explanation of the first speaker.

e. Completing

Interrupting with the aim of completing happen in the conversation between each characters. In the conversation between each characters, the overlap happens if one of them do not find the information about one another. But, in completing the second speaker overlaps the first speaker to complete the first speaker's words. It happen because the second speaker has understand about what the first speaker saying. The example are below:

Data 25 (00.41.55)

Sheriff : You didn't hear about that?

Sam : No, sir.

Sheriff : You swear [to me?]

Sam : [Yes, sir.] Yes, sir, I swear. (O.Cp)

Sheriff : All right, then. See you later.

In that example, sheriff is interviewing Sam. Sam is one of the sharecoppers in the movie. Sheriff asks about gathering of the sharecoppers last night. Here, sheriff is asking did Sam hear about the gathering of sharecoppers. Sam answers not. But, sheriff is not satisfied with Sam's answer by asking to sam once again. Sam who has understood with the question, he overlaps sheriff before he finish his words. The reason of this overlap is include into completing, because the second speaker understands with the first speaker words before the first speaker finish his word. The second speaker overlaps with completing the information that will be delivered by the first speaker.

f. Disagreeing

Disagreeing happens when the second speaker does not agree to previous speaker's words or statements. The second speaker cannot wait until the previous speaker finishes the words. In the research, overlapping for disagreeing reason happened in the conversation between some characters. It happens because one of the characters do not agree with the first speaker's statement which had been produced before. The example are below:

Data 26 (00.59.46)

Mr. Farmer : Mental institutions are filled with people who have confused themselves with [Jesus Christ.]

Mr. Tolson : [I'm not confused.] (O Cr)

Mr. Farmer : You're convinced you're Jesus Christ now?

Mr. Tolson : Oh, No.

Here, Mr. Farmer are judging Mr. Tolson as the people who have a mental institutions. Mr Farmer thinks that Mr. Tolson are confusing with Jesus Christ. Mr.

Tolson does not feel like that. He is not confused. He said that by overlapping Mr.

Farmer's words. He overlaps Mr. Farmer's words because he disagrees with Mr.

Farmer's argument. Overlap sometimes appears because the second speaker feel that what the first speaker said is wrong. Then the second speaker says the disagreement words before the first speaker ends his words.

Data 27 (00.51.32)

Mr. Tolson : My politics are my business, Mr. Burgess, and I promise you that they will not endanger the team.

Mr. Burgess : But, sir, it is being endangered. I came to Wiley College to be educated, not investigated.

Mr. Tolson : I understand that.

Mr. Burgess : I don't want to be dragged into [anything.]

Mr. Tolson : [You're not] (O.D)

Here, Mr. Tolson do not explain what he did lastnight. He tries to make Mr.

Burgess believe that what he did last night will not endanger the team. But Mr.

Burgess still do not believe that. He affraid with what Mr. Tolson did lastnight. He do

not want to dragged into Mr. Tolson's politics. Suddenly, Mr. Tolson overlap

Mr.Burgess turns when Mr. Burgess still say something. Mr. Tolson overlap him

because he disagrees with Mr. Burgess's affraid. The overlap appears because Mr.

Tolson feels that Mr.Burgess's utterances are wrong. Then Mr. Tolson overlap it to show his disagreement.

Data 28 (00.59.43)

Mr. Tolson : Jesus was a radical.

Mr. Farmer : Careful.

Mr. Tolson : Yes, [He was] Jesus was a radical.

Mr. Farmer : [Careful] Mental institutions are filled with people who have confused themselves with Jesus Christ.(O.D)

In this scene, Mr. Tolson utters that jesus is radical. But Mr. Farmer warns what Mr. Tolson's said. Then, Mr. Tolson still defending his arguments that Jesus is

radical. When Mr. Tolson said “Jesus was a radical” once again, suddenly Mr. Farmer overlap him. He overlap Mr. Tolson words because he disagree with Mr. Tolson said. The overlap appears because Mr. Farmer disagree with Mr. Tolson utterances.

g. Other Reasons

There is another reasons of overlap that were found in this movie beside the main reasons based on Wardhaugh (1985) such as Showing agreement. Showing agreement to someone’s words is one of the reasons of overlap which is not based on Wardhaugh’ theory. Agreement means that the second speaker has the same idea as the first speaker. The researcher considers that making overlaps in what the speaker agrees in the conversation with the purpose to show the agreement did not disturb the conversation. The researcher considers that in making such as overlap is done to give a possitive response to shorten the time. The example of this reason is below:

Data 29 (00.59.25)

Mr. Farmer : This is serious, Melvin. Very serious.

Mr. Tolson : A hungry Negro steals a chicken, he goes to jail. A rich businessman steals bonds, he goes to Congress. I think that's wrong. Now, if that makes me a radical, a socialist, a

Mr. Farmer : [Amen communist, so be it.] Amen on that.(O.S Ag)

Here Mr. Farmer are warning Mr. Tolson about what Mr. Tolson do outside Campus. But Mr. Tolson gives his reason why he is doing that. Mr. Tolson wants to struggle negro’s right. Before, Mr. Tolson ends his words, Mr. Farmer are overlapping him. The overlap starts from “communist” word. Mr. Farmer agree with Mr. Tolson explanation. He shows his agreement by overlapping Mr. Tolson.

4.2. Discussion

After analyzing the data and classifying the reasons of Turn-Taking

Irregularities, the researcher intends to discuss the findings that has investigated in this section to answer the research question. Based on the research findings, it is clear turn-taking irregularities which used and the reasons of turn taking irregularities.

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the findings of data analysis. After analyzing the data in movie, the researcher finds that breaking up and seeking clarification can be one of the reason some characters interrupt or overlap other characters. As in the plot of the story, this movie tells about students of willey college which is black college try to join debate competition. They meet many problems before they won the competition against harvard university. As many problems, discussions and conversations in the movie, many characters use a lot of Turn-Taking Irregularities.

The researcher finds two kinds of turn taking irregularities which used by all characters in *The Great Debaters* movie. The most occurred of turn-taking irregularities is interruption. They also have seven reasons of using turn-taking irregularities such as asking for help, seeking clarification, correcting, rejecting, completing, showing annoyance, breaking up, disagreeing and another reason which is not included in Wardhaugh (1985) is showing agreement.

In interruption, the most commonly reasons that used by all characters are Seeking Clarification and Breaking Up. Many characters interrupt other characters because they are trying to seek a clarification. Sometimes, the first character do not explain clearly about the information. In that case, the second character who do not understand about first character's utterance, he suddenly cuts the first characters in order to seek the clear clarification. Many characters also interrupt other characters in

order to change the conversation topic. When the first character is uttering an

information, sometimes the second character tries to change the topic by cutting the first speaker's utterance. It happens because the information or explanation of the first character are not too important, so that the second character changes to another topic which is more important to discuss. Meanwhile, the most common reasons that are used in overlap is correcting. In the movie, some characters overlap other character's words are to correct the first speaker's words. When the second character feels that the first character's words are wrong, suddenly he overlaps the first speaker to make true information.

The writer finds that the previous research on Turn-Taking Irregularities conducted by Jennyfer Ansori (2005) focuses on turn-taking irregularities uttered by four main characters, Meity Marinna (2005) shows turn-taking irregularities and its reasons in Sunday School Children and Yessica Hartono (2013) who shows interruption and overlap which are used in a Talk Show. These previous studies are

focuses on Interruption and Overlap and its reasons. They use different objects such as movie, children school and talk show. In this research, the researcher tries to

analyze a movie. However, the object is the same with previous research by Jennyfer Ansori (2005), but the data collection is different. Jennifer Ansori (2005) only analyzes four main characters in the movie, the researcher uses all characters to collect the data. The findings are totally different because the number of the characters that are analyzed are different. It is supported with the situation of the movie of previous studies are quite different with this research.

And also, some research conducted by Cecilia (2011) and Olva (2012). These previous researches are conducted only in the reason of interruption. Cecilia (2011) is focuses to find out the reasons of interruptions used by male and female participants in

a Catholic youth meeting, and find the differences and/or similarities of the reason.

She finds that gender may influence the use of interruption in a meeting. Meanwhile,

Olva (2012) focuses on observing the differences and/or similarities of the reasons of interruptions used by Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students in transactional and interactional topics. She conclude that the topics and background of discipline may influence the use of interruptions by both Civil Engineering and Communication Science Department Students. The writer finds that the focus of that thesis is just interruption, less than this studies. However, the object of these two study are using all person.

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

In addition, the researcher wants to give another view of this study. Turn-Taking Irregularities is another study in Turn-Taking which usually focus in repair, adjacency pair, and organization of turn-taking, etc. Turn-Taking Irregularities is a turn-taking which is not flow normally, the first speaker utters an information until the end of his words then the second speaker responses by uttering some sentences.

Therefore, when we as a people who sometimes talk with other people in irregular turn taking, we have to know why we interrupt or overlap them, such as asking for help, seeking clarification, completing, and etc.

Furthermore, for next research, the researcher suggests that Turn-Taking Irregularities can be focused only in overlap because the researcher do not get other research who conducted in overlap. Also for the next researcher have to analyze turn-taking irregularities in other situations because interruption and overlap do not always appear in discussion situation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher wants to give conclusion about the turn-taking irregularities used by all characters in Denzel Washington's *The Great Debaters*.

The researcher concludes that two kinds of turn-taking irregularities and its reasons are used by all characters. In interruption, there are Seeking Clarification, Correcting, Rejecting, Completing, Breaking Up, Disagreeing, and Showing Agreement. The reason of interruptions that the researcher interprets most frequently are Seeking Clarification and Breaking Up because some characters did not understand with the first speaker's explanation and sometimes they changes their topic because the previous topic were not too important to discussed.

While the reason of overlap which produce by all characters are Asking for Help, Seeking Clarification, Correcting, Rejecting, Completing, Breaking Up, and Disagreeing, and Showing Agreement. The reason of overlap produces most frequently is Correcting because many characters think that the first or second speaker's utterances were wrong. So they overlap him or her to make right information.

Furthermore, interruption is the turn-taking irregularities which used most frequently in the movie. This condition happens because the movie *The Great Debaters* have many problems and conversations that make the characters do not want to wait their addressee's turn and they stop the other character's turn. So the utterances of the first character are not finished yet.

Hopefully, the findings of this research could give more understanding about interruption and overlap and what is the reason someone interrupt or overlaps their addressee.

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