CHAPTER IV

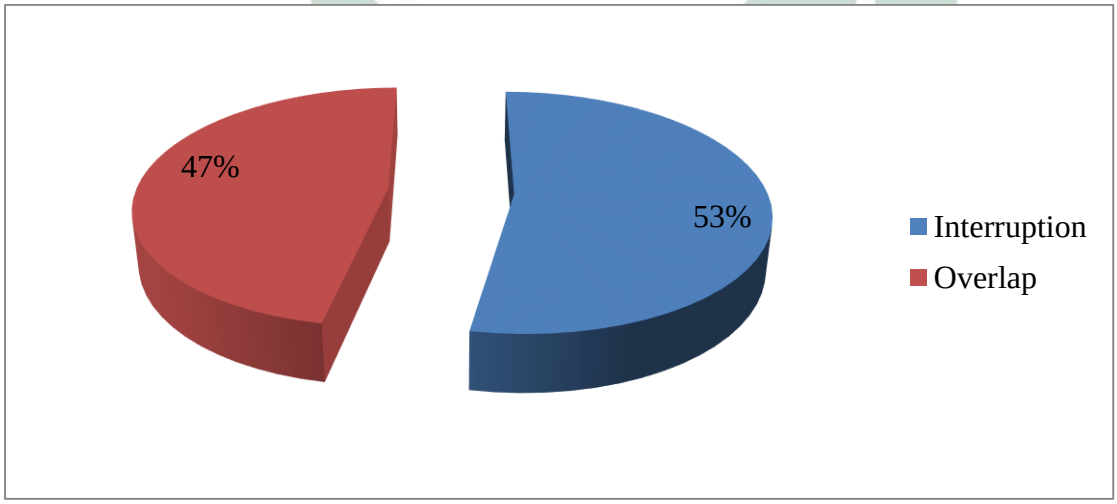
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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 occured. The second is to find the reason of turn taking irregularities which are produced by all characters and which one is the commonly occured.

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-talking irregularities that occured 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



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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	:	127 near
	Waxahachie.(I.Cp)	

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*

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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.

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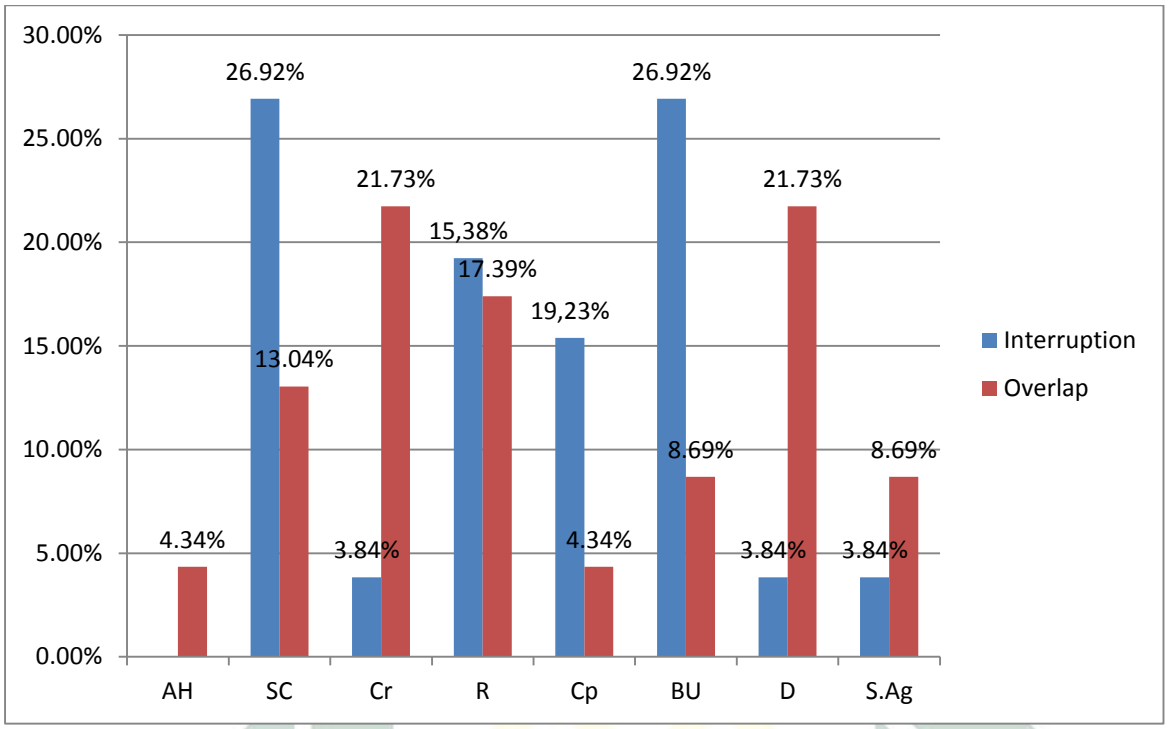
Chart 4.2 Reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities



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 occureeances of the reason of turn-taking irregularities above.

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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, l'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] ls that what you learned from last year, Mr. Reed? To start something and not finish it? ls it? (I.SC)
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.

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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.SC)
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?(.) Otherwise what? (I.SC)
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.

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Data 6 (01.06.55)

Mr. Farmer Jr	: l'm ready now.	
Samantha	: Mr. Tolson, l do not mind if James	What's wrong? (I.SC)
Mr. Tolson	:	
Mr. Farmer Jr	: Maybe l'm tired of this.	

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

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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	:	l don't agree. l don't think people are gonna understand what-- what-- Sadagara? Sactchmaget? Sactchma
Wilson	:	Satyagraha. From the Sanskrit. Meaning truth and fairness.
Samantha	:	l 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 l know you write
Mr. Tolson	:	I write the arguments! That's the 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

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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 misconcention by denying or rejecting some point that the speaker made. The example of this reason are below:

Data 10 (01.29.30)

Henry	:	Samantha, l 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 you! Speak up! (I.R)
Audience	:		
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

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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. Interupting 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. ln the North. ln Harlem. They're changing the way Negroes in America think. l'm talking about poets like Hughes, Bennett, Zora Neale Hurston, Countee Cullen "Some are teethed on a silver spoon, with the stars strung up for a rattle. l cut my teeth as a black raccoonn
Henry	:	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)

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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, l owe you and my teammates
Mr. Tolson	:	You're late. Come 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. Tolson	:	Mr. 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 "Bethlehem Steel Corporation."

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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:

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Data 17 (01.14.59)

Henry	:	l 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 thinks there was a place in the map. Mr. Tolson cuts henry by saying henry don't see that place in the map.The interruption was before henry finish his word because Mr. Tolson does not agree with henry. That is the reason why Mr. Tolson interrupted Henry before he finish his words.

g. Other Reasons

There is 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' 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 as interruption is done to give a possitive 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 addreess 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.

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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

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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.

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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

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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 Gandi'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 totaly 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:

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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 screne, 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 totaly 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:

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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.

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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

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radical. When Mr. Tolson said “Jesus was a radical” once again, suddenly mr. Farmer overlap him. He overlap Mr. Tolson words beacause 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 [communist, so be it.]
Mr. Farmer	:	[Amen] 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.

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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 occured 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

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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 happen because the information or explanation of the first character are not too important, so that the second character change to another topic which more important to discuss. Meanwhile, the most commonly reasons that 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 used in a Talk Show. These previous studies are focuses on Interruption and Overlap and its reasons. They use differents object such as movie, children school and talk show. In this research, the researcher tries to analyze a movie. However, the object same with previous research by Jennyfer Ansori (2005), but the data collection are different. Jennifer Ansori (2005) only analyzes four main character 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 quiet different with this research.

And also, some research conducted by 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

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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, adjancency 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.

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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.

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