

**CONVERSATIONAL INTERRUPTION IN JORDAN PETERSON
AND HELEN LEWIS INTERVIEW IN BRITISH GQ YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

THESIS



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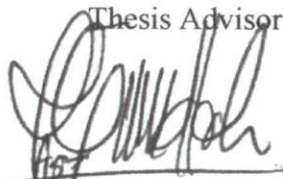
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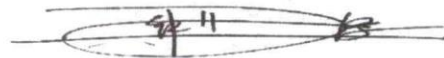
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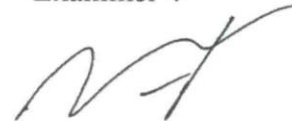
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ABSTRACT

Mutami, F. K. (2022). *Conversational Interruption in Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis Interview in British GQ YouTube Channel*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: conversational interruption, types and functions, interview

This research aims to analyze the types and functions of conversation interruptions in interviews between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis. To examine this research, the researcher uses the theories about the type and function of Beattie (1984), Kennedy and Camden (1983), and Han Z. Li (2001). There are two formulations of the research problems: (1) What are the type of conversational interruptions used by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis interview? (2) What are the functions of interruptions used by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis interview?

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to explain the conversation between Jordan and Helen in the interview. The primary instrument is the researcher. To collect data, the researcher collected sayings taken from interviews by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis. After transcribing the video, the researcher analyzed the data and got the data.

The result of this study shows there are 116 data. The researcher discovered four types of interruption utilized by interview participants as a result of the research. They are a simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in, and silent interruption. The type that occurred is simple interruption that occurs (60) times by Jordan and Helen because they have different perspectives and one of them wants to interrupt each other and wants to quickly take the floor. The function of conversational interruption is divided into two functions, they are cooperative and intrusive function. The most frequent function that appears is clarification interruption. The clarification function appears (46) times. while it can be seen from the findings that the purpose of interruption is in a positive case because clarification function is often occurring. Clarification function is a type of cooperative function where the cooperative function is an interruption in a positive case.

ABSTRAK

Mutami, F. K. (2022). *Interupsi Percakapan dalam Wawancara Jordan Peterson dan Helen Lewis di Saluran YouTube British GQ*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

Kata Kunci: interupsi percakapan, jenis dan fungsi, wawancara

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi interupsi percakapan dalam wawancara antara Jordan Peterson dan Helen Lewis. Untuk menguji penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori tentang interupsi percakapan Beattie (1984) dan Kennedy and Camden (1983), Han Z. Li (2001). Ada dua rumusan masalah penelitian: (1) Apa jenis interupsi percakapan yang digunakan oleh wawancara Jordan Peterson dan Helen Lewis? (2) Apa fungsi interupsi yang digunakan dalam wawancara Jordan Peterson dan Helen Lewis?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan percakapan antara Jordan dan Helen dalam wawancara tersebut. Instrumen utama adalah peneliti. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti mengumpulkan ucapan-ucapan yang diambil dari wawancara oleh Jordan Peterson dan Helen Lewis. Setelah menyalin video, peneliti menganalisis data dan mendapatkan data.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada 116 data. Peneliti menemukan empat jenis interupsi yang digunakan oleh partisipan wawancara sebagai hasil penelitian. Pembagian interupsi dibagi menjadi interupsi sederhana, interupsi tumpang tindih, butting-in, dan interupsi diam. Jenis yang paling banyak terjadi adalah gangguan sederhana yang terjadi (60) kali oleh Jordan dan Helen karena mereka memiliki perspektif yang berbeda dan salah satunya ingin saling mengganggu dan ingin cepat mengambil pembicaraan. Untuk fungsi interupsi percakapan dibagi menjadi dua fungsi, yaitu fungsi kooperatif dan fungsi intrusif. Fungsi yang paling sering muncul adalah interupsi klarifikasi. Fungsi klarifikasi muncul (46) kali. Sedangkan dari temuan dapat dilihat bahwa tujuan interupsi adalah positif karena fungsi klarifikasi sering terjadi. Fungsi klarifikasi adalah jenis fungsi kooperatif dimana fungsi kooperatif merupakan interupsi dalam kasus positif.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the first chapter in this research that explains the background of the study, problems of the analysis, the significance of the study, scope, and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The conversation is communication between two or more people; everyone does this. Good communication is necessary to have extensive knowledge and good manners when conversing with another person or community. In the presence of a conversation, there is also an exchange of information between two or more people. The speaker must provide appropriate and easy-to-understand language for listeners' data to be well received. Levinson defines that (1983, p.284) conversation is "the predominant kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speak-ing which generally occurs outside specific institutional settings." It means the most dominant thing in the conversation is two or more people within the scope. Pridham (2001) states that "Conversation consists of spoken language, not only do the features of spoken language differ from the features of written language, but the methods used to analyses conversation have to consider that conversation exists within a social context which determines the purpose of the conversation and shapes its structure and features." Liddicoat (2007) clarified that, in addition to engaging in interactive verbal activity using language, people also interact in non-linguistic

communication, which uses non-linguistic codes such as gestures and silences when conversing.

The analysis carried out in the conversation can be called conversation analysis. In a conversation, of course, there will be errors in conveying information or misunderstandings captured from the listener or recipient. Conversation analysis includes about discourse analysis realm, where this field is very suitable because it is related to social interaction. Conversational analysis (CA) studies are the methods participants orient to when they organize social action through talk (Mazeland, 2006). The quotation means that conversational analysis is a practiced method during a conversation. Hutchby (2019, p.1) stated that "Conversation analysis (CA) is an approach to social research that investigates the sequential organization of talk as a way of accessing participants' understandings of and collaborative means of organizing, natural forms of social interaction." According to Hutchby, conversation analysis is an approach in the sociolinguistic field that can penetrate other areas. This approach determines how far participants understand conversation or things done naturally by participants from social interaction.

Therefore this study more focuses on conversational interruptions, which often appear in everyday conversation. Sometimes the speakers provide unclear information, or listeners respond swiftly to the other person's speech, which causes the conversation to be interrupted or a so-called distraction. The interruption is cutting or intersection when speaking from one speaker to another. Makri-Tsilipakou (2015) states that "Interruption is commonly understood as an

intervention that disrupts another person's talk, disorganizes topic development, and causes the speaker to stop prematurely." Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks (1974) state that interruptions in conversation are partly a violation of the basic turn rule, which stipulates that only one party may speak at a time; this means interruptions are a significant offense when this one person can only talk at a time.

The study of conversational interruption has become an essential aspect of discourse analysis because conversational interruption occurs when participants talk or interact in their daily activities. The conversational interruption has been extensively studied in recent years. Many previous studies have been conducting the topic of conversational interruption. Such as by Anindya (2014), Amalia (2016), Veronica (2016), A'yunin (2019), and Putri (2019).

Anindya (2014) conducted a study on conversational interruptions. The researcher focused on the various types and reasons for conversational interruptions in talk shows. She selected "Oprah Winfrey Show Will Smith and Family Interview Episode" using the video transcript to analyze the research. She takes the data from talk show participants. The results showed that the interview was interrupted frequently. This study describes the context of the conversation in which the interruption occurred by the talk show participants. The researcher explains the type of interruptions and the reason in detail why the participant interrupts in the dialogue of Oprah Winfrey Show.

Veronica (2016) focused on the type and function of conversational interruption. The researcher chose *Ini Talk Show on Net TV* and practically the same as previous research. This research also uses talk shows, but this research

uses talk shows in Indonesia. The researcher chose this object because Ini Talk Show is the most popular. There are frequent interruptions between participants. However, this study found differences in results from previous studies. This research explained more about the type of interrupt and the function of the interruption.

The previous study analyzed by Amalia (2016) uses the movie series "High School Musical movie series" as the title of the movie series. The researcher chose this object because the theme of this series is about relationships and family, where the theme is related to daily activities. The researcher analyzed conversational interruptions by characters in the movie. A researcher wants to know the types and functions of interrupts. This study uses a different mix-method from previous studies. A researcher found four types of interruptions by Ferguson used by the character. The research result shows that the movie's characters often seemed to abandon their utterances and give the interrupter a chance.

In another previous study, Zulfah (2018) analyzed conversational overlap and interruption. The object of this research is used debate of the second presidential between Hillary Clinton VS Donald Trump. The researcher conducted the conversational overlap and interruption and the researcher used the theory of conversational overlap that proposed by Emanuel Schegloff and used the theory of conversational interruption by Murata. The finding shows that in the second presidential debate shows conversational interruption is dominant frequently than conversational overlap.

A similar study conducted by Putri (2019) used a talk show identical to the previous research. This research aims to identify the types and functions of conversational interrupts. The researcher took this object because this object was a talk show that was trending at the time of the presidential election. Participants consist of representatives of two candidate delegates. This research is very similar to the research analyzed by Anindya because it uses objects that use Indonesian and must be transcribed first. Therefore, the researcher had to copy the conversation. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The findings showed that almost all participants used simple interrupts, and disagreements arose frequently. This study uses a talk show object that causes debate, and in it, there are pros and cons.

In another study conducted by A'yunin (2019), the object of the study has similar to with previous one, Amalia. This study uses American TV series entitled Stranger Things 2. The study aims to analyze the types and functions of conversational interruption by the children of the character on the movie series. The researcher found the gap and chose children as her subject to analyze the study in different ages. The researcher found that there are two functions used by Li, Han as the children character in the movie, and on the other hand, there is one function by Goldberg. The result shows no difference in the number of adults and children aged in the American series.

From the six previous studies, it can be concluded that all researchers use a conversational interruption with different objects. In most previous studies, the researchers took objects from YouTube that led to debates, talk shows, movies,

and TV series. In previous research, all researchers become instruments for themselves. The present study aims to fill in the gaps by analyzing the conversations of interruptions in a different object because no researcher uses interviews between two people as an object. Previous studies have never used interviews conducted by two people, just the guest star and the event moderator; therefore, the researcher chose the interview of Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ Channel YouTube as the object of this study.

The researcher chose Jordan Peterson as the object because he is one of the guest stars in this video and he is interest with patriarchy field. While Helen Lewis is the moderator in this video that interest with feminism field, so the interruption can occurs between two people in the video because two of object has difference of thought about ideologies. Researcher chose British GQ because the channel has been popular since 2011 on YouTube. British GQ is one of the most famous YouTube channels today because it covers the scope of lifestyle. The models or content fillers on this YouTube channel are filled by influential actors or men in the world. British GQ is based in the United Kingdom and has over 1 billion viewers. Content on British GQ YouTube is divided by themes covered in the content, ranging from documentaries, men's lifestyle, annual men's awards, male heroes, countermeasures, interviews, father and son, driving time, and many more videos playlists about men discussed on YouTube channel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of interruption used by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis's interview?

2. What are the functions of interruption used by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis's interview?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research is intended to have theoretical as well as practical implications. Theoretically, this study adds to our understanding of conversation analysis, specifically in conversational interruption, by defining, categorizing, and describing the types and functions. The practical significance is to fill gaps in the field of conversation analysis research, particularly conversational interruption, by utilizing the corpus of the English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya . Furthermore, this work can serve as a contribution to future research to developer findings in the field of conversational interruption analysis.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study uses a video interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis in 2018 as a data source on the GQ UK YouTube channel entitled “Jordan Peterson: “There was plenty of motivation to take me out. It just didn't work" | British GQ” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yZYQpge1W5s>. The researcher limited the research subjects to only Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis to find out conversational interruptions between two people in the interview.

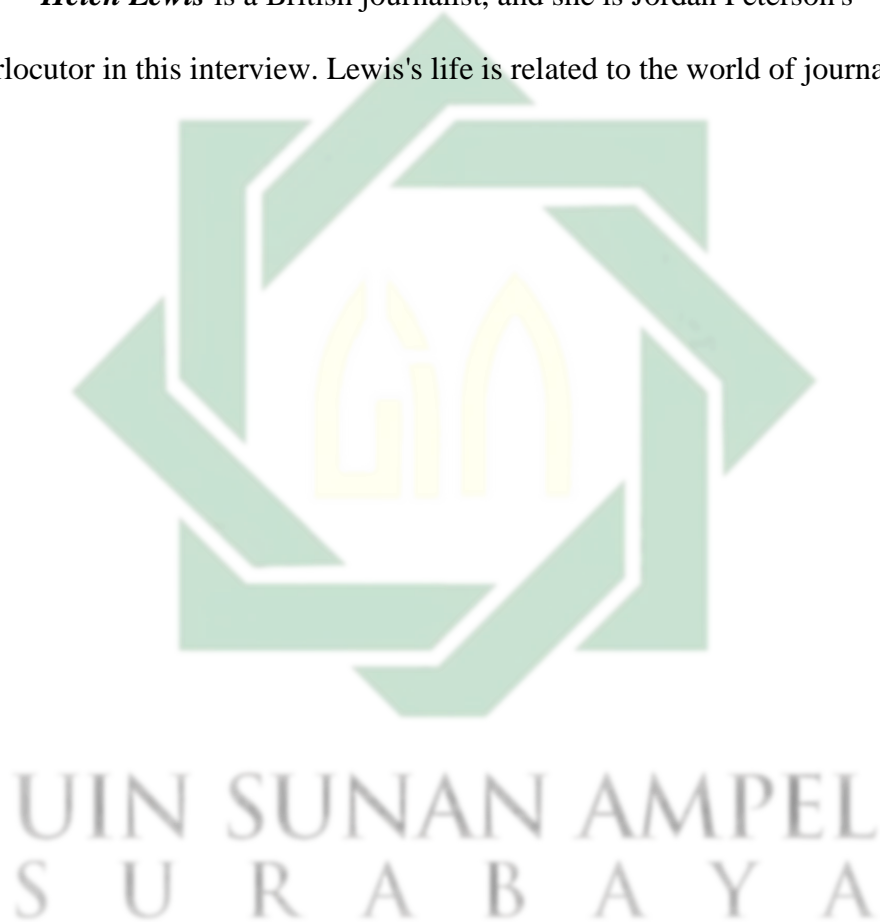
1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Conversational Interruption is an event of cutting speech in a conversation simultaneous without any pattern.

British GQ Channel is a channel for men's fashion, entertainment, and things related to men.

Jordan Peterson is a leading writer in psychology whose books have been published in many versions, not only a writer but also a professor and influencer.

Helen Lewis is a British journalist, and she is Jordan Peterson's interlocutor in this interview. Lewis's life is related to the world of journalism.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter contains a detailed definition of the theoretical theory related to the research. The researcher uses a conversational analysis approach to conduct the research that focuses on conversational interruption. In this chapter, the researcher serves the theories related to interruption, the type and the function of interruption, interview of Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis.

2.1 Conversational Analysis

A conversation is an activity of exchanging information by two or more people, both verbal and nonverbal. Brennan (2010) states that conversation is a cooperative activity in which two or more people interactively use linguistic forms and nonverbal signs. Levinson (cited in Hakulinen 2000, p.55) conversation is the most common type of communication in which two or more people freely exchange conversations, which usually occurs outside of formal situations. If there is a conversation and communication from one person to another, it adds to the experience of the speaker and the listener. Body language, prosodic elements such as intonation, tempo, pressure, volume, and even silence or laughter can all be used to communicate (Pridham, 2001).

As for the conversation, there are three types, namely face-to-face exchange, non-face-to-face exchange, and broadcast material. Pridham (2001) states that these face-to-face exchanges can be in the form of private conversations, such as family discussions at home, or more general and ritual conversations, such as class discussions or question and answer times in the

parliament building, as well as non-face-to-face conversations, such as conversations telephone. As for the broadcast material, such as live radio calls or television chat shows are types of conversation.

The study of conversational analysis is an approach where this approach executes in social interaction, and usually, this approach is carried out in the discourse analysis field. The data used in this approach typically use video-audio conversations. Paltridge (2000) states that conversation analysis analyzes spoken discourse that focuses on managing their everyday conversational interaction. Another opinion is from Learner (2004) indicated that conversation analysis (CA), an interdisciplinary field of study that investigates the strategies that organize everyday conversation in both informal and formal settings. The theory that has been described, it can be concluded that conversation is something that many people always do to communicate and at the same time, conversational analysis is a research approach to examine or analyze the conversations to find out either the social interactions or the context of the conversation in their daily lives.

2.2 Interruptions

Interruption is the intersection of speech in a conversation. Interruptions can occur in everyday conversations, both formal and informal. Schegloff, Emanuel (2002) state that conversational interruption is a term commonly used to describe the beginning of intervention by one person while another is engaged in the conversation. In another opinion, Makri-Tsilipakou (2017) states that in most cases, interruption is defined as an intervention that disrupts another person's speech, disorganizes subject development, and forces the speaker to quit speaking

prematurely. Makri describes interruption and turn-taking in detail in his journal, showing that interruption and turn-taking are incredibly related to problems in conversation. The existence of interruptions occurs because the conversation cuts, which is very disturbing when the conversation is going on. So the conversation interrupt occurs when the second speaker cut off or speaks before the pause in the first speaker is finished. Interruptions are carried out during unfinished conversations and interrupt the exchange of one of the speakers. Interruptions are also based on the social background of the speakers.

2.2.1 The Types of Conversational Interruptions

This research, the researcher wants to recognize the types of conversational interruption, to analyze the type of interruptions the researcher used theory by Beattie (1982). The conversational interruption divided into four types there are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption.

a. Simple Interruption

A simple interruption is an event that interrupts the current speaker's speech. Simple interruption can be called a turn exchange and occur when the first speaker talks and the second speaker takes the conversation's floor. This interruption, the first speaker only listens to the second speaker (interrupter); after the second speaker finishes speaking, the first speaker takes over the conversation again. While the example of a simple interruption is as follows:

JC: ... and I don't claim to be infallible. You may remember in
one of my // *earliest broad* //

LG: // *a degree* of fallibility Prime Minister.

The example of conversation interruption shows that the LG speaker interrupts JC's conversation when he is about to end his conversation and the second speaker immediately interrupts the conversation of the first speaker.

b. Overlap Interruption

Overlap interruption is an activity where two people talk at the same time. When the first speaker takes the floor, at that time, the second speaker (interrupter) also tries to take the first speaker's floor, and the interrupter does not care if the first speaker is still taking the floor. And at that time, the first speaker and interrupter took the floor together at the same time. The following examples:

LG: Not every other country every other malpractice

our driving/our driving the way we behave in the street/

[everything else why are trade unions different]

JC: *[look trade unions are a voluntary body]*

trade unions are covered by the law too/they are covered by the law in a great many ways.

From the example above that conclude From the example above that concludes the first speaker (LG) and the second speaker (JC) spoke with the same intent simultaneously, and from the conversation it can be seen that when LG was in the middle of speaking and JC simultaneously spoke the same thing as LG meant.

c. Butting-in Interruption

Butting-in Interruption is an activity when there is no change in the turn of the conversation when the second speaker wants to take the floor but does not get a change of speech because the first speaker accepts the conversation time. The second speaker tries to interrupt the first speaker, but the first speaker takes the floor. As the example following:

JC: ... but if anybody suggests that in a democracy you can do
more than that/then they're saying this shouldn't be a
//democracy

LG: ...*//everybody else malpractices*

JC :...*//now heavens* for heaven's sake/in Eastern Europe/'you can/you
can/perhaps enforce guidelines.

From the example of the conversation, it can be seen that the second speaker (LG) cannot take time to speak because the time to speak has been taken by the first speaker (JC) and the conversation is simultaneously.

d. Silent Interruption

Silent interruption occurs when the first speaker pauses before the conversation is over and the second speaker takes over the conversation or takes the floor. The first speaker wanted to continue his talk, but he paused the conversation in the middle of a conversation and was taken over by the interrupter. The example following:

DT: ... And you gave a list which included/most of the public sector workers who have been on strike in the last few months/you said you would/pursue those disruptive elements with.

MT: Unremitting hostility (*pause*)

DT:.....//yes and is that a word

MT: You have seen destructive elements today/yesterday on the Television.

From the example, it can be seen that the first speaker (MT) pause the conversation and the second speaker (DT) take the floor the conversation.

2.2.2 The Function of Conversational Interruptions

The functions of conversational interruption divided into 2 kinds, Murata (1994), and supported by Kennedy and Camden (cited in Li, Han Z: 2001) stated that there are two function of conversational interruption, there are cooperative function (positive case) and intrusive function (negative case) .

1. Cooperative

According to Han Z. Li (2001:262) the cooperative function is the interruption that in the positive case. Cooperative interruptions often occur in class or discussion wherein this scope there is a lot of agreement between speakers. The existence of cooperative interruptions is because the listener listens to the speaker well and tries to add words or phrases of speech; there is an interruption. There are three types of cooperative disorders. This function is formulated by Murata

a. Agreement

This interruption function is to interrupt things agreed by the interrupter. The interrupter is aware of and agrees with the first speaker's statement. As a result, by interrupting, the bully indicates that the bully agrees, and sometimes the bully adds or elaborates on the bully's concept related to the topic. Consider the following example:

Male : I hope that the current economy is getting *//better*

Female : _____ *// yeah*, I also hope there is no starving in this area.

In this example, the interrupter (Female) interrupts the conversation using the word “yeah” in the sense that the interrupter agrees with what the first speaker has said. However, the interrupter is still discussing the same topic. The interrupter adds phrases that the speaker has already discussed.

b. Assistance

This interruption occurs when the speakers need help, and the interrupter complements the assistance required by the speaker. The assistance that needs help is like a lack of phrases, sentences, or ideas.

For example:

Male : Yesterday I met your cousin in the park, Alex, *//(pause)*

Female: _____ *// Alex Morgan*

Male : Yup, I met him and talk something.

In the dialogue, the speaker (Male) needs help because he forgets the full name of Alex Morgan, and the interrupter helps the speaker to fill in the full name of Alex Morgan.

c. Clarification

The interruption occurs when the interrupter feels they do not understand what the speaker is talking about. The interrupter clarifies to the speaker by asking for a more straightforward explanation. For instance:

Male : I met Rose three or four times this week.

Female: _____ **Three or four?**

In the dialogue, the speaker (Male) speaks that he met Rose three or four times but interrupter (Female) to ask clearly so that the speaker can clarify what he said.

2. Intrusive

The intrusive function is inversely proportional to the cooperative function where this function has four types and these functions are formulated by Murata and supported by Kennedy and Camden. The four types are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

a. Disagreement

This interruption function occurs when the interrupter does not agree with what the speaker is talking about. Thus, the interrupter cut off the conversation to convey things that make him disagree. Consider the example:

Male : This apartment is strategic but unfortunately the place is too
//small//.

Female : *//But not for me,//* I think this place is enough for two people and
not small in my opinion.

In the dialogue, the interrupter (Female) cut in the conversation and explained his opinion that the apartment they visited was enough for two people, and this was very different from the speaker's opinion (Male) where he said that the apartment they visited was too small for two people.

b. Floor taking

The interruption occurs because one of the speakers wants to add to the other person's conversation and does not change the topic and only adds sentences that are considered necessary and are still in the realm of one issue. For example:

Male : I plan to take time off work and take a long vacation. I think the
Field Museum *// of Natural History is a suitable place.//*

Female : _____ *//I think nature tourism//* is better for your long
holiday.

The dialogue shows that floor taking when the interrupter (Male) cut in the conversation with related topic. Before male already done with the conversation, female have cut in the conversation.

c. Topic change

The interruption function is more aggressive than floor taking because the interrupter cut in the conversation and changes the topic of the conversation.

Consider the example:

Male : Yesterday I met Rose for almost *//two hours//*

Female : _____ *//Do you want some tea?*

The interruption in this dialogue occurs when male speaks about his friend but female cut in the dialogue and changes the topic to deliver some drink to male.

d. Tangentialization

This interruption function occurs when the interrupter does not want to hear the same information over and over again. The interrupter cut in the conversation with the current speaker to summarize the information. The interrupter believes he or she will never hear the same topic again, so consider the example:

Male : Yesterday, Margaret told me that she felt dizzy and wanted to go home quickly.

Female : _____ yeah, I already knew about it.

This dialogue shows that female cut off male's conversation because she already knew what male was talking about, and female don't want to hear about it anymore, so when male speaks female cut him off.

2.3 British GQ YouTube Channel

British GQ is a YouTube channel that contains content about men's style, not only men's fashion, but this channel also discusses matters related to entertainment and lifestyle. According to the Oxford dictionary, the letter GQ stands for "Gentlemen Quarterly"; therefore, this channel only shows what concerns men's lives. The channel is also constantly broadcasting something new every week. The number of videos that have been uploaded is 616 videos. This

channel contains many playlists, such as documentaries, men's lifestyle, annual men's awards, heroines, action replies, interviews, father and son, driving time, and many other video playlists about men discussing this channel. In selecting the research object, the researcher took one of the video interviews that matched the field being discussed, namely Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis. The areas discussed are issues related to ideology, masculinity, patriarchy, and books written by Jordan.

2.4 Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis

Jordan Peterson is a Canadian academic specializing in psychology, and he is also the author of many books. Peterson is not only an activist in psychology, but he is also interested in religion and ideology, not only a writer but also a professor and influencer. Jordan Peterson has his own YouTube channel with psychology, education, podcasts, and interviews with over a million followers. That means he is one of the most influential psychology figures in the world today. Jordan also often comes invited as a speaker on various YouTube channels. His thinking caused much controversy, and many people misunderstood his ideology and books. He is very well known as a critical figure because he is very strict about not sharing political ideas. In the object taken by the researcher, Jordan is here as a guest star who the British GQ invited to explain issues related to hierarchy, patriarchy, gay parenting, and fascist ideologies.

On the other hand, Helen Lewis is a British journalist, and she is Jordan Peterson's interlocutor in this interview or the show's host. Lewis' life is related to the world of journalism. She also provides a network for young journalists, and

she is also very interested in matters associated with feminism and transgender in the UK. Lewis also made a book containing the ideology of feminism whose book was published in 2020. In her book, she tells about the history of the struggle for women's rights. Lewis also said about Lewis making a book and broadcast on the radio, where this broadcast discusses interviews related to feminism. With what Helen has done, she is nicknamed "Lewis's Law" because of the many people who support Helen Lewis's thoughts on feminism.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is consists of many terms that discuss the method of this research, such as research design, data collection, research data, data source, instruments, data collections, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to answer the research problems in this research. This approach is to analyze the data in detail. Mohajan (cited in Burns and Grove, 2009) explain that qualitative research is a systematic and subjective approach to highlight and explain daily life experiences, and to further give them proper meaning. There are several types of research in the qualitative approach: ethnography, discourse analysis, grounded theory, conversational analysis, narrative analysis, content analysis, and others.

A descriptive technique was used in Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis's interview to declare the type and function of conversational interruption to collect the data.

3.2 Data Source and Subject of the Data

The data was taken from a video on British GQ YouTube channel. The data was focused on the utterances contained in the video conversations between men and women. The data used is a video interview of Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel. The duration of the video is one hour and forty-two minutes. In this video, Jordan talks about patriarchy, while Helen is more inclined in terms of feminism terms. The data used in this study are

utterances from interviews between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis which aims to find conversational interruptions between their conversations.

3.3 Research Instruments

In this study, researchers used human instruments. The concept of the human as instrument was proposed by Lincoln and Guba (Ary et al., 2010: 424) to stress the unique role that qualitative researchers perform in their inquiry. The researcher is the main research tool for collecting data because only the researcher is needed. The researcher is the one instrument that involved in the process of data collection, identification and data analysis in the video interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis.

3.4 Data Collections

The process of collecting data from conversation interruptions contains recorded conversations naturally by British GQ YouTube channel. The source of this research data is taken from an interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel. Below are the steps to collect data:

1. Opened <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yZYQpge1W5s>
2. The researcher watched and downloaded the video entitled "Jordan Peterson: "There was plenty of motivation to take me out. It just didn't work" British GQ.
3. After downloading the video, the researcher paid attention to the video and understood it carefully.
4. Interpret the transcription in the video.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher conducted data analysis. The data found is on YouTube wherein the British GQ YouTube channels with the title "Jordan Peterson: "There was plenty of motivation to take me out. It just didn't work" British GQ. Then, here are the steps for analysis:

1. The researcher conducts a conversation analysis in which there is conversation interruption in the conversation.
2. After classifying the type of conversation interruption, the researcher analyzed the interruption function.
3. After conducting the interruption function the researcher grouped the data.
4. The researcher analyzes the data finding of conversational interruption from the British GQ YouTube channel. The researcher calculated all of the data during the discussion process to provide a more comprehensive analysis of each kind and function.
5. Make conclusions reposed the finding data and the discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is a prominent component of the research. The researcher presents the result of the study, which are divided into two sub-chapters: findings and discussions. The findings and discussions are offered to respond to the research question.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher describes the answers to the research problem that is related to this study. The researcher establishes a sub-chapter for this section to provide the result of this study. The first research problem is about the types of interruption. The second research problem is about the interruption function made by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis in the interview in the British GQ YouTube channel.

The result shows that there are 116 data collected in this research. The data were taken from the interview by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis. The researcher provides the result by the table showing occurrences of the types and functions of interruption used by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis.

4.1.1 Types of Interruption by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis

There are four types of interruption found in this study: simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. The researcher explains how the interruption originates and what types of interruptions are found in the dialogue in each data set.

The interruptions are divided into four types: simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. All types occur in the interview on the British GQ YouTube channel. The highest frequency interruption type is a simple interruption that occurs 60 times (52%). This type of interruption often occurs because the second speaker or interrupter wants to take the floor in the conversation. In the video, the two objects have different backgrounds therefore one of the parties often interrupts by using a simple interruption because the interrupter wants to take the floor in the conversation. The second highest frequency interruption type is overlap interruption which appears 34 times (30%). overlap interruption is the second type of interruption that often appears because in this research data, two objects want to take each other off the floor and talk to each other at the same time to maintain their respective opinions in the conversation. The next interruption type is a butting-in interruption that appears 18 times (15%), Butting-in interruption is the third highest data because in this video one of the objects of the video interrupts where the speaker does not give the second speaker a chance even though the second speaker has interrupted and this interruption occurs because the opinion conveyed by the speaker has not been completed and the speaker is still continuing speech and does not provide a floor for the second speaker. and the lowest interruption type is a silent interruption which occurs 4 times (3%). Silent interruptions are the fewest types of interruptions because in this video conversation, Jordan and Helen rarely stop talking because in this video interview they interrupt each other.

a. Simple Interruption

Simple interruption is the most frequently appears in the conversation.

Simple interruption occurs 60 times in the British GQ YouTube channel interview. A simple interrupt is an event that interrupts the current speaker's speech. The simple interrupt can be called a turn exchange and occurs when the first speaker talks and the second speaker takes the conversation's floor. In this research, the reason that simple interruptions often occur is because Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis have different perspectives and one of them wants to interrupt each other and wants to quickly take the floor. During this interruption, the first speaker only listens to the second speaker (interrupter); after the second speaker finishes speaking, the first speaker takes over the conversation again. The examples are as follows:

Data 1

Helen: *I don't think that the male primary teachers are being tyrannized I do think they are being marginalized and I do think that they feel excluded and _____//stressed*

Jordan: *_____// so what do about that?*

Helen: *what I mean I think actually and I'm surprised you don't agree with me on this that having more male primary school teachers would be a really good thing because boys need role models people particularly boys who don't have a father figure in their life that's important to have a stable adult who shows them what it's like to be a man around the place*

(21:23)

The conversation between Jordan and Helen includes a simple interruption where Jordan manages to interrupt Helen while Helen is still speaking. The conversation started when Jordan and Helen discussed the hallmark of a tyrannical social structure where it focused on only one gender, then Helen explained that a teacher does not get tyrannical social but they might feel isolated and stressed,

Jordan: *there are lots of things I don't know how to tackle the fact that people range extremely widely in their cognitive ability either these are big problems but // I know*

Helen: _____ *// right we can start with a redistributive tax policy right where people who earn a lot pay more tax than people lower down the income scale to redistribute income that was a fairly obvious way that you could make poor people less poor it's something that you know the labor government did they almost I think they have child poverty it is possible to do things and we do have mechanisms*

(46:50)

b. Overlap Interruption

27

that appears in this research. Overlap interruption appears 34 times in the interview of the British GQ YouTube channel. Overlapping interruption is an activity in which two people speak simultaneously. Overlap interruption occurs when the participant wants to share an opinion in a conversation. When the first speaker takes the floor, the second speaker (interrupter) also tries to take the first speaker's floor, and the interrupter does not care if the first speaker is still taking the floor and speaking. In this study, the reason that overlapping interruptions became the second data that often appeared because in this video Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis were interrupting and talking to each other at the same time where they both wanted to argue about what was being said at the same time. This interruption co-occurs without any rules that underlie this interruption. The example below:

Data 3

***Helen:** Okay so what's your problem with there not being enough men in the social sciences perhaps women are just clever perhaps that's why there are more women at university right under your doctrine I don't think that [but that's what I think the logical extent of your doctrine.]*

***Jordan:** [Oh maybe I think my problem] isn't the fact that there's an unequal distribution the problem I have with it is that the reason that men are bailing out is because of the prevalence of the doctrine that you're espousing that's the problem I have with it it doesn't matter that much they will bail out I don't see any way that the universities are going to redeem themselves in the next decade so and maybe that will be fine but I doubt*
(14:17)

In the conversation, there were overlapping interruptions because two people were talking simultaneously. In the interview between Jordan and Helen, there is overlap when Helen says that most women two-thirds of university choose the social courses mentioned in his book, Jordan. Helen also clarified about

Jordan not believing in inequality, and according to Helen, that was causing problems because there weren't enough men in the social sciences at the university; at the same time, Jordan interrupted Helen's utterance, "but that's what I think the logical extent of your doctrine is" Jordan interrupts with the utterance "oh maybe I think my problem." There was some overlap with Jordan's words because Helen hadn't finished her utterance, and Jordan interrupted and took the floor. Another example when Helen interrupts and occurs the overlap interruption, the example below:

Data 4

*Jordan: the right doesn't dominate [the universities]
Helen: _____ [no but it dominates but] Donald
Trump is president [so realistically]
Jordan: _____ [trump is] hardly a typical republican
Helen: no he i would say that he commented that
Jordan: for most of his life if i remember correctly he was a [democratic]
Helen: _____ [right i don't
think] he has anything
Jordan: to blame Donald Trump*

(32:48)

In this conversation, there are three overlapping interruptions because Helen interrupts Jordan, and the first overlapping interruption starts with a discussion about politics in the United States. According to Jordan Politics also does not dominate at the university. When Jordan is not done with his utterance "the universities," Helen has interrupted with her utterance "no but it dominates but" with two statements being discussed, overlapping interruptions occur in this dialogue.

The second overlapping occurs when Jordan interrupts Helen and takes the floor when utterances "so realistically" and Jordan interrupts with the word

“trump is.” Overlap in this section occurs when Helen delivers that Donald Trump is a real person. Still, before Helen finishes her conversation, Jordan has interrupted by saying that Donald Trump is not a republican figure, and simultaneously Jordan took the floor, so there was overlapping.

The third overlapping appears when Helen interrupts Jordan and takes the floor. Overlap in this section appears when Jordan deliver about Donald Trump that he been democratic for most of his life and when Jordan wanted to finish his words, Helen interrupted with a "right I don't think" utterance, so with the utterance, there was an overlap between Jordan and Helen.

c. Butting-in Interruption

Butting-in Interruption is an interruption activity when there is no change in the discussion's turn, such as when the second speaker wishes to speak but is unable to do so since the first speaker has taken up all of the conversation time. The third most frequent interruption that occurs is butting-in, this interruption occurs 18 times in the interview of Jordan and Helen. In this study, the reason that the interruption of butting-in became the data when it often appeared where in this video between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis sometimes did not give the floor to the interrupter, even though the second speaker (interrupter) had interrupted but the first speaker still continued his conversation. The example below:

Data 5

***Jordan:** what do you think the demand for equality of outcome is if it's not an attempt to flatten hierarchies or to eliminate them what else could it possibly be and you don't think the neo-Marxists and the post-modernists*

think that hierarchy is a social construction okay you're not talking about the same people that I know that's

Helen: *right*

Jordan: *____ //for sure//*

Helen: *____ //But this is//*

Jordan: *____ //everything is a social construction for the social constructionists including hierarchies*

(44:37)

In this conversation, butting-in occurs when Helen tries to interrupt Jordan, but Jordan continues the utterances, so Helen has no time to take the floor to interrupt. Helen interrupts with the words "But this is," but with that utterance, she can't continue because Jordan didn't give Helen to take the floor. Jordan continues the statement where before Helen interrupted, he already took the floor. As well as other butting-in examples like the following:

Data 6

Helen: *however it is the only thing that you get paid for under capitalism right*

Jordan: *man live*

Helen: *//but that's*

Jordan: *//how can you say something like that it's //so cliched*

Helen: *____ //well//*

Jordan: *____ //but it's so painful to hear that*

Helen: *maybe cliché but it nonetheless is true right women // do more*

Jordan: *____ // it's not capitalism*

Helen: *____ //well*

Jordan: *____ //for god's sake*

Helen: *____ // it is no*

Jordan: *it isn't you have to invest in a child for 18 years before they have any economic utility it's a consequence of delayed economic utility we don't know how to monetize it it's not a consequence of capitalism it's a consequence of the fact that human beings have an 18-year dependency how do you monetize that even in principle well we don't know*

(1:02:20)

In this example of the conversation, there are two butting-in interruptions. First, a butting-in interruption occurs when Helen tries to interrupt by saying "well" but Jordan continues the utterance and does not give Helen a floor and uses the utterances "but it's so". Second, a butting-in interruption occurs when Jordan interrupts Helen by saying "it's not capitalism" and Helen wants to interrupt but Jordan simultaneously does not give Helen a floor and continues his utterances.

d. Silent Interruption

The least frequent interruption that appears is a silent interruption. The interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis in British GQ YouTube appears four times. Silent interruption is an interruption activity where the first speaker pauses before the conversation is over, and the second speaker takes over the conversation or takes the floor. This interruption is not classified simultaneously because the first speaker pauses, and the second speaker takes the floor. In this study, the reason that of silent interruption is very rare because Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis rarely stay silent or wait for the other person to continue the conversation therefore this type of interruption rarely occurs. For instance, the first example of silent interruption in the interview between Jordan and Helen:

Data 7

Jordan: *Well, but it's not that easy to distinguish them if you're what you want to do with an aggressive child is socialize them so that they become sophisticated in their manifestation of their aggression you don't want to inhibit it you certainly don't want to socialize little boys to be more like little girls that are first of all you don't know how to do it, to begin with, but second of all it's not very it's not an advisable strategy // so ____ (Pause)*

Helen: _____// *well I found that interesting because in the book you say that actually if you feminize men that might give them more you know might have more of an allure towards you know these very fascists*

(55:50)

The conversation started when he said about his opinion which he wrote in his book, he explained that to make a man feminine is not that easy and at the end of his speech he stopped by pausing using the word "so" and when Jordan wanted to continue his speech but Helen already took the floor by using said "well..." and added a remark about what Jordan said. The second example is:

Data 8

Helen: *well that's why I think that you're probably in some ways you're not a patriarchal tyrant although all of our programmings, if you want to call it that in biology is, is overcomeable because //you are__ (Pause)*

Jordan: *__//integratable*

(56:44)

This conversation shows about Helen who spoke about her statement about her assessment of Jordan regarding a patriarchal tyrant and Jordan did not belong to that group and at the end of her statement Helen about her praise that Jordan is a person who can mingle with many people, but before continuing with Helen's intent she pauses her utterances by ending with the utterance "you are" then Jordan continues Helen's utterance with the word "integrative" and Jordan takes the floor.

4.1.2 The Function of Conversational Interruption by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis

There are two functions of interruption which are found in this study.

There are cooperative interruptions and intrusive interruptions. Both cooperative

interruption and intrusive interruption have subcategories. The cooperative interruption has subcategories such as agreement, assistance, and clarification interruption. Meanwhile, intrusive interruption has subcategories such as disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization interruption. All function occurs in the interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel.

The data found that the interruption functions in Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis's interview on the British GQ channel YouTube there are two functions of interruption, cooperative and intrusive. Cooperative interruption (positive case) implicates three kinds, agreement, assistance, and clarification, and intrusive interruption (negative case) involves four types, disagreement, topic change, floor taking, and tangentialization.

The most interruption function frequency that occurs is a clarification that occurs 46 times (40%). The second most frequent interruption function that appears is floor-taking which appears 22 times (18%). The third most frequent interruption function that occurs is agreement interruption which arises 17 times (15%). The fourth most frequent interruption function that arises is disagreement which occurs 13 times (15%). The fifth most frequent interruption function that appears is a topic change which appears ten times (9%). The following frequency of interruption function is the assistance interruption which appears five times (4%), and the minor frequency of interruption function is tangentialization which occurs three times (2%). From the previous explanation, it can be concluded that the most frequently found in the interrupt function is a cooperative interruption.

The researcher explained in detail information about each subcategory in the interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel.

a. Cooperative Interruption

According to Han Z. Li (2001:262) interruption in the positive case is a cooperative function. Cooperative interruptions often occur in class or discussion wherein this scope there is a lot of agreement between speakers. The existence of cooperative interruptions is because the listener listens to the speaker well and tries to add words or phrases of speech, with this there is an interruption. There are three types of cooperative interruption there are agreement, clarification, and assistance. This function is formulated by Murata and confirmed by Kennedy and Camden.

1. Clarification

Clarification interruption is an activity where the interrupter does not understand what the previous speaker meant. Therefore, the interrupter interrupts by asking for the truth or explanation from the previous speaker. For instance:

Data 9

Jordan: be having a salutary effect as far as I can tell and but it's not because I thrive on anger I mean you were at my show //what to

Helen://on Thursday night yeah

Jordan: How much anger was there in that

(28:15)

In this conversation, Jordan explained what kind of work he was doing. According to him, he was not supposed to do the job. He felt he shouldn't always

argue with other people because Jordan thought it was a job he didn't want to do, and when Jordan asked Helen to be a guest on his show, and right then Helen interrupted to clarify that Jordan's show was on Thursday night for confirming Jordan's event schedule. Another example is as follows:

Data 10

***Helen:** I'll tell you why I wear makeup which is to stop the comments that I would get if I didn't wear makeup and my gender I always say my gender is low maintenance right I don't feel particularly like a woman inside I don't know what that would mean but what I try and do is try and look you know in the same way that you get black women who talk about the problem with natural hair is it's seen as unprofessional right and as a woman, if you don't wear makeup that is seen as a political choice that is seen as something that you know //you are*

***Jordan:** //so you wear makeup to protect yourself from what from geological men*

***Helen:** I think women very partially judge each other's appearance and there are very good reasons for*

(52:01)

Clarification interruption occurs in this conversation because Jordan interrupts Helen to clarify what Helen has said about wearing makeup. When Helen hadn't finished with her utterance, Jordan had already interrupted Helen and took the floor. Jordan's goal to interrupt is to find out why Helen uses makeup. Jordan interrupts to confirm or clarify that Helen requires makeup to protect Helen from geological men.

2. Agreement

Agreement interruption is an interruption where the interrupter agrees with the speaker. A situation where one approves of what the other person has said can be indicated by using the words "yeah," "okay," "right." As a result, by interrupting, the interrupter shows that the interrupter agrees, and sometimes the

interrupter adds or elaborates on the interrupter concept relating to the topic. In this study, agreement interruption appears seventeen times in the Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis interview on the British GQ YouTube channel. Consider the first example:

Data 11

Jordan: *but that means that everybody in the multicultural milieu is one thing and //another*

Helen: *//right*

Jordan: *they're all one thing and // another*

Helen: *// yeah*

Jordan: *yeah well you know our prime minister said well there is no Canadian identity it's like well okay what is it that unites us well nothing we all protect our cultures it's like well that leads // to war*

Helen: *// okay*

Jordan: *that doesn't only lead to war obviously but unless you have people operating within a shared framework of perception and value they can't cooperate and compete peacefully there's i don't understand how that's even a disputable topic that's how you organize people*

(31:30)

In this conversation, Jordan explains that the life of a multicultural person will be related to one another. And Jordan also explained that there is no true Canadian identity because all the residents have maintained their culture well, which unites Canadians so well. With Jordan's explanation like that, Helen agrees with what Jordan has explained, and the statement that Helen agrees is by interrupting using the words "right," "okay," "yeah." Other examples show agreement as follows:

Data 12

Helen: *it is I agree there you know human ingenuity is a huge part of that // definitely*

Jordan: *// right well in more people you know more ingenuity you know and Bjorn Lomborg whom I admire the skeptical environmentalist who's gone a very long way to trying to figure out what we could do at a planetary level that would be useful and*

productive his research has indicated the best possible investment isn't carbon tax it isn't cessation of the utilization of carbon-based fuel it's probably investment in early infant care around the world especially in developing countries seems right to me he's done the analysis very carefully

(1:21:17)

In the above conversation, Jordan explained many things related to the human population on earth. According to him, there is no overpopulation and no need to worry about hunger because now there are many things that can be made by humans. Helen also added to what Jordan had explained that nowadays there is a lot of human ingenuity. So there is no need to worry about the human population, which is increasing day by day. Jordan also agrees with what Helen is talking about by using the word "true" it can be seen that the word is a representation of the breaking of the agreement. After Jordan interrupted, he continued his statement regarding matters related to human ingenuity.

3. Assistance

Assistance interruption is an interrupt where the interrupter continues the idea or speaker's utterance. This interruption occurs when the speakers need help and the interrupter complements the assistance needed by the speaker the assistance in question is like a lack of phrases. This function appears five times in interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis, as an example:

Data 13

Helen: *so I wonder if you and I mean the same thing when we talk about multiculturalism because you have a first nations room in your house right you have a lot of first nation stuff how is // **the co-existence of**__(pause)*

Jordan: *____//the honorary member of a first nations family as a matter*

Helen: *which wonderful I have an uh a first nations artist and when I'm from when I went to Canada last year but that to me is the essence of Canadian multiculturalism living that culture being preserved and living alongside the anglophone culture that in some senses supplanted it how is that not multiculturalism*

(29:18)

In this conversation, it is assistance interrupt because in that conversation Jordan interrupts Helen and continues Helen's speech. In the dialogue between Jordan and Helen about fundamental doctrines Helen asks how the state space is implemented in Jordan's house. Before Helen could finish her utterance, Helen pause her speech because she was having trouble with what she was going to say about the co-existence and Jordan interrupted when Helen paused the utterance by continuing what Helen had meant, interrupting using the word "honorary member". Other examples are as follows

Data 14

Helen: *well that's why I think that you're probably in some ways you're not a patriarchal tyrant although all of our programmings if you want to call it that in biology is overcomeable because //you are__ (Pause)*

Jordan: *____// Integratable*

(56:44)

This conversation includes assistance interruptions because when Helen wants to finish her utterances, Jordan has already continued Helen's utterances to continue the topic of conversation that has been discussed. Helen talks about tyrannical patriarchy and it has to do with Jordan personally, but at the end of Helen's utterance she pauses what is being said and Jordan continues what Helen wants to say, Jordan interrupts with the word "integratable"

b. Intrusive Interruption

This function is the inverse of cooperative interruption, intrusive interruption left a more unfavorable impression because its purpose was to disturb speaker turns. Intrusive interruption develops when the interrupter cuts the present speaker's utterance till the speaker is unable to finish his or her sentence. There are four types of intrusive interruptions they are floor taking, disagreement, topic change, and tangentialization.

1. Floor Taking

When the second speaker interrupts the first speaker's statement, this is known as floor takes. When the current speaker finished the sentence, she or he interrupted. The interrupter took the floor in response to the current speaker's remark, not to change the topic of the conversation, but to expand on what the present speaker had already brought up. In this study, floor taking appears twenty-two times. Like the example below:

Data 15

Jordan: *you're probably in the top one-tenth of one percent of people who've ever lived on the planet that would constitute filthy rich by historical standards*

Helen: *okay // but I'm not sure*

Jordan: *___// so where that is in the line exactly*

Helen: *___// be able to help the neanderthals at this point really by giving up some money but this is my point is that what I believe is and I believe in a structure in which people who have had a good life and had lots of advantages should pay that back pay that forwards which I think is the message that you preach as well right you have responsibilities and if you've had like us*

(18:43)

This conversation starts with Jordan talking that Helen is one of the richest people out of the top ten people. Helen spoke and said she wasn't sure what Jordan had said. Before Helen finish her utterance, Jordan interrupted with utterances "so where that is in the line exactly" from Jordan's interruption, he did not want to change the topic of conversation related to constitute filthy rich and Helen interrupted Jordan and did not change the topic of conversation as well and Helen also explained what made him unsure of what Jordan had said.

Data 16

Jordan:** an important exception because Scandinavia has gone farther than any other area the Scandinavian countries in establishing egalitarian social policy and the differences in interest and career choice and personality between men and women have grown as a consequence not shrunk which is exactly the opposite of what the social construction is **predicting

***Helen:** _____ **but also to** suggest that they're malleable actually rather than fixed*

(1:10:33)

In this conversation, Jordan talks about social policy in Scandinavia is an exception to any others region and the country is already more advanced than any other region. Gender and career differences are not influenced by gender in Scandinavian countries. Helen also interrupted to continue the conversation on the topic in the same realm, before Jordan finished his utterances, Helen had interrupted Jordan by using the utterance "but also to" the word to refute Jordan's utterance and Helen continued what he meant that according to Helen they should be able to accept without fixing matters relating to gender differences.

2. Disagreement

This interruption function is useful for interrupting things that are not approved by the interrupter. This interrupt function occurs when the interrupter does not agree with what the speaker is talking about. Therefore, the interrupter cut off the conversation to convey things that make the interrupter disagree. The disagreement function appears thirteen times in an interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel.

Data 17

*Jordan: the right doesn't dominate // **the universities***
*Helen: _____ // **no but it dominates but Donald Trump is president // so realistically***
*Jordan: _____ // **trump is hardly a typical republican***
Helen: no he i would say that he commented that
Jordan: for most of his life if I remember correctly he was a
(32:48)

This conversation started when Jordan and Helen were talking about identity politics within the University and Jordan said that rights do not dominate the University, but Helen interrupted and disagreed with Jordan's opinion. Helen interrupts by using the utterances "no but it dominates" because according to Helen political identity in the university is very dominating and Helen talks about things related to Trump that he is a real person but Jordan interrupts this because he does not agree with it and interrupts that Trump is not a typical republican. This conversation includes a disagreement interruption because in this conversation.

Data 18

*Helen: well I found that interesting because in the book you say that actually if you feminize men that might give them more you know might have more of an allure towards you know these very // **fascists***

Jordan: ____//*no there is no about that's standard psychoanalytic that's like psychoanalysis 101. if you repress something it comes back with a vengeance*

(55:57)

This conversation begins when Helen tells what Jordan's book is about and says that Jordan is a male feminist who is very knowledgeable about feminist related matters, but Jordan interrupts it because for him there is no such feminist and such thing as mentioned by Helen is very standard in terms of psychoanalysis. The interrupt that has been done by Jordan, is an example of a disagreement interruption because Jordan does not agree with what Helen has said.

3. Topic change

Topic change is an event where the second speaker interrupts by changing the topic of conversation. When the second speaker (interrupter) interrupted the first speaker, the topic of the conversation that the current speaker had brought was changed. The interrupter snatched the floor to introduce a fresh topic and dismiss the old one of the topic. It occurred because the interrupter did not want to debate the topic brought up by the current speaker. The interrupter in this example was more aggressive in taking the floor to get what he or she desired. In this research, the topic change appears ten times. Such the example below:

Data 19

Helen: because who was in those professions who was guarding entry to those professions //**who was worried about losing their status if women became doctors**

Jordan: ____//*What do you think the man* that emancipated women in the 20th century just out of curiosity

This interruption started when Helen talked about feminism where women were forbidden to work by men and Helen also added about the social status of

women being a doctor, Jordan interrupted by saying what Helen thought about men freeing female slaves. Jordan's interruption is an example of a topic change interrupt because, in this example, Helen discusses the social status of working women, but Jordan shifts the topic to the liberation of female slaves.

Data 20

Helen:** I think they're an enormous nightmare let me let's go back to why women may reach because it reminds men of not right fruit okay first of all not all right fruit is red uh why // **would you do you want to
Jordan:** _____ // **Do you want** color vision to detect // **ripe fruit

***Helen:** // **do you** you want to eat women no I think unless men are having sex*

(50:56)

In this conversation, including topic change interruptions because in this conversation Jordan interrupts by changing the topic of conversation, this can be seen from the example of the conversation. In this example, it can be seen that when Helen explained that the use of make-up in her opinion was very important, and it was a must for her and according to Helen, men would be provoked by the use of make-up by women. Jordan interrupted and changed the subject by saying "Do you want color vision to detect ripe fruit?" this utterance represents that Jordan changed the topic because Helen was discussing things related to makeup but Jordan interrupted and took the floor.

4. Tangentialization

Tangentialization occurred when the interrupter who was knowledgeable of the conversation presented a summary of the current speaker's messages. The interrupter claimed the floor because she or he believed that the present speaker's topic of conversation had already been covered by the prior speaker. Naturally,

the interrupter did not want to hear the same topic that had been explained previously. As a result, the interrupter took the floor to summarize the messages of the current speaker's topic of conversation. In this study, this function arises three times.

Data 21

***Helen:** right I don't believe you can be a man born in a woman's body a woman born in a man's body what I believe is some people feel alienation towards their bodies and they want to remove //well*

***Jordan:** //everybody feels that*

***Helen:** right but they feel it to such an extent that the best clinically the best treatment for them is to transition and live as if they were the ones (1:12:46)*

This conversation started when Helen talked about the theory where she said that Jordan was born in a woman and it was not easy, Jordan took the floor when Helen had not finished speaking and said that "everyone feels it" and this utterance reflects the tangentialization function because in utterance Jordan interrupted because he didn't want to hear what Helen had to say anymore because everything Helen said would happen to everyone without Helen explaining in detail.

4.2 Discussions

The researcher provides this part of the research that discusses the previously delivered findings. In this research, the researcher focuses on conversational interruption in an interview. The researcher uses Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis as the subject of this research. The researcher focuses on the types of conversational interruption and the functions of conversational interruption found in Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis interview in the British GQ YouTube Channel. According to the research findings, the researcher only

includes data from interruptions to clarify the types and functions of conversational interruptions in the interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis on the British GQ YouTube channel. The researcher found 116 data of conversational interruption. The researcher analyzes and classifies the data and categorizes what types and functions. There are four types of conversational interruptions: simple interruptions, butting-in interruptions, overlap interruptions, and silent interruptions.

Simple interruption is the most frequent of all interruptions. There are 60 data in total that contained a simple interruption. The reason that simple interruptions often occur is because Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis have different perspectives and one of them wants to interrupt each other and wants to quickly take the floor. Overlap interruption is the second frequently made by Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis in the interview. There are 34 data in total that contained the overlap interruption. In this type, Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis interrupt each other and take the floor because both speakers talk and make overlap interruptions. The reason that overlapping interruptions became the second data that often appeared because in this video Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis were interrupting and talking to each other at the same time where they both wanted to argue about what was being said at the same time.

The interruption function is divided into cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. Both have a division of functions. Cooperative interruptions (positive case) are divided into three types: agreement, assistance, and clarification while intrusive interruptions (negative case) are divided into three

types, namely disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. From the findings, the most frequent function that occurs is a cooperative interruption. Clarification function is the frequency that often appears in conversations that occur 46 times. The second most frequent function is floor taking which appears 22 times. The third frequency that arises is the agreement function that appears 17 times. The fourth frequency is disagreement which occurs 13 times. The fifth frequency is a topic change that appears ten times. The subsequent highest frequency is assistance that appears five times. Meanwhile, tangentialization is a least function of conversation interrupts that occur three times. From the results that have been found that clarification is a function that often appears, with such results it can be concluded that the purpose of interrupting is in the positive case of interruption because clarification is included in the cooperative function subcategories.

The researcher tends to compare the current study to previous researches based on the findings above. Zulfah (2018) conducted the conversational overlap and interruption that focus on debate between Hillary Clinton VS Donald Trump, in this research shows that focuses on political issues in second presidential debate. The result of this research is conversational interruption more dominant than conversational overlapping. While other previous research, Putri (2019) analyzed the types and the functions of talk show that focuses on political issues and in this research found there are four types of conversational interruption. The function of this study found that intrusive interruptions were the dominant function that often appeared in this study.

In addition, this study develops the types and functions of interviews as research objects. In addition, the object of this research extends findings that are more valid and richer than debates or talk shows that lead to the same topic regarding ideology and politics. This study succeeded in analyzing the types and functions of conversational interruptions in interviews with Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis where in interviews on the British GQ YouTube channel.



CHAPTER V

CONSLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher presents two remaining parts in this chapter: conclusion and suggestions. The researcher provides a brief explanation of the results based on the research problem of this current study in the conclusion section. The researcher makes suggestions for the next researcher to discover this connected study in the suggestions section.

5.1 Conclusions

This study investigates the types and functions of conversational interruption. The researcher used the interview between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis in the British GQ YouTube channel as the object. The researcher finds 116 data that appear conversational interruption. The first the researcher finds the types of interruption that used theory by Beattie (1982). The types of conversational interruption divided into four types: Simple interruption appears 60 times, this type becomes the dominant type of conversational interruption because between Jordan Peterson and Helen Lewis have different perspectives so they always want to interrupt each other to quickly take the floor of the conversation. Overlap interruption appears 34 times, butting-in interruption appears 18 times, and silent interruption appears 4 times. The second the researcher finds the function of interruption that used theory by Murata (1994) and supported by Kennedy and Camden (cited in Li, Han Z: 2001, p.269). The functions of conversational interruption divided into two kinds: cooperative and intrusive. Each function is still divided into several other functions. Cooperative function

divided into three functions: Clarification appears 46 times, agreement appears 17 times, and assistance appears 5 times. Intrusive function divided into four functions: Floor taking appears 22 times, disagreement appears 13 times, topic change appears 10 times, and tangentialization appears 3 times. So, the researcher concludes that it is more likely to use cooperative interrupts than intrusive interrupts in this research.

In addition, researchers have proven that interruptions are widespread in conversation, even though the conversation is in the form of an interview. When the interrupter cuts the interrupted (current speaker) while they are still speaking, this is a conversational interruption. Not only a violation that employed in the negative case but it can also be used in the positive case to demonstrate agreement, obtain a clear explanation from the current speaker, or assist someone who is having difficulty with his or her speech.

5.2 Suggestions

In this section, the current researchers provided advice for the next researcher in the field of conversation analysis, particularly in the area of conversational interruption. The initial idea is that the next researcher can investigate numerous interruption subjects. The researcher advises that the following study looks into conversational interruptions in a talk show, movie, or everyday discussion with a large group of people.

For further suggestions, if the next researcher wants to analyze the field of interruptions, the current researcher suggests analyzing interruptions in more different terms, such as analyzing interruptions in age differences and taking more

comprehensive research data. The researcher also hopes that this research can add excellent and valuable references for further researchers in linguistics, especially in the field of conversational interruption.



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