

INTERRUPTIONS IN PEAKY BLINDERS SEASON 1

THESIS



BY:
NADA ALYA PUTRI
REG. NUMBER: A93218121

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2022

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Nada Alya Putri

NIM : A93218121

Department : English

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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Nada Alya Putri

APPROVAL SHEET

INTERRUPTIONS IN PEAKY BLINDERS SEASON 1

by

Nada Alya Putri

Reg, Number: A93218121

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, March 9th 2022

Thesis Advisor



Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.
NIP. 197303032000032001

Acknowledged by:
The Head of English Department



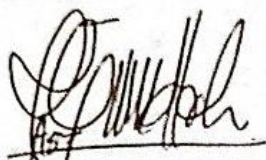
Endratno Pili Swasono, M. Pd
NIP. 197106072003121001

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of Nada Alya Putri (A93218121) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 10th August 2022

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.
NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 2



Endratno Pilih Swasono, M. Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Examiner 3



Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.
NIP. 198305302011012011


Examiner 4



**Novia Adibatus Shofah, S.S.,
M.Hum.**
NIP. 202111012

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya




Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
NIP. 196909251994031002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpustakaan@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : NADA ALYA PUTRI
NIM : A93210121
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB DAN HUMANIORA / SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : NADAALYAP@GMAIL.COM

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ABSTRACT

Putri, N.A. (2022). *Interruptions In Peaky Blinders Season 1*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.
Keywords: interruption, types, functions, peaky blinder.

This study aims to investigate interruptions presented in *Peaky Blinders* Season 1. There are two research problems in this present study: (1) what are the types of interruptions uttered by the characters in *Peaky Blinders 1*; (2) what are the functions of interruption found in *Peaky Blinders 1*. In this study, the data is the utterances from the main characters: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell.

This research utilized a descriptive qualitative method in regard to the phenomena that were presented in the form of text. The data were in the form of utterances uttered by the characters in the TV series. The researcher used codes to identify the types of interruption and the functions of interruption. The data collected, categorized, and interpreted to answer the research problem.

The study's finding shows that all four types of interruptions could be found in six episodes of *Peaky Blinder 1*. Those are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. Out of the total of 44 types of interruptions found in the series, the most used types of interruptions are simple interruptions, followed by overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption sequentially. Furthermore, the researcher found three functions in the series: cooperative interruption, intrusive interruption, and neutral interruption. The most used function was intrusive, with floor-taking subcategories as the most dominant function, followed by topic change functions, disagreement functions, and tangentialization functions. Cooperative interruption was second most used with the most dominant subcategories assistance function, followed by agreement function, and clarification function; and the least used function was neutral function.

ABSTRAK

Putri, N.A. 2022. *Interupsi Di Peaky Blinders Musim 1*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling

Kata Kunci: interupsi, jenis, fungsi, peaky blinder.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki interupsi yang ditampilkan dalam *Peaky Blinders* Season 1. Ada dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini: (1) apa jenis interupsi yang diucapkan oleh karakter dalam serial *Peaky Blinders 1*; (2) apa fungsi dari interupsi yang terdapat pada serial *Peaky Blinders 1*. Dalam penelitian ini, data diambil dari ucapan para tokoh utama: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif terhadap fenomena yang disajikan dalam bentuk teks. Data tersebut berupa ujaran yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam serial TV tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan kode untuk mengidentifikasi jenis interupsi dan fungsi interupsi. Data dikumpulkan, dikategorikan, dan diinterpretasikan untuk menjawab masalah penelitian.

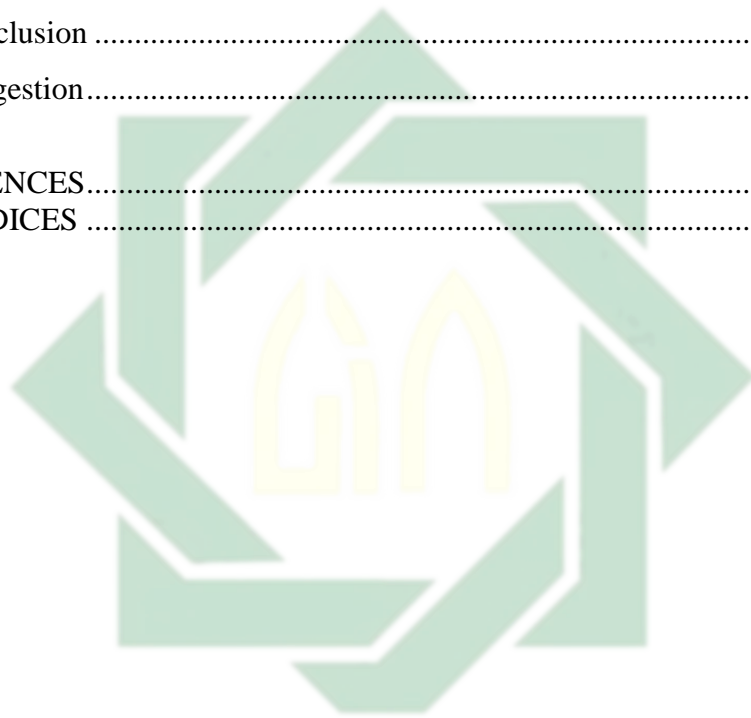
Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keempat jenis interupsi dapat ditemukan di enam episode *Peaky Blinder 1*. Yaitu interupsi sederhana (*simple*), interupsi tumpang tindih (*overlap*), interupsi *butting-in*, dan interupsi senyap (*silent*). Dari total 44 jenis interupsi yang diucapkan dalam acara tv tersebut, jenis interupsi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah interupsi sederhana, disusul interupsi *overlap* atau tumpang tindih, interupsi *butting-in*, dan interupsi senyap. Selanjutnya, peneliti menemukan tiga fungsi di dalam acara tv ini: interupsi kooperatif, interupsi intrusif, dan interupsi netral. Fungsi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah fungsi intrusif, dengan subkategori *floor-taking* sebagai fungsi yang paling dominan, diikuti oleh fungsi *topic change*, fungsi *disagreement*, dan fungsi tangentialization. Interupsi kooperatif paling banyak digunakan kedua, dengan subkategori fungsi assistance yang paling dominan, diikuti oleh fungsi agreement, dan fungsi clarification; dan fungsi yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah fungsi netral.

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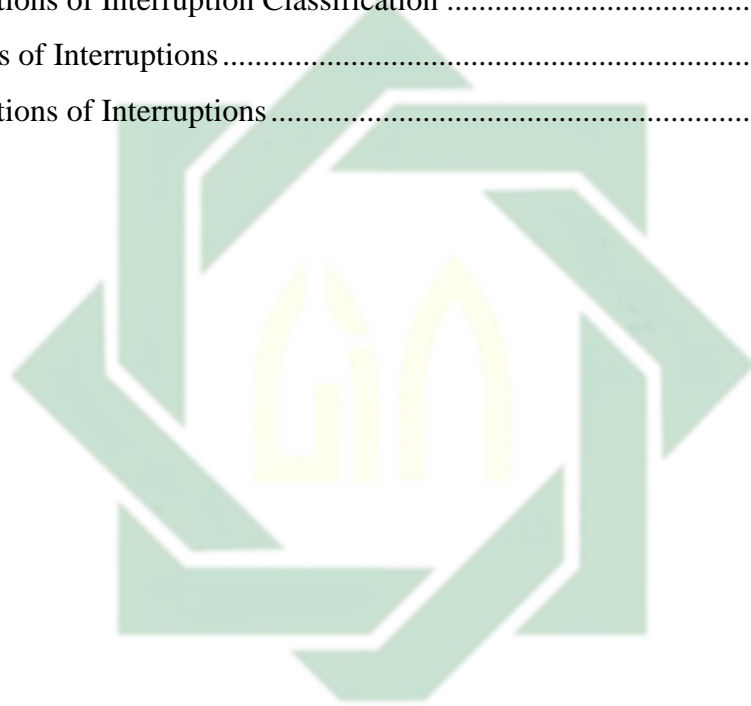
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher intends to present primary concepts related to the study. Those are the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a human, socializing is indispensable in our life. To succeed in socializing, we communicate thru conversation to express our emotions, ideas, and opinions or provide information using our language. As described by Geoffrey Beattie (1983, p. 1), a conversation is the foundation stone of the social world in a conversation, at least two people are involved, one of whom is the speaker and the other is the listener. When communicating, the speaker will carry out the speech to convey a message to the listener, so only one person can speak at a time to keep the conversation flowing.

The conversation is studied through conversational analysis, a branch of pragmatics. Wooffit (2005, p. 1) describes conversational analysis as an approach that focuses on verbal interaction. According to Brian Paltridge (2006, p. 106), conversational analysis focus on ordinary spoken discourse that aims to understand how people manage their interactions from an analysis of the conversations. In addition, conversational analysis deals with conversational mechanisms consisting of turn-taking, adjacency pairs, and preferences (Taylor & Cameron, 1987, p. 107). The conversational analysis is one of the most influential methodologies in

linguistic research; the amount can be seen in journals and theses with this methodology.

Conducting a conversational analysis approach has been done by many researchers on many subjects and theories. Among the examples is, Silalahi (2021), who applied conversational analysis in a talk show, using Brian Paltridge's approach of conversation interactions. Also, Puspitorini (2006) applied conversational analysis in a TV series using turn-taking theory, and another with turn-taking theory by Afiana (2007), who applied conversational analysis in a radio show. There is also research about conversational analysis of repair in a news interview conducted by Rahmah (2019). Another research conducted by Hidayati, Lukman, and Azmi (2018); combines conversational analysis and Grice's maxims theories to analyze everyday conversation between students.

In conversation, each party has the right to speak; having control over this right is called 'turn.' This right apply to both parties involved in the conversation. This is one of the conversational mechanisms of 'turn-taking,' where a person is talking when the other is listening. It will be a smooth conversation if both parties understand each other turn. However, in conversation, turn-taking may not succeed; hence overlaps can occur. George Yule (1996, p. 72) explains 'overlaps' as a condition when both parties try to speak simultaneously. This kind of violation of the turn-taking mechanism is 'interruption.'

According to Ferguson (1977, p. 296), there are four types of interruption, they are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. As explained by Murata (1994, p. 387), interruption can serve two

purposes: cooperative and intrusive. In addition, James and Clarke (1983, p. 240) point out that interruption is not necessarily disruptive or supportive; rather, depending on the context, it may fulfill neutral roles due to mistiming error.

Upon being an interesting theory to study, there have been several pieces of research that focus on interruption. First, research by Qurota A'yunin (2019) entitled *Children conversational interruption in American TV series Stranger Things 2* conducted to analyze how often the interruption is used by the children character in *Stranger Things 2* and the reasons behind it. Her study found that overlap interruption is the type of interruption that appears the most in the conversation, and the most frequent reason for the interruption is intrusive functions.

Second, research by Ana Shofia Amalia (2016) entitled *Conversational Analysis Of Interruption In High School Musical Movie Series* was conducted to analyze the types of interruption in High School Musical movie series and the reason behind it. Her study identified four kinds of interruptions: simple interruption has the highest frequency, butting-in and silent function have the lowest frequency.

Third, research by Afrina, Yusuf, & Hanafiah (2022), entitled *Conversational Analysis of Interruption in Suits Series Season 1*, analyzed the types of interruptions presented in the TV series *Suits Season 1* and the reasons. The result of her study found that three types of interruptions appear in the series. The simple interruption has the highest frequency of all, and no silent interruption was found in the series. In addition, two functions of interruptions also appear in the series;

there are cooperative and intrusive, but no tangentialization function found in the series. Nor do the researcher do research to look for neutral interference.

However, as far as the researcher knows, no previous research has utilized Ferguson's (1977), Murata's (1994), and James and Clarke's (1983) theories of interruptions in order to analyze the interruption in the *Peaky Blinders seasons 1* (2013) by Otto Bathurst and Tom Harper. Furthermore, the researcher chooses *Peaky Blinders* because this series is a perfect series for studying interruptions because of the large number of arguments that appear in the series, which results in a large number of interruptions in the series, suitable for research of interruption. Season one is chosen out of six seasons because of the beginning of the main character's journey, and all of the conflicts begin in season 1. These are the reasons why the researcher is interested in investigating this series about interruption through the main characters.

In addition, *Peaky Blinders 1* is an exciting show to watch because it covers the story of the adventures of the Peaky Blinders business led by the Shelby family in the immediate aftermath of the First World War. Most of the main characters in this series are members of the Shelby family: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, and John Shelby, three brothers who hold the largest stake in the business; Ada Shelby, their sister, and Polly Shelby, their aunt who ran the business when the three brothers fought in World War I. Apart from the members of the Shelby family, there are also two characters who play important roles, antagonists in this story. They are Grace Burgess, an undercover agent for the Police, and Chester Campbell, Chief Inspector and Grace's superior. *Peaky Blinders* is likewise loosely based on a true

story, albeit it is not explicitly stated as such. Season 1 of this series has six episodes of one hour each.

Based on the explanation above, this research analyses the interruptions spoken by the seven main characters in their conversation dialogue. This research is designed to uncover the type of interruptions used by the characters, find the functions and the background story of the interruption, and how the functions relate to the topic of the conversation.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Referring to the background of the study, the research questions formulated by the researcher are:

1. What are the types of interruptions used by the characters in *Peaky Blinders 1* series?
2. What are the functions of interruption found in *Peaky Blinders 1* series?

1.3 Significance of Study

The research is intended to provide a contribution to linguistics, specifically in the area of interruptions. This research is expected to explain the differences between each interruption, the types of interruptions that can be found in each episode, and the functions of each interruption. According to the findings, the researcher hopes this research can serve as a literature review for future researchers or as linguistics-related knowledge for students.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research is restricted to analyzing the interruption in the *Peaky Blinders*

1. The researcher examines the interruption from the utterances produced by the main characters: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell; based on Ferguson's (1977), Murata's (1994), and James and Clarke's (1983) theories of interruptions. The limitation is intended to make the researcher focus on the types of interruption and the reasons for using interruption.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- a. **Conversational Analysis** an approach that focuses on verbal interaction.
- b. **Interruption** an unorganized conversation when the speaker and the listener do not understand the turn chance in conversation.
- c. **Series** a recording of moving pictures that tells a story that people watch on a screen.
- d. **“Peaky Blinders” series** historical fiction series, which tells of the crimes that surrounds the Peaky Blinders.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains the underlying theories of the research. An overview of the theories used in this study is provided, which are used to address the research questions stated in the previous chapter.

2.1 Conversational Analysis

Conversational analysis was developed in the early 1960s by Harvey Sacks, Gail Jefferson, and Emanuel Schegloff. According to Brian Paltridge (2006, p. 106), the key issue of conversation analysis is the view of conversation as the most basic form of talk. Wooffitt (2005, p. 1) describes Conversational Analysis as an approach that focuses on verbal interaction, the expression of words and sounds to interact with other people. Brian Paltridge (2006, p. 106) adds that conversational analysis focuses on ordinary spoken discourse that aims to understand how people manage their interactions from an analysis of the conversations. In conclusion, conversation analysis is a study that deals with the everyday conversation to analyze the interaction to understand the language spoken by the speaker.

Conversational analysis is associated with conversational mechanisms. Conversational mechanisms are consisting of turn-taking, adjacency pairs, and preferences. George Yule (1996, p. 71) describes turn-taking as each person's control over the conversation. Liddicoat (2007) describes the Adjacency pair as the response to the interaction between the speaker and the hearer. While preference explained by George Yule (1996, p. 72) is a kind of response in a sequence of conversation.

2.2 Interruption

Han Z. Li (2001) explained that perfect conversation is when the participants of the conversation understand when their turn in the conversation is. Ideal conversation is organized when no interruptions occur because interruptions have been viewed as a violation of a speaker's turn (Kennedy & Camden, 1983). Interruption often occurs due to the interrupter's intention to change the topics or turns (Kennedy & Camden, 1983; Murata, 1994). Hence, interruptions are viewed as negative behavior that is correlated with an individual's control over the direction of the topic in the conversation.

2.3 Types of Interruption

Ferguson (1977, p. 296) divided interruption into four types, they are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption.

2.3.1 Simple interruption

According to Ferguson (1977, p. 296) simple interruption, is an exchange of turn with simultaneous speech between speakers that occur when the utterance of the first speaker is incomplete. Simple interruption occurs when a speaker's utterance is disrupted by another participant who succeeds in taking the floor. The pattern of simple interruption is the simplest of all the other types of interruption. During a simple interruption, the interrupter will take the floor while the first speaker is still speaking. The interrupter seizes the floor and compels the first speaker to stop his/her utterances, regardless of whether he/she has completed their

utterances. Thus, the first speaker are unable to finish their utterances, and the floor is passed to the interrupter. For example:

A: I am sorry but –

B: I don't want to hear your excuses.

In this dialogue, a simple interruption occurs because B interrupted A's utterance before he/she complete his/her utterance. Since A leaves his utterance incomplete, B takes the floor and manage to complete his/her utterance.

2.3.2 Overlap Interruption

Different from simple interruption, in overlap interruption there is a simultaneous speech between the speakers at the same time, but the first speaker is still able to complete his/her utterance before getting interrupted (Ferguson, 1977, p. 296). Overlap interruption occurs when the first speaker is able to complete his/her words despite being interrupted in the middle of it. Even though it seems like the interrupter did not completely succeed in taking the floor because the first speaker could complete his/her words, the interrupter still won the floor. This type of interruption involves simultaneous speech and turn exchange. For example:

A: I expect you to like *him*.

B: *Well*, I might be, ...

In this dialogue, B interrupted A when his/her utterance is almost completed. Although, getting interrupted by B, A still manage to complete his/her utterance.

2.3.3 Butting-in Interruption

Simultaneous speech does present in butting-in interruption, because when getting interrupted the first speaker insist on continuing his/her talk and ignore the interruption. In this interruption the second speaker failed on taking over the floor (Ferguson, 1977, p. 297). Butting-in interruption occurs when the interrupter fails to take the floor. In this type of interruption, the interruptee will ignore the interruptions and finish his/her sentence. This type of interruption does not involve turn exchange. For example:

A: I don't know-

B: I think I-

A: I've got mixed feelings, I think it would be nice...

In this dialogue, B tried to interrupt A, but A manage to complete his/her utterance by ignoring B. It's clear that here B can't take over the floor because A continue to talk.

2.3.4 Silent Interruption

In silent interruption, the first speaker's utterance is incomplete, but there is no simultaneous speech occur in this interruption (Ferguson, 1977, p. 297). It is because the first speaker stop/pause his/her utterance so the second speaker take the floor. During a silent interruption, the interrupter will take the floor while the first speaker pauses for a moment, unable to finish his/her utterances. There is no simultaneous speech in this type of interruption because the first speaker pauses to consider the word he/she wishes to say before speaking again. For example:

A: It is my fault, I am sorry, I... (*pause*)

B: *No, it is okay.*

There is no simultaneous speech occur in this dialogue. B interrupted A when he/she silent, because of this A's utterance is incomplete and B able to take over the floor.

2.4 Function of Interruption

An interruption's primary function is to break off the first speaker's utterance before the first speaker has finished their statement so that the second speaker can take the floor. However, these functions can take on a variety of characteristics and qualities, depending not just on how they are used but also on the context of the conversation. Interruption, according to Murata (1994, p. 387), can serve two purposes: cooperative and intrusive. In addition, James and Clarke (1983, p. 240) point out that interruption is not necessarily disruptive or supportive; rather, depending on the context, it may fulfill neutral roles due to mistiming error.

2.4.1 Cooperative Function

Cooperative function occurs when an interrupter enters the interruptee's utterance by offering a word or phrase that the speaker is looking for or even completes it for him/her (Murata, 1994, p. 387). This function indicates enthusiasm and interest in the subject matter that the first speaker is presenting, demonstrating harmony between the interrupter and interruptee. Three different subcategories fall under the cooperative function of interruptions, as follows: agreement, assistance, and clarification (Kennedy & Camden, 1983; Li, 2001).

2.4.1.1 Agreement Function

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983, p. 51), the interrupter will demonstrate agreement, support, concurrence, compliance, or understanding in the agreement function. The interrupter will present the interruption by elaborating on the initial speaker's ideas regarding the topic of the conversation. For example:

A : How about Saturday? Do you have *time*?

B : *That* will be good. I'm free at noon, maybe we can come early.

In this dialogue, B interrupts A to agree to the suggestion by saying “*That* will be good.” In addition, B gave his or her viewpoint by saying “maybe we can come early,” which indicated that B elaborates on the idea that A had proposed.

2.4.1.2 Assistance Function

Assistance function occurs because the interrupter realizes that the speaker needs help to articulate his/her utterances; hence, The interrupter assists the interruptee by providing him/her with a word, phrase, sentence, or idea that fits the speaker's intention. (Li, 2001, p. 269). For example:

A : That competition was a mess. I felt sorry for the Japanese athlete,
Yu... (*pause*)

B : Yuzuru Hanyu. He should have won.

In this dialogue, B interrupts A because he/she feels the need to assist A, who seems to forget the name of the athlete he/she is about to mention. Therefore, B interrupts A to provide the answer to B's silence.

2.4.1.3 Clarification Function

Clarification is the function of interruption that occurs when the interrupter seeks clarification and asks for a detailed explanation regarding the interruptee statement (Kennedy & Camden, 1983, p. 51). This function may occur if the interrupter does not fully understand the conversation's subject and interrupts in an attempt to comprehend it. For example:

A : There will be a free event on Friday. You all *came, right?*

B : *This Friday?*

In this dialogue, A gives information about an event which later B interrupts to ask for clarification if the event will be held this week. Here, B may think that what A means by 'Friday' could be next week 'Friday'; hence B interrupts the conversation.

2.4.2 Intrusive Function

The intrusive interruption is mostly used in negative cases and is considered impolite because it disrupts the conversation. This interruption is more aggressive than cooperative function since the interruption will demonstrate the speakers' dominance. The current speaker's territory can be threatened by intrusive function that interfere with the flow and the subject of the discussion that is currently occurring. Four subcategories fall under the intrusive function of interruptions: disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization (Murata, 1994; Kennedy & Camden, 1983).

2.4.2.1 Disagreement Function

The disagreement function refers to when an interrupter interrupts the current speaker to express disagreement or rejection of what they have just heard (Kennedy & Camden, 1983, p. 51). This function occurs when the interrupter and the interruptee have opposing points of view regarding the topic of the conversation (Li, et al. 2004); hence, the interrupter interrupts the first speaker's words in order to show the interruptee his or her perspective on the matter. For example:

A : It's getting late, I have to go now, see you tomor—

B : No, not before you finish your work.

This dialogue shows disagreement between A and B. A said he/she needs to go, but B does not want A to go because he/she still has work. A and B have different points of view; hence the interruption occurs.

2.4.2.2 Floor Taking Function

The occurrence of a floor-taking function occurs when the interrupter wants to voice his viewpoint on a topic, so he/she performs the interruption. However, during a Floor taking function, the topic of conversation will not change because the interrupter does not entail a complete topic change (Murata, 1994, p. 389). For example:

A : We are making steady *progress*.

B : *We* need results.

In this conversation, B wanted to express his/hers thoughts and opinions regarding the topic of conversation; hence he/she interrupted A utterances. B

interrupts without changing the topic; thus, the Floor taking function occurs. B's statement still relates to the starting topic of the current conversation.

2.4.2.3 Topic Change Function

Topic change function occurs when the current speaker is interrupted by an interrupter who is not interested in the subject matter being addressed; hence, the interrupter changes the topic. With no regard to what was said by the initial speaker, this interruption has nothing in common with the original topic (Kennedy & Camden, 1983, p. 51). For example:

A : I played football with him and then we —

B : Hey, look, there is a concert there.

B interrupts A in this conversation about something irrelevant to what A is talking about. This topic change function may have occurred because b is disinterested in the topic introduced by A.

2.4.2.4 Tangentialization Function

Tangentialization function refers to a speech that reflects the listener's awareness of the information that is being sent by the current speaker, typically in the form of a summary of that information (Kennedy & Camden, 1983; Li, et al. 2005). This function occurs when the person who interrupts already has prior knowledge of the subject matter and has no desire to hear it again. For example:

A : I am sorry, this is...

B : I know, you may go now.

In this conversation, B interrupts A without hearing the message completely. However, B interrupts with “I know” indicating that he/she is aware of the information being sent by A.

2.4.3 Neutral Function

Whenever someone interrupts because they feel the need to say something immediately away, they participate in the form of an interruption known as the neutral interruption. Contrary to the cooperative and intrusive functions, the neutral function of interruption is not utilized to take the floor or assist the speaker. The majority of occurrences of neutral interruption occur during times of crisis. For example:

A : We must leave *immediately!*

B : *Don't go there!* There's fire!

In this conversation, B warns A about a potentially dangerous situation. The interruption was not made to take the floor or offer assistance to the speaker; instead, it was made to state something vital promptly.

2.5 Peaky Blinders 1

Peaky Blinders is a Steven Knight-created period crime drama television series set in the United Kingdom. The Peaky Blinders is a crime drama set in Birmingham, England, that covers the Shelby family journey in building their business in the immediate aftermath of World War I. An actual urban youth gang of the same name that operated in the city from the 1890s through the 1910s serves as a loose inspiration for this fictional group. *Peaky Blinders 1* is a perfect series

for studying interruptions because of the large number of arguments that appear in the series, which results in a large number of interruptions in the series, suitable for research of interruption.

Peaky Blinders is an epic crime drama centering on a gangster family of Irish-Romani ancestry that takes place in Birmingham, England, beginning in 1919, several months after the end of the First World War in November 1918, and concluding in the same city in the following years. This story is about the Peaky Blinders gang, led by Tommy Shelby, who is ambitious and shrewd in his business dealings. When the gang is discovered, it is brought to the attention of Chester Campbell, a detective chief inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary who has been dispatched by Winston Churchill from Belfast, where he has been tasked with cleaning up the city of the Irish Republican Army, Communist gangs, and general criminals. Winston Churchill accused him of putting down a riot and revolt in Birmingham, as well as retrieving a stolen cache of guns intended for shipment to the Libyan government. Peaky Blinders' first season comes to a close on December 3, 1919, on "Black Star Day," the day on which the Peaky Blinders aim to seize control of Billy Kimber's betting stalls at Worcester Races.

Most of the main characters in this series are members of the Shelby family: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, and John Shelby, three brothers who hold the largest stake in the business; Ada Shelby, their sister, and Polly Shelby, their aunt who ran the business when the three brothers fought in World War I. Apart from the members of the Shelby family, there are also two characters who play important

roles, antagonists in this story. They are Grace Burgess, an undercover agent for the Police, and Chester Campbell, Chief Inspector and Grace's superior.

The Shelby have a strong relationship, but like many families in general, frequent disputes lead to arguments, so there are many interruptions to their conversation. This family, especially Thomas, the head of the family, will often be faced with Chester Campbell, who is hunting them. However, later in the story, Thomas and Chester will work together for their respective goals.

Then there is Grace Burgess, who is an undercover agent. Her mission is to approach the Shelby family to find out the whereabouts of the missing guns, and the main target is the head of the family, Thomas Shelby. To fulfill her mission, Grace disguises herself as a barmaid in a bar owned by the Shelby family. His relationship with Thomas became close as the mission progressed, but in the end, The Shelby found out that Grace was a spy.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher discusses how this research was conducted. It consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive qualitative method was utilized in this study, in which the researcher described and examined the utterance of interruptions used by the characters in the *Peaky Blinders 1*, and then analyzed each function of the interruptions, before categorizing the functions into categories. The descriptive strategy is chosen by the researcher because it gives the ability to examine, identify, classify, and describe the data more effectively.

3.2 Data Collection

In this subchapter, the researcher explained the data collection process one by one. The more detailed explanation is as follows.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research were in the forms of words, phrases, and sentences of the main characters in the *Peaky Blinders 1* that indicate interruption. The researcher also focused on the speaker's expressions, gestures, and intonation of the main characters and the context in the series. The data were collected to identify the types and functions of interruption in the series.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The data source used in this research was collected from the six episodes of television series *Peaky Blinders 1*, Steven Knight produced this series, which takes place in Birmingham, England, in the year 2013. The subjects of this research will be the interruption from the utterances produced by the main characters: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell

3.2.3 Research Instrument

This research relies only on the human instrument, with the researcher serving as the primary research instrument for the purposes of data collection and interpretation. The data was collected and analyzed by the researcher through the analysis of the series and the reading of the series' transcript.

3.2.4 Data Collecting Method

In this research, the researcher collected the data of this research by using some procedures as follows:

1. Watched the *Peaky Blinders 1* on the Netflix app numerous times in order to fully understand the plot and the surrounding context. The researcher also paid close attention to scenes in which there was an interruption in the conversation.
2. Downloaded the transcript for the *Peaky Blinders 1*.
3. Read the transcript while simultaneously watched the series, in order to cross-reference and compare it to the series.

4. Underlined or highlighted the characters' utterances that featured interruptions.

3.3 Data Analysis

After the data have been obtained from the data sources, the data were analyzed through identifying, classifying, discussing, analyzing, and making conclusion.

a. Identifying

The researcher identified the dialogue to find out the type and function of interruption in *Peaky Blinders 1* series' character utterances. To make it easier for the researcher, coloring was used to identify the type of interruption and coding was used to identify the interruption function. These were the color provide to coding and coloring the data:

Table 3.1 Types of Interruptions Coloring

No.	Types of Interruptions	color
1.	Simple Interruption	Yellow
2.	Overlap Interruption	Green
3.	Butting in Interruption	Cyan
4.	Silent Interruption	Magenta

These were codes provided by the first letter as follows:

Table 3.2 Functions of Interruptions Coding

Functions of Interruption	Codes

Cooperative	Agreement	AG
	Assistance	A
	Clarifications	C
Intrusive	Disagreement	D
	Floor taking	FT
	Topic change	TC
	Tangentialization	T
Natural		N

The example of coding and coloring shown in the picture below:

Thomas: Look at the book --

Arthur: Chinese have cutters of their own. (FT)

Thomas: We agreed, Arthur. I'm taking charge of drumming up their money.

Arthur: What if Monaghan Boy wins, Tommy? You fixing races now? Do you have permission from Billy Kimber to be fixing races? Hmm? And what's got into you? You think we can take on the Chinese and Billy Kimber? Billy's got a bloody army—

Thomas: I think, Arthur. That's what I do. I think. So that you don't have to. (FT)

Arthur: There's news from Belfast. I'm calling a family council tonight at 8:00. I want all of us there. You hear me? There's trouble coming.

Figure 3.1 Example of Coding of the Data

b. Classifying

After obtaining the data, based on the interruption uttered by the characters in "Peaky Blinders" series, the researcher classified the data based on the type and function of interruption through the table. For example:

Table 3.3 Types of Interruptions Classification

No.	Types of Interruption	Code	Data	Total
1	Simple Interruption		Thomas: Look at the book — Arthur: Chinese have cutters of their own.	
2	Overlap Interruption			
3	Butting-in Interruption			
4	Silent Interruption			

Table 3.4 Functions of Interruptions Classification

Functions of Conversational Interruption		Codes	Data	Total
Cooperative	Agreement	AG	John: Yeah, but we ain't IRA. We bloody fought for the King. Anyway, we're Peaky Blinders. We're not scared of coppers... Arthur: - He's right. John: - if they come for us, we'll cut them a smile each.	
	Assistance	A		
	Clarifications	C		
Intrusive	Disagreement	D		

	Floor taking	FT		
	Topic change	TC		
	Tangentialization	T		
Natural		N		

c. Discussing and analyzing the data.

After Identifying, classifying and analyzing the interruptions, the researcher explained the interruptions produced by the main characters in the *Peaky Blinders 1* in order to address the first research problem. Then, to answer the second research problem, the researcher analyzed the context of their conversation and completed the analysis by providing an interpretation occupied by the investigation.

d. Making conclusion

Last, the researcher made a conclusion based on the result of the analysis and discussion based on the types and functions of interruptions uttered by *Peaky Blinders 1* main characters.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings as well as a discussion of the investigation steps that have been previously stated, which are divided into two categories of research problems. The first is to categorize the various forms of interruptions performed by the characters in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. Second, to describe the functions of each interruption that can be found in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. In the discussion part, the researcher provides a clear explanation of the findings to address the research problem.

4.1 Findings

The researcher describes the research problem answers in this section to show the study's result. The researcher has identified the interruptions and their functions used by the main character in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The data were taken from the conversation in the "*Peaky Blinders 1* that contained the interruption. This section describes the types of interruptions with Ferguson's theory of interruption.

4.1.1 Types of interruptions

The first research problem deals with the types of interruption. As per the study, out of four types of interruption, all four types of interruptions were present throughout the entirety of the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The result shows that 44 utterances consisting of interruptions were collected from the data, divided into four types; simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption; produced by the main characters: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John

Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell. The researcher presents the result in a table, which shows the frequency of types of interruptions in the *Peaky Blinders 1*, as follows.

Table 4.1 Types of Interruptions

No.	Types of Interruption	Total
1	Simple Interruption	17
2	Overlap Interruption	10
3	Butting-in Interruption	10
4	Silent Interruption	7
Total		44

Table 4.1 shows the total of 44 types of interruption used in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The most used interruption is simple interruption, which was used 17 times. The second was both overlap and butting-in interruption which was used 10 times. Last, the least used interruption was silent interruption which was used 7 times. The characters that do the most interruption are Thomas, John, and Arthur. The explanation of each type of interruption is discussed below.

4.1.1.1 Simple Interruption

The pattern of simple interruption is the simplest of all the other types of interruption. Hence, simple interruption is the most frequent type of interruption used in the *Peaky Blinders 1* with 17 out of 44 interruptions from the data. During

a simple interruption, the interrupter will take the floor while the first speaker is still speaking. The interrupter seizes the floor and compels the first speaker to stop his/her utterances, regardless of whether he/she has completed their utterances. Thus, the first speaker are unable to finish their utterances, and the floor is passed to the interrupter. The following are examples of simple interruptions from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 1

- “Arthur** : What if Monaghan Boy wins, Tommy? You fixing races now? Do you have permission from Billy Kimber to be fixing races? Hmm? And what's got into you? You think we can take on the Chinese and Billy Kimber? Billy's got a bloody army—
- Thomas** : —I think, Arthur! That's what I do. I think. So that you don't have to.”

This conversation between Arthur and Thomas contains a simple interruption. The first speaker (interruptee), Arthur, gives up speaking after his utterance “*bloody army—*” as soon as Thomas begins speaking, indicating that the interruption was a success, and Thomas takes the floor from Arthur. Hence, indicating the simple interruption. The interruption happens in the Shelby office because Arthur is trying to confront Thomas regarding his wrongdoing of utilizing a witch to rig a horse race. Arthur is concerned that the race's owner, Billy Kimber, will target the Shelby for what Thomas had done. Thomas, who had enough of Arthur's reasoning, cut his word and did the interruption to express his emotion and idea regarding the matter. Thomas, as the brain of the Shelby Company, stated that what he did was think for the good of the Shelby family, so Arthur did not need to think of any business idea, hence, he did the interruption.

Here is another example of a simple interruption from the conversation between Polly and John that happen in the Shelby family meeting.

DATUM 2

“Polly : Men and their cocks never cease to amaze me. John, Lizzie Stark never did a day's work *vertical*—
John : *She's* changed. All right, people change.”

Simple interruption occurs in the conversation when John said “*She's changed...*” simultaneously with Polly when she said “...*vertical*—” before she even finish her sentence. During this conversation, they talk about Lizzie, John’s girlfriend, whom he reveals will soon get to be his wife. The Shelby family is against this because Lizzie is a prostitute. In the conversation above, John aggressively interrupts Polly’s utterance because, unlike Polly, John thinks Lizzie has changed.

Simple interruptions are also present in this dialogue between Thomas and Arthur, where Arthur interrupts Thomas when they are arguing.

DATUM 3

“Thomas : Arthur, after your beating, I thought you needed a break—
Arthur : —What bloody guns, Tommy!”

Here Arthur was at his lowest. He is the oldest of the family, but a lot of time, he did not know what happened in the family, whether it be regarding Ada, their little sister, or about the stolen guns which were said to be stolen by the Peaky Blinders. He questions Thomas about the guns, but instead of getting to the point, Thomas explains that he did not tell Arthur because Arthur, who was arrested and beaten some time ago, needs rest. Arthur, who did not care about Thomas' reason,

interrupted Thomas's words "*I thought you needed a break—*," before he finish talking by saying "*—What bloody guns, Tommy!*" and once again asked about the guns. Hence, the simple interruption occurred in this conversation.

4.1.1.2 Overlap Interruption

The second most used interruption is overlap interruption which was used 10 times out of 44 interruptions from the data. Overlap interruption occurs when the first speaker is able to complete his/her words despite being interrupted in the middle of it. Even though it seems like the interrupter did not completely succeed in taking the floor because the first speaker could complete his/her words, the interrupter still won the floor. This type of interruption involves simultaneous speech and turn exchange. The following are examples of overlap interruptions from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 4

“Thomas : Ada, come on, have a rest. Sit down. ***Come on have a rest.***
Ada : ***Come and look, Esme.*** Come and look at the family you've joined. Come and look at the man who runs it! Chooses his brothers' wives for them!”

Overlap interruption occurred in the conversation because Ada interrupted Thomas before he finished his word; however, Thomas managed to complete his word despite Ada's interruption. Thomas's speech "*...Come on have a rest*" is uttered at the same time as Ada's "*Come and look, Esme...*" This simultaneous speech indicates the presence of the overlap interruption. This conversation took place at John, their brother, wedding reception. Thomas tried to stop Ada from dancing like crazy and asked her to rest because she was pregnant. Ada, who was

in a bad mental state due to her husband's conflict with the Shelby family, grew furious and directed her rage towards Thomas. Ada vented her anger toward Thomas as he is the head of the Shelby family and because of a misunderstanding that made her believe that Thomas was the one who tried to ruin her marriage relationship.

The second example of overlap interruption can be seen in this conversation between Polly and Thomas as they spoke simultaneously.

DATUM 5

“Polly : - That's Freddie's *business*.
Thomas : - *No. No*, I'll tell you what he sees. He sees machine guns and rifles and ammunition and some glorious revolution.”

In this conversation, they're talking about Ada's relationship, Thomas's sister, and her husband, Freddie. Polly thinks Freddie genuinely loves Ada, but Thomas thinks that Freddie is only using him to get what he wants. Here, during the conversation between Polly and Thomas, there is an overlap interruption when Thomas's speech “*No. No*” overlap with Polly's speech “...*business*” at the end of her speech. However, Polly still managed to finish her phrase, indicating that Thomas and Polly spoke simultaneously.

Another example of overlap interruption is taken from Thomas and John's conversation. This conversation happens just before John's marriage.

DATUM 6

Thomas : Now, if we told you, you wouldn't have come. There's a girl in the Lee family who's gone a bit wild and she needs *marrying off*.

John : - *Ah, fuck!*

Overlap interruption occurs in this dialogue between Thomas and John when they speak simultaneously, with Thomas as the first speaker still able to finish his speech's "...*marrying off*" before John interrupts him by saying "*Ah, fuck!*" to express his emotion. John, who did not know that it was his wedding day, was angry with his brothers for hiding this arranged marriage. But everything gets better after he sees his beautiful wife-to-be.

4.1.1.3 Butting-in Interruption

The second most used interruption alongside overlap interruption is butting-in interruption which was used 10 times out of 44 interruptions from the data. Butting-in interruption occurs when the interrupter fails to take the floor. In this type of interruption, the interruptee will ignore the interruptions and finish his/her sentence. This type of interruption does not involve turn exchange. The following are examples of butting-in interruptions from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 7

John : Tommy! Tommy! Tommy, look at the book. just look--
Arthur : - *Tommy!*
John : - *All on* Monaghan Boy.
Thomas : - Good work, john."

In the conversation above, Arthur attempt to interrupt John and Thomas's conversation by saying "...*Tommy!*" Arthur's action to take the floor of the conversation is unsuccessful because John and Thomas ignore his word, resulting in a butting-in interruption. Here, Arthur is trying to interrupt John and Thomas because he wants to talk to Thomas about their horse racing business. Later, Arthur

is attempting to confront Thomas about his involvement in the rigging of a horse race by means of witchcraft.

Here is another example of butting-in interruption in the conversation between Polly and Thomas that happen in the church. In this conversation, Polly asks Thomas for an explanation about the rumored stolen guns.

DATUM 8

- “Thomas** : Inside we found 25 Lewis machine guns, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 50 semi-automatic rifles, 200 pistols with shells—
- Polly** : Jesus, Tommy...
- Thomas** : —All bound for Libya. Sitting right there in Charlie Strong's yard.”

This conversation between Thomas and Polly contains a butting-in interruption. The butting-in interruption happens because Thomas ignored Polly's interruption's “*Jesus, Tommy*” and went on with his words, making Polly unable to take the floor. In the conversation above, Thomas attempts to explain how the stolen guns got to him and what was inside the stolen items. Polly interrupts his words to express his shock at the news.

A butting-in interruption also happens in the conversation between Polly and Grace because of Grace attempts to take the floor.

DATUM 9

- “Polly** : Instinct's a funny thing. See, normally I can tell about a person, but with you—
- Grace** : —Look, the fighting's about to begin. We should get out of *here*.
- Polly** : —*We* know who you are. Tommy knows as well. Turned out that copper as good as told him this morning. But I wanted to hear it from your own lips.”

In this conversation between Grace and Polly, there is an interruption when Grace breaks off Polly's words. Grace's attempt to take the floor in the conversation is unsuccessful since Polly ignores her interruption and finish her utterance, leading to the butting-in interruption. In the conversation above, Polly reveals that she already knew that Grace was a spy for the police. Grace, who still wanted to conceal her identity, tried to change the topic by interrupting Polly's words. However, Polly ignores her, continuing her words, stating that Thomas already knows Grace's identity because Campbell, Grace's superior at the Police Department, told him.

4.1.1.4 Silent Interruption

The least used interruption is silent interruption which was used only 7 times out of 44 interruptions from the data. During a silent interruption, the interrupter will take the floor while the first speaker pauses for a moment, unable to finish his/her utterances. There is no simultaneous speech in this type of interruption because the first speaker pauses to consider the word he/she wishes to say before speaking again. The following are examples of silent interruptions from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 10

“**Thomas** : I'm not here to play games. (walk up)
Campbell : Wait, wait... (*pause*)
Thomas : — Twenty five Lewis machine guns. Fifty carbines. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition. All in a crate bound for Libya. Stolen from the BSA factory proofing bay. I'm guessing they sent you to Birmingham to get those guns back. Well, it's me that has them. I have left word with men I trust, that if I am taken into police custody for whatever reason, those guns will be shipped to Liverpool. From there, they will be sent directly to Belfast. And sold to the Irish Republican Army. All your good work in Ireland will be

undone. Each stolen weapon is numbered and marked. If I sell them to the IRA, it won't be long before Mr Churchill finds out.”

Silent interruption occurs in this dialogue between Thomas and Campbell when Campbell pauses for a moment, unable to finish his/her utterances. Thomas grab the floor when Campbell is still silent in the conversation by saying “twenty five Lewis machine guns....”, hence the interruption occurring. The interruption occurs in Thomas and Campbell's secret meeting; they confront each other regarding their circumstance. Campbell confronts Thomas because his sister, Ada, married a communist that Campbell needs to arrest. At the same time, Thomas confronts Campbell regarding the stolen guns that Campbell needs to find.

Another silent interruption happens in conversations involving Campbell, this time with Grace, in their secret meeting.

DATUM 11

“Campbell : It hurts me as much as it... As it would a father sending his own daughter into a whorehouse. But no matter how repugnant it may be, you must do everything you can to get close to him. And... Find out where those guns are hidden. Of course, when I say ‘everything’ I don't mean... *(pause)*

Grace : — You underestimate me in every way.”

Simple interruption occurs in the conversation when Grace starts her utterance while Campbell is silent, unable to finish his/her utterances. During this conversation, Campbell explains that Grace's mission is to do whatever it takes to get close to Thomas, who is the key to her mission. He stops when he wants to say “*when I say ‘everything’ I don't mean... (pause).*” Grace, who understands the direction of Campbell's utterances, interrupts him stating that Campbell

underestimates her too much, which indicates what Campbell thinks will not happen.

DATUM 12

- “Campbell** : Grace, the death of a base Fenian doesn't concern me. Your welfare does. Killing a man affects the heart. And as for my heart... (*pause*)
- Grace** : — I know that, because of our family connections, you take my progress personally. But I don't need you to be my father.”

Silent interruptions are also present in this dialogue. Here, Grace takes the floor when Campbell still in silent after saying “*and as for my heart... (pause)*,” not yet completing his utterance. The interruption occurs in Grace and Campbell's secret meeting after Grace accidentally killing a member of The Irish Republican Army. Campbell, as Grace's superior, deeply regrets what Grace has done. He says killing is not good for Grace's well-being and expresses concern for her situation. Grace interrupts Campbell's words, and her words indicate that Campbell should not be overly concerned about her.

4.1.2 Functions of interruptions

The second research problem deals with the functions of interruptions. As per the study, all three functions of interruptions and their sub-categories were present throughout the entirety of the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The result shows that 44 utterances consisting of interruptions were collected from the data; produced by the main characters: Arthur Shelby, Thomas Shelby, John Shelby, Ada Shelby, Polly Shelby, Grace Burgess, and Chester Campbell. The functions divided into three functions; cooperative function (and the sub-categories; agreement, assistance, and

clarification), intrusive function (and the sub-categories; disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization, and neutral function. The researcher presents the result in a table, which shows the frequency of types of interruptions in the *Peaky Blinders 1*, as follows.

Table 4.2 Functions of Interruptions

Functions of Conversational Interruption		Total	
Cooperative	Agreement	4	1
	Assistance		2
	Clarifications		1
Intrusive	Disagreement	39	4
	Floor taking		22
	Topic change		10
	Tangentialization		3
Neutral			1
Total			44

Table 4.1 shows the total of 44 functions of interruption used in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The most used functions of interruption is intrusive functions, which was occurred 38 times. Intrusive functions' sub-categories, Disagreement was occurred 4 times, floor taking was occurred 22 times, topic change was occurred 10 times, and tangentialization was occurred 3 times. The second was cooperative functions which was occurred 4 times. Cooperative functions' sub-categories, agreement was occurred 1 times, assistance was occurred 2 times, and clarifications was occurred 1 times. Last, the least used function of interruption was neutral

functions which was occurred 1 times. The explanation of each functions of interruption is discussed below.

4.1.2.1 Cooperative Function

The cooperative function of interruption aims to demonstrate enthusiasm and interest in the subject matter that the first speaker is discussing. In the cooperative function of interruptions, the interruption is used in positive cases and showcases the harmony between speakers. There are three different subcategories that fall under the cooperative function of interruptions. They are as follows: agreement, assistance, and clarification.

4.1.2.1.1 Agreement Function

The agreement function refers to the situation in which the person who interrupts the first speaker does so in order to demonstrate agreement, understanding, or support for the first speaker's utterances (Kennedy & Camden, 1983, p.51). This function occurs when the interrupter, as a listener, hears the first speaker expressing a view similar to his/her own. In order to convey their agreement as soon as possible, the listener delivers their words of agreement, understanding, or support even before the first speaker has finished articulating his/her viewpoint completely. Agreement function occurs one time in the six episodes of the series. The following are example of agreement function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 13

- “**John** : Yeah, but we ain't IRA. We bloody fought for the King. Anyway, we're Peaky Blinders. We're not scared of coppers... —
- Arthur** : — *He's right.*
- John** : — *If they come for us, we'll cut them a smile each.”*

Here, John's comments “*we're not scared of coppers...*” were cut off during the conversation as Arthur wanted to express his agreement with John's statements by saying “*he's right;*” hence, this conversation is an agreement function. During this conversation, the Shelby family are discussing the new policies that have just been implemented in the town. John comments that the Shelby does not need to be scared because they are not a rebel organization but rather loyal to the King, which Arthur agrees with.

4.1.2.1.2 Assistance Function

The assistance function refers to the situation in which the person who interrupts the first speaker realizes that he/she needs help to articulate his/her utterances. Hence, the interrupter tries to help the first speaker complete his/her utterances by offering a word or idea that fits the first speaker's intention. Assistance function occurs two times in the six episodes of the series. The following are examples of assistance function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 14

- “**Thomas** : I'm not here to play games. (walk up)
- Campbell** : Wait, wait... (*pause*)
- Thomas** : — Twenty five Lewis machine guns. Fifty carbines. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition. All in a crate bound for Libya. Stolen from the BSA factory proofing bay. I'm guessing they sent you to Birmingham to get those guns back. Well, it's me that has them. I have left word with men

I trust, that if I am taken into police custody for whatever reason, those guns will be shipped to Liverpool. From there, they will be sent directly to Belfast. And sold to the Irish Republican Army. All your good work in Ireland will be undone. Each stolen weapon is numbered and marked. If I sell them to the IRA, it won't be long before Mr Churchill finds out."

Assistance function occurs in the conversation when Thomas starts his utterance while Campbell is silent, saying "*—Twenty five Lewis machine guns...*" because he feels the need to complete the first speaker, Campbell, utterances. Here, Campbell was silent because he was shocked that the item he was looking for was in Thomas. Thomas, who saw Campbell, couldn't say a word, provide assistance by offering an idea that fits Campbell's intention. The interruption occurs in Thomas and Campbell's secret meeting; they confront each other regarding their circumstance. Campbell confronts Thomas because his sister, Ada, married a communist that Campbell needs to arrest. At the same time, Thomas confronts Campbell regarding the stolen guns that Campbell needs to find.

This conversation between Campbell and Thomas also contains an assistance function. The conversation happened when they met secretly to talk about their agreement.

DATUM 15

- “Thomas** : I'd say our little truce has proven quite productive for both of us, Inspector. I'll get the information and protection. And you?
- Campbell** : Well... (*pause*)
- Thomas** : You get Bolsheviks.”

The interruption occurs when Campbell pauses his utterance because he doesn't know what to say to answer Thomas's question. Thomas feels the need to complete the utterance and tries to help Campbell to complete his utterances by offering a word that fits his intention, leading to assistance function; hence Thomas interrupts the conversation and says, "*you get Bolsheviks,*" an award that Campbell will get if he successfully completes his mission.

4.1.2.1.3 Clarification Function

Clarification is the function of interruption that occurs when the interrupter wants to clarify and ask for a detailed explanation regarding the interruptee statement. The person who interrupted did so because she or he has the impression that the statement made by the first speaker is vague or that the first speaker does not fully grasp it. Clarification function occurs one time in the six episodes of the series. The following are example of clarification function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 16

Grace : The other night you came into the pub when I was singing. You said singing wasn't allowed. I'd like there to be one night a week when there's singing. I think it would be good for everyone. Saturday nights. Harry was too afraid to ask you so...

Thomas : But you're not?"

There is a clarification function in this conversation between Grace and the Thomas when Thomas breaks off Grace's words when she said "*Harry was too afraid to ask you so...*" before she even finishes her sentence by saying "*but you're not?*" to clarify whether what he heard is correct or not. He asks for a detailed explanation because her words imply that she did not seem afraid of Thomas when

all of them town's people did. In the conversation above, Grace asks Thomas for permission to do a singing performance at the bar, but Thomas rejects her request because there have been no shows since the war.

4.1.2.2 Intrusive Function

The intrusive function of interruption is used in bad situations and demonstrates the speakers' dominance. In an intrusive interruption, the interrupter takes the floor with force, which is considered impolite because it disrupts the conversation. There are four different subcategories that fall under the intrusive function of interruptions. They are as follows: disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

4.1.2.2.1 Disagreement Function

The disagreement function refers to the situation in which the person who interrupts the first speaker does so in order to demonstrate disagreement or rejection of the first speaker's utterances. This function occurs when the interrupter and interruptee have different views regarding the subject of the conversation; hence the interrupter interrupts the first speaker's words to show his/her point of view. Disagreement function occurs four times in the six episodes of the series. The following are examples of disagreement function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 17

“John : I should go. I should go it's *my wedding night*.
Arthur : *No, no, no, no*. No, you sit down. You don't want to be among women when there's a baby coming.”

This conversation between Arthur and Thomas contains a disagreement function. The interruption occurs when John's utterance "...my wedding night" overlaps with Arthur's utterances "no, no, no, no..." Arthur interrupts John to show disagreement with John's decision to go for his wedding night by saying *no...*, because that night Ada, their sister, is in labor after the party. He interrupts John so that he does not disrupt the labor process since his wife is also assisting in the delivery of the baby. The next example is also taken from the dialogue between.

DATUM 18

Arthur : Hey, look! He looks just like me, look! *Look...*
John : *That's his arse that looks like you, Arthur...*"

This conversation occurs when the Shelys first meet Karl, their younger sister, Ada, newborn son. Happy to see his nephew, Arthur immediately approached Karl and held him, then said that Karl looked like him. Here, Arthur's comments were cut off at *look...* during the conversation as John wanted to express his disagreement with his statement "*that's his arse that looks like you, Arthur...*" implying that Karl does not look like Arthur at all; hence, this conversation is a disagreement function.

4.1.2.2.2 Floor Taking Function

Floor taking is the function of interruption that occurs when the interrupter wants to broaden the topic or expressing their thoughts and opinions regarding the topic of conversation. In floor taking function, when an interrupter takes the floor, the main topic of the conversation remains unchanged. Floor taking function occurs

22 times in the six episodes of the series, the most used of all functions. The following are examples of floor taking function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 19

- “John** : Tom, I'm not bloody marrying some fucking *mushroom picker*...
- Thomas** : *Shh, John boy*. Come on, listen I've already betrothed you. So if you back out now, there's going to be one fucking mighty war breaking out here that's going to make the Somme... That's going to make the Somme look like a fucking tea party. But if you marry her, our family and the Lee family will be united forever and this war will be over. Now, it's up to you, john. War or peace?”

Floor taking function occurs in this dialogue between Thomas and John, when they speak simultaneously. Thomas, as the interrupter, takes the floor to broaden the topic by expressing his thoughts by saying “*shh, John boy. Come on, listen I've already betrothed you...*” on John’s utterances “*Tom, I'm not bloody marrying some fucking mushroom picker...*” without changing the subject. In this conversation happens just before John's marriage, John, who did not know that it was his wedding day, was angry with his brothers for hiding this arranged marriage. Here, Thomas broadens the topic by providing reasons why John should not flee the marriage, and eventually, John accepts the wedding.

Arthur and Thomas's conversation here also includes floor taking function, as explained below.

DATUM 20

- “Arthur** : Tommy, he's *different*...
- Thomas** : *Shut up.*”

Thomas's interruption to Arthur's utterance "*he's different...*" in this conversation is considered a floor taking function. Here, Thomas interrupts to showcase his opinion regarding Arthur's utterance. Thomas's utterance "*shut up*" also shows that he does not change the topic but responding to Arthur's words. This reaction came from Thomas because Arthur said their father, who had abandoned them in the past, had changed. However, Thomas did not care because their father betrayed them in a difficult situation.

4.1.2.2.3 Topic Change Function

The topic change function refers to the situation in which the person who interrupts does not want to discuss the current topic; hence, the interrupter will purposely change the topic. Because she/he is unwilling to discuss the conversation's topic, the interrupter may get aggressive upon taking the floor. Topic change function occurs 10 times in the six episodes of the series, become the second most used of all functions. The following are examples of topic change function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 21

Grace : The police know about *this*?
Thomas : *Look*, just hold it up."

There is a topic change function in this conversation between Grace and Thomas because Thomas is unwilling to discuss the first conversation's topic. In this conversation, Grace is trying to ask Thomas, who came in the middle of the day, saying that the people who are supposed to do business with him will come to kill him. Because this was a dangerous situation, Grace asked if the police knew

about this, but her words “*the police know about this?*” overlapped with Thomas's words “*look, just hold it up,*” which caused the interruption. Thomas, who is not interested in listening to what she has to say, shifts the conversation's topic and talks about what Grace supposed to do to help Thomas, which is holding a weapon toward the person who wants to kill him. Hence, the topic change function is occurring.

Below is another example of topic change function that occurs in a conversation between Grace and Thomas.

DATUM 22

“Grace : I didn't know I had it in me like that. I didn't...
Thomas : Now you've seen me.”

This conversation features a topic change function brought on by Thomas, who purposefully cut in on Grace's utterance “*I didn't...*” in order to change the subject. After she shoots someone, Grace completely loses it, as expressed in her utterance. Therefore, to comfort Grace and help her forget what had happened, Thomas changed the subject by saying “*now you've seen me...*” This incident takes place in the bar after the person who meets Thomas, the one whom Grace shoots, tries to kill him.

4.1.2.2.4 Tangentialization Function

The tangentialization function is an interruption that is used to provide a summary of what the current speaker wants to say. This function occurs when the person who interrupts already has prior knowledge of the subject matter and has no desire to hear it again. Tangentialization function occurs three times in the six

episodes of the series. The following are examples of tangentialization function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 23

- “Polly** : Says who? Says Tom and his parliament of one. I ran this business for five years —
- Thomas** : Yeah. While I was away fighting, remember? Where I learned some things, such as you strike when the enemy is weak. And I thought you came here to talk family business.”

Tangentialization function occurs in this conversation because Thomas cut Polly's words “*I ran this business for five year —*” knowing what Polly wanted to say. Polly has mentioned a couple of times throughout the series that she is the one who runs the business when the boys go out to war, and Thomas always has enough whenever this topic gets brought out to the light; hence, he interrupts her utterance by saying “*yeah. while I was away fighting, remember?...*” This conversation takes place in their family house when Polly confronts Thomas regarding his wrongdoing of utilizing a witch to rig a horse race.

The second example below is taken from the dialogue between Polly and John in their argument.

DATUM 24

- “Polly** : John! Lizzie Stark's a strong woman, and I'm sure she provides a fine service for her customers...
- John** : I won't hear the word. Understand? Do not use that word!”

The topic of this conversation is Lizzie, John's girlfriend, whom he reveals will soon get to be his wife. The Shelby family is against this because Lizzie is a prostitute. In the conversation above, John aggressively interrupts Polly's utterance

“... and I'm sure she provides a fine service for her customers...” by saying “I won't hear the word. Understand? Do not use that word!...,” because she makes fun of Lizzie and knows she is about to say that Lizzie is a ‘whore’. Therefore, tangentialization function occurs in this conversation.

4.1.2.3 Neutral Function

The neutral function of interruption, unlike cooperative or intrusive, is not used to support or take the floor. This type of interruption takes place when the person who interrupts feels the need to say something right away. In the majority of cases, it takes place during times of crisis. The following are example of neutral function from *Peaky Blinders 1*.

DATUM 25

- Thomas** : I'm not talking about marriage. I'm so... We know each other. We can talk. We're the same.
- Grace** : Tommy, I've done something terrible to you —
/ Door open/
- Arthur** : Right. Tell him what you just told me.”

This conversation between Grace, Thomas, and Arthur contains a neutral function. At first, the conversation is only between Grace and Thomas, but Arthur suddenly opens the door interrupting their conversation without meaning to take the floor. He interrupts them because there is an emergency in the town, saying Billy Kimber and his troop will attack them. Therefore, a neutral function occurs in this conversation.

4.2 Discussion

This research analyzes interruptions in *Peaky Blinders 1* to answer the research problem. The first research problem is related to the types of interruptions. Those types of interruption are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. The result of the study shows that all four interruptions can be found in *Peaky Blinders 1*. The most common type of interruption that often takes place in the middle of a conversation in this series is simple interruption which occurred 17 times in the series. This is because the pattern of simple interruption is the simplest of all the other types of interruption in which the requirement is only that the interrupter will take the floor while the first speaker is still speaking. The second most used type of interruption in this series is overlap interruption which occurred 10 times in the series. Overlap interruption became the second most used type because the character of *Peaky Blinders 1* did a lot of simultaneous speech in their conversation yet still held on to their utterance. Another most used type of interruption in this series is a butting-in interruption that appears the most in a heated argument, where the interrupter eventually fails to take the floor; hence, it occurred 10 times in the series. Last, the least used type of interruption in this series is silent interruption which occurred only 7 times in the series. It happens because there aren't many instances where the characters are interrupted when they did pause for a while. The result of this study is in line with those of Qurota A'yunin (2019), who similarly identified simple interruption as the most common type of interruption. This data demonstrates that simple interruption is the most prevalent type and has the simplest pattern.

Compared to the previous research by Afrina, Yusuf, & Hanafiah (2022), this study found more types of interruption. The previous researchers found three out of four types of interruption. In the previous study, the researchers were not able to find the silent interruption, which research did find in this present study. The previous study also found that simple interruptions were very dominant, which occurred 50 times out of 70 interruptions. In contrast, in the present study, the frequency of simple interruption, overlap interruption, and butting-in interruption was quite balanced. This difference occurs due to differences in the subject of the study. The previous study used the *Suit 1* series, and the present study used *Peaky Blinders 1*. The difference could happen due to the contrasting background between the two series. *Suit 1* takes place in modern times in the United States, while *Peaky Blinders 1* takes place in 1919, right after World War I in the United Kingdom. The cultural and time difference between the two series would lead the series's characters to different ways of articulating their thoughts.

As for the characters, Thomas is the main character who interrupts the most since he solves most of the conflicts as the head of the household. Arthur is the second main character who interrupts the most as he might not be the head of the family, but he is the oldest sibling in the Shelby family. John, Ada, Grace, and Polly do not interrupt as much as Thomas and Arthur, they are not on the same level of power as Thomas, and Arthur was the eldest, so they are often more reluctant and listen to both of them. Campbell is the character that produces the highest number of silent interruptions because he frequently pauses while speaking, allowing his conversation partner to do silent interruptions easily.

In addition to identifying the types of interruptions, the researcher also attempts to identify the function of each type. The types and functions of the interrupt are inextricably linked, as each form of interruption has a specific purpose, which leads to the interruption's function. Furthermore, the researcher has answered the second research question about the functions of interruption. As per the study, all three functions of interruptions and their sub-categories were present throughout the *Peaky Blinders 1*. Those functions of interruption were intrusive, cooperative, and neutral. The most used function of interruptions was intrusive, which occurred 44 times in the series. This is due to the fact that most of the interruptions that occur in this series were used in negative cases because most of the interruptions in the series were found in arguments. The most used sub-categories of intrusive functions were floor taking with 22 interruptions, followed by topic change with 10 interruptions, disagreement with 4 interruptions, and tangentialization with 3 interruptions. The second most used function of interruptions was cooperative, which occurred four times in the series. This number was a lot less than intrusive because the characters in the series rarely did interruptions that demonstrated enthusiasm and interest. The most used sub-categories of cooperative functions were assistance with two interruptions, followed by agreement and clarification with one interruption each. The least used function of interruptions was neutral, which occurred one time in the series due to the fact that neutral interruptions mainly occur in an emergency situation, which rarely happens.

The result of this study is in line with those of Ana Shofia Amalia (2016) who similarly identified intrusive functions as the most common type of

interruption followed with cooperative function. This proves that most interrupts are performed for negative functions and are rarely used to show positive expressions. The previous study also discovered that neutral functions have hardly been performed. This is possible because to the nature of neutral interruptions, which only occur in specified situations, such as when something important needs to be spoken or when there is an emergency.

However, this current study is slightly different from the study conducted by Afrina, Yusuf, & Hanafiah (2022). The previous study didn't find tangentialization function, whereas the present study did find three. This could happen because of the differences in the character's backgrounds. The previous study used *Suit 1*, a series that focuses on the office life of lawyers. The characters might not use the tangentialization function because tangentialization summarizes what the speaker intends to communicate because the interrupter already knows the topic; hence, co-workers might not know each other well enough to use this function. Compared to *Peaky Blinders 1*, most of the main characters are family, so they did use tangentialization function when they talk about their family problem. The previous study also did not discover natural function because the researcher did not include James and Clarke's (1983, p. 240) theory of neutral interruption, which stated that interruption is not necessarily disruptive or supportive; rather, depending on the context, it may fulfill neutral roles due to mistiming error.

This research develops the research of interruptions in inventing new findings from the new data source, a series that had never been researched before by previous researchers. This research focused on the types and functions of

interruptions that occur in the *Peaky Blinders 1*. The finding shows that this research supports the previous study. In addition, the findings of this current research discover further knowledge regarding interruptions. Therefore, it can help better understand how interruptions work in a conversation.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final part of the research. The researchers provide conclusions from this study's result and give suggestions to the next researcher for future studies.

5.1 Conclusion

This study investigates the types and functions of interruption uttered in *Peaky Blinder 1*. As a result, the researcher found that all four interruptions can be found in the series. They were simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. Simple interruption was used the most in *Peaky Blinder 1* with 17 occurrences, followed by overlap interruption and butting in interruption with 10 occurrences each, and the least used interruption was silent interruption with 7 occurrences. The main characters employ simple interruptions the most, because this form of interruption has the most common pattern. Overlap and butting-in interruptions were utilized less frequently, but they still occur often in the argument. Silent interruption requires the interruptee to have a long pause, which infrequently occurs in the series; hence it is rarely used by the main character.

As for the functions of interruption, the finding of the research show that all functions are also found in the series. The most used function of interruptions was intrusive functions, and the sub-categories of intrusive functions that most occurred were floor taking functions, followed by topic change functions, disagreement functions, and tangentialization functions. Cooperative functions and their sub-categories: assistance functions, agreement functions, and clarification functions;

also, neutral functions occurred less in the series. This is because most of the interruptions that occurred in this series were used in negative cases. After all, most of the interruptions in the series were found in argument.

5.2 Suggestion

This study focuses on the types and functions of interruption uttered in *Peaky Blinder 1*. For future researchers who want to do the same topic, consider using other data sources such as podcasts, vlogs, and novels to find out more about interruption in various data sources, especially in daily conversation, to get realistic situations. The researcher hopes this study would serve as a beneficial resource for linguistic learners conducting further research on interruptions.



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