

**THE STUDY OF INTERRUPTION BETWEEN WILL SMITH
& ELLEN IN THE ELLEN SHOW**

THESIS



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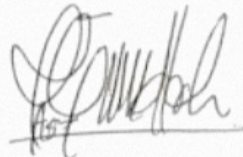
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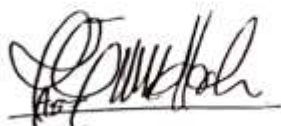
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ABSTRACT

Tiaramdhani. (2022). *The Study of Interruption between Will Smith & Ellen in The Ellen Show*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: conversation analysis, interruption, The Ellen Show.

This research focuses analyzing the interruption used by Will Smith and Ellen in the “The Ellen Show” talk show on youtube channel. The researcher identifies the types of interruption and functions of interruption used by Will Smith and Ellen in the data. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method. This research is classified as conversation analysis because it is focused on conversation analysis. The conversation between Will Smith and Ellen represents the data of this study. The source of the study is a transcript of the “The Ellen Show” youtube channel. The researcher applied Ferguson's theory of the types of interruption and Kennedy and Camden's theory of the functions of interruption.

The findings of this research, all types of interruptions are found in their conversation. In the conversation, Will Smith found many simple interruptions, which can be concluded as guest stars who have a role in answering and refuting the topic presented by Ellen. It is found that the function of interruption is more dominant, floor-taking for the type of intrusive interruption and agreement for the type of cooperative interruption. Meanwhile, Ellen used a little interruption in the conversation she was leading. Found butting-in interruption, which can be concluded that there is resistance to straightening the topic being discussed. The functions of interruption found are one in each intrusive interruption, except for tangentialization. In cooperative interruptions, most types of clarification are found. It indicates Ellen has control in their conversation.

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ABSTRAK

Tiaramadhani. (2022). *Studi Interupsi antara Will Smith & Ellen di The Ellen Show*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Kata Kunci: analisis percakapan, interupsi, *The Ellen Show*.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis interupsi yang digunakan oleh Will Smith dan Ellen dalam talk show “The Ellen Show”. Peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis interupsi dan fungsi interupsi yang digunakan oleh Will Smith dan Ellen dalam data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini tergolong analisis percakapan karena difokuskan pada analisis percakapan. Percakapan antara Will Smith dan Ellen mewakili data penelitian ini. Sumber penelitian adalah transkrip dari saluran youtube “TheEllenShow”. Peneliti menerapkan teori Ferguson tentang jenis-jenis interupsi dan teori Kennedy dan Camden tentang fungsi interupsi.

Menurut temuan penelitian ini, semua jenis interupsi ditemukan dalam percakapan mereka. Dalam percakapan tersebut, Will Smith menemukan banyak interupsi sederhana, yang dapat disimpulkan sebagai bintang tamu yang berperan menjawab dan menyanggah topik yang disampaikan Ellen. Ditemukan bahwa fungsi interupsi lebih dominan, floor-taking untuk jenis interupsi intrusif dan kesepakatan untuk jenis interupsi kooperatif. Sementara itu, Ellen menggunakan sedikit interupsi dalam percakapan yang dipimpinnya. Ditemukan interupsi butting-in, yang dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada resistensi untuk meluruskan topik yang sedang dibahas. Fungsi interupsi yang ditemukan adalah satu pada setiap interupsi intrusif, kecuali tangensialisasi. Dalam interupsi kooperatif, sebagian besar jenis klarifikasi ditemukan. Ini menunjukkan Ellen memiliki kendali dalam percakapan mereka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The conversation is interactive communication between several people to exchange opinions, feelings, ideas, etc., organized among several people. These conversations are not only carried out with language and voice. They can also be carried out with gestures and touches because everyone, in their way, can do language and universal communication. Some people communicate using sign language that can be understood, and some use spoken language. According to Liddicoat (2007, p. 1), the conversation usually occurs between two or more people, which is done naturally to create or interact with humans (socialize).

Although conversations between people occur spontaneously or naturally, they are self-structured. Not all talks take place with a neat and good structure, and many discussions occur that are not structured. The conversation in social interaction is how fellow humans communicate cooperatively or regularly and also take turns so that the message or question that is spoken is heard and heard by others.

Therefore, there is a theory that examines the process of a good and structured conversation called conversation analysis.

A conversation analysis is an approach that studies social interactions in everyday life that focuses on verbal or non-verbal conversations. That is a

conversation that has a turn-taking structure, adjacency pair, and sequence implicativeness. One of the structures carried out in a conversation can be referred to as turn-taking.

According to Liddicoat (2007), turn-taking is something that happens in a conversation because it is part of socialization. This means that there must be a change in the time to talk to other people in a conversation. This turn is a naturally occurring conversation. It means the other person can answer or respond when the first speaker finishes speaking clearly. If in social interaction or conversation there are problems or one of the primary conversations is missing, there will be many types of studies in conversation analysis such as overlapping and interruptions occur in conversation. In this study, the researcher analysis interruption in conversation.

Interruptions can be seen as situations in which one person intends to continue speaking but is forced by the other person to stop speaking, at least temporarily, or the continuity or regularity of that person's speech is disrupted (Yang, Li-chiung, 2005). It means the natural act of conversation that cutting someone's speech before the speech end that happen cause of some reason, like someone wants to accept the ideas or reject or disagree with the conversation. So it can be concluded that the cause of the turn-taking error in this naturally occurring conversation. Interruptions in conversation can be divided into two types of functions: Competitive interruptions and Cooperative interruptions (French & Local, 1986) in Yang Li-chiung journal. Competitive interruption is where the first speaker is still talking, and then the second speaker directly

interrupts or takes the time to talk. Cooperative interruption is to cut the time and talk from the first speaker that aims to clarify or comment briefly without disturbing the main speaker. In addition, Li, H (2001, p. 269), Kennedy & Camden (1983) divide the interrupt function into two types of functions: cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. The two types of interrupt functions will be divided into several categories in more detail.

Conversation and interruption not only happen in daily life, but they can also be in debates, television programs, talk shows, drama, etc. In this research, the writer analyzes the use of interruptions in conversations on the Ellen Talk Show. Ellen and Will Smith's conversation is shown as data in this study because there is sufficient data and meets the classification to conduct this research.

Analyzing interruptions in talk show conversations looks interesting because where interruptions are common in daily life. Therefore it can happen a lot in television shows such as talk shows. Researchers want to see, find out, and research what and how many interruptions are made by hosts and celebrities as guest stars. And also to see how far the conversational person understands the material and turn time when conducting interviews on the talk show.

A'yunin (2019) analyzed interruption in children's conversation in the American TV series *Stranger Things 2*. This study analyzes interruption using theory from Sacks, Schlegoff, and Jefferson (1974), and the methodology of this study is descriptive and qualitative. American TV series is the data source in this research. By finding four interrupt tips and three categories of interrupt functions

in the tv series. The result shows that children use intrusive interruptions and adults use a cooperative function of interruption.

Tan and Mendoza (2018) analyzed interruptions that occur in classroom group discussion, in this journal examined the classification of interruptions used in discussion groups using a transcription method, mentioning the differences in interruptions used and the factors causing these interruptions to emerge. The results are silent interruption and supportive/cooperative interruption, the most used in group discussion. This research is focused on interruptions in group discussions that are influenced by gender, language use, and roles in this group discussion.

Lestary, Krismanti, and Hermaiar (2018) analyzed the silences and interruptions that happened in conversations between friends, a turn-taking analysis. This journal examines the purpose of the speaker to interrupt, which results in silence in the conversation, which means to cut and complete turns of conversations. And also, the meaning of silence in this journal is the conversation describes the topic switch and disagreement and indicates the awkward moment among the speakers.

Gunawan, Hartono analyzed an analysis of interruption and overlaps that occur in a talk show on the Indonesian television program *Indonesia Lawyers Club*. In this research, the researcher examines interruptions and overlaps that occur in Indonesian television shows hosted by Karni Ilyas. Finding out the reasons and interruptions carried out by the host and guest star, with the result that more interruptions than overlap and the most reasons for interruptions are

showing annoyance, disagreeing, clarification, correcting, concluding, completing, agreement, and giving suggestions.

The previous study above helps the researcher to understand more about the interruption. There are many theories and different interruptions that help the researcher choose which theory to use. This study used theories Ferguson (1977) in Beattie's Turn-taking and Interruption in Political Interviews: Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan (1982, p. 101-103) and Kennedy and Camden (1983). The data chosen by the researcher will be different from previous studies that used talk shows with a natural conversation to give the different results of interruptions.

Putri (2019) analyzed the types and functions of interruptions that occur in the Indonesian Lawyers club which has eleven participants in the conversation. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. This study uses Ferguson's theory in the type of interruption and Kennedy and Camden's theory in the functions of interruption. Using this theory, this research produces simple interruptions which are the most common types of interruptions found in the conversation. Then, the most commonly found interrupt function is disagreement. With the previous research, the focus of this research is different from the previous one. The similarities and differences that are seen are the theory and the data used. The data that will be used is a talk show that has only two conversation participants.

Suwandi (2019) analyzed comparing the interruption that occurs in political debate and focuses on gender and power. This thesis conducted a study on the

types, functions, and reasons for interruptions in the debate between Trump and Hillary using a descriptive qualitative as a methodology. The results are indicated by the type and function of the complete interruption and also compare each interruption with the calculated percentage. This analysis focuses on interruption.

Arfina (2021) examined the interruptions in a television series entitled Suits Series Season 1. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method with conversational data from the TV series. Seventy types of interrupts and six interrupt functions were found, and floor taking was the most frequently occurring interrupt function. Also, the silent interrupt type and the tangentialization function were not found in this study. With this, this study looks at the differences in the data used. The television series has a conversation that is intentional or has been made, while this study uses a natural conversation without a script which may show a significant difference. In this study, we will not only look at and look for the types and functions of existing interrupts but also look for differences in types and functions between Will Smith and Ellen in the conversations.

Imanah (2015) she analyzed how often interruptions and overlaps occur in The Ellen talk shows and the reasons most used when interrupting and overlapping using conversational analysis method. This study focuses on interruptions and overlaps which divide the focus of a study. Not only that, but the researcher also used four episodes which have nine guest star.

Based on the previous studies, it shows that the data use TV series, political debate, and daily conversation. Previous studies that use interruption theory are always accompanied by overlaps, turn-taking, etc. Little of the further research

uses talk shows as the subject of research interruption. In the present study, the researcher used talk shows as the subject of study. The Ellen Show was chosen to be the subject of this study because the conversations are the researcher's criteria and fill the criteria for finding or researching interruption. And also retrieve data using a conversation in a talk show that will show visible differences between Will Smith and Ellen doing interruptions. How does the interruption occur between the host and guest star, and what is the type and function of the interruption found. With this data, the researcher expects different results from previous studies in the scope of interruption.

This study aims to examine the interruption that occurs when the conversation on the talk show begins, and to know about all of the interruption types and functions in the Ellen Show. To understand the difference in interruptions that occurs between the conversations. Where the speaker is involved in performing types and functions in interruptions, conversation analysis is used in researching these conversations, which would be suitable to help find the types and functions of interruptions.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of interruption found in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen on The Ellen Show?
2. What are the functions of the interruption found in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen on The Ellen Show?

1.3 Significance of the Study

With this research, the researcher hopes that it can be a reference for readers or further researchers who want to develop conversational analysis research. And also, researchers hope that this research can be useful and provide benefits for the knowledge of readers, all readers from, students, and employees so that the scope of language is known to the wider community. Also, it is hoped that this research can enrich knowledge in the field of conversational analysis for readers.

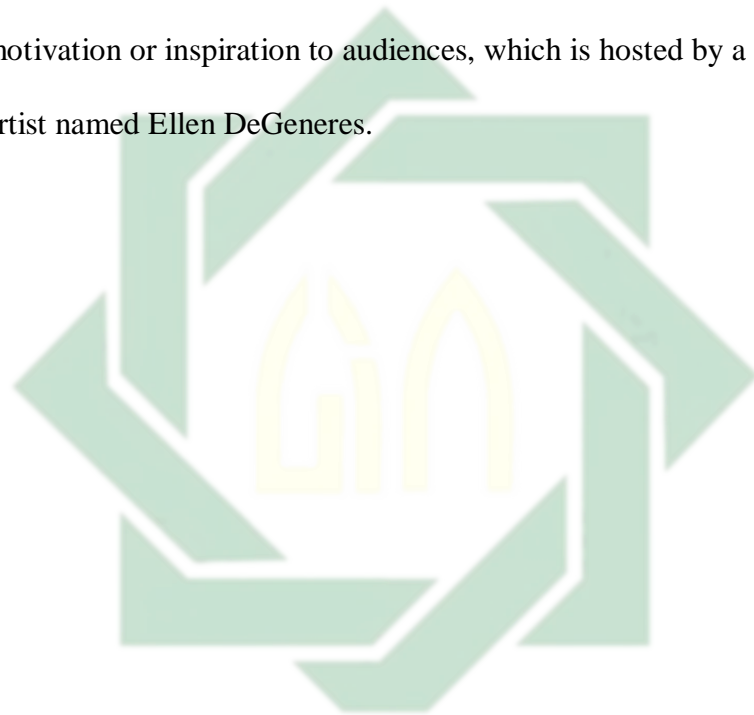
1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is about the interruption in conversation analysis that is applied in talk show conversations. The conversation that takes place between the host and guest star in a talk show on American television named *The Ellen Show*. This study focuses on examining the types, functions, and how much interruption is used in the conversations that exist between Ellen and Will Smith in the ongoing talk shows using a theory by Ferguson (1977) and Kennedy and Camden (1983). The limitation in this study is only within the scope of Conversation analysis on interruptions that exist in conversations between the host and guest stars.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Conversation analysis is a social action that examines language in conversation in a systematic and orderly manner. Using audio or video recordings that have been meticulously transcribed, with a focus on speech and turn of speech.

2. Interruption is the act of interrupting and cutting someone's speech time which can be influenced by personality characteristics and also social relationships between speakers.
3. The Ellen show is an American television talk show program making conversation with many popular artists as guest stars and people that give motivation or inspiration to audiences, which is hosted by a comedian and artist named Ellen DeGeneres.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories related to this research. The researcher gives a brief explanation about the theories that are used in this research which support to answer the research problems.

2.1 Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is an approach to studying social interactions, conversations between people, and other interactions. Social interaction is due to the desire between humans to express the message of what is happening and can be understood together (Liddicoat, 2007, p. 2). The conversation analysis is related to the mechanism or structure of the conversation. There are several conversation structures in conversation analysis; turn taking, adjacency pair, and preference structure. Turn-taking is the process of changing the time of speaking in a conversation that occurs naturally and cannot be avoided. When attempting to establish some rules for turn-taking, it is critical to remember that these rules are enacted interactively by conversation participants. Conversations usually have a partner in dialogue, where there are questions and answers, and then parting is answered by parting with the other person; it is called adjacency pairs. Adjacency pairs have rules; in two rounds of conversation, there are different speakers placed next to each other, arranged, and divided into pairs. Schegloff and Sacks (1974) called these sorts of paired utterances adjacency pairs the basic units on which sequences in conversation are built. Adjacency pairs are conversation pairs that

are built sequentially, alternately, and in pairs. It can be understood as around and turn of speech that takes place as pairs, so if it starts with questions paired with answers, greeting by greeting too, farewell with a farewell. Preference is a conversational structure that shows a pattern of rejection or approval of the topic being discussed (Yule, 1996, p. 79). Preference is a conversational structure that shows a pattern of rejection or approval of the topic being discussed. It is divided into two parts, which are preferred and dis-preferred. Preferred is a conversation that is structurally expected. Dis-preferred is a conversation that is not structurally expected. The conversation analysis consists of turn-taking, adjacency pairs, and preference and also includes interruption. Interruption can be explained below.

2.2 Interruption

An interruption is an act when someone has a conversation and interrupts or cuts someone who is talking to support the conversation or interfere with the topic of an ongoing conversation. Interruptions in conversation can occur with negative or positive goals. Negative can be seen if the interruption occurs with the aim of disagreeing, changing the topic, and others. Positive can also be seen if the interruption occurs with the aim of confirming, agreeing, and others. Moreover, overlapping talk is often thought of as interruption, but the term interruption really conflates some different interactional features of overlapping talk (Liddicoat, 2007, p. 82). Overlapping can be said to be the result of interruptions. When someone interrupts a conversation, it is where the overlapping occurs, where all the speakers say something at the same time. Because there is a rule in a conversation called turn-taking where the people involved in the conversation can

talk time alternately, and the interruption can be concluded in conversations that do not understand or use the rules of time to talk. The interruption has types and functions that explain below.

2.2.1 Types of Interruption

Interruptions classified according to categorization by Ferguson (1977) types of interruption, which states there are four types of interruption there are Simple interruption, Overlap, Butting-in interruption, and Silent interruption.

a.) Simple interruption

Simple interruption is an interruption that occurs when the first speaker is talking about the topic being discussed and then gets interrupted by the second speaker, so the first speaker stops her/his sentence.

For example:

C: "... and i don't claim to be infallible. You may remember in one of my earliest broad-

G: "a degree of fallibility Prime Minister."

C as the first speaker is interrupted by G as the second speaker. The underlined phrase is the interruption that begins in the conversation. When the first speaker had not finished his/her sentence, G was suddenly interrupted by saying 'a degree of fallibility prime minister.' So C stopped her/his sentence on "earliest broad-."

b.) Overlap interruption

Overlap interruption is an interruption of conversation when the first and second speakers speak simultaneously, with the first speaker continuing

the conversation coupled with the second speaker who interrupted the conversation.

For example:

MT: "... it cannot tell you exactly what economies it's going to make in each department it just can't
DT: "can it tell you that it will be able to make any?"

The underlined phrase is the interruption that begins in the conversation.

MT is as the first speaker and DT is as the second speaker. When MT speaks, 'it just can't, and suddenly DT interrupts by saying, 'can it tell you that it will be able to make any?' without waiting for MT to finish the utterance. So they are speaking simultaneously in some phrases.

c.) Butting-in interruption

Butting-in interruption is an interruption that occurs when the first speaker is interrupted by the second speaker, but the first speaker continues the conversation and ignores the interrupter.

For example:

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

The underlined phrase is the interruption. When JC speaks about the suggestion of democracy and stops in 'democracy.' So, LG interrupts JC by saying "everybody else's malpractices," but in the other way, JC speak her/his sentence, and they speak simultaneously, which means JC ignores the LG.

d.) Silent interruption

Silent interruption is when the first speaker stops before he/she finishes the sentence, and then the second speaker interrupts the first speaker, but at the same time, the first speaker tries to take the turn of the second speaker.

For example:

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 (0)

MT: "unremitting hostility \u0026quite right

DT: "/yes and is that a word

MT: "you have seen destructive elements today/yesterday on the television."

The underlined phrase is the interruption begins. When DT speaks and pauses for a second to think the next sentence, suddenly MT interrupts by saying "unremitting hostility \u0026quite right," but at the same time, DT wants to take back the turn to speak previously by saying "/yes and is that a word" and after the pauses, there is an overlapping interruption.

So the researcher decided to use the theory of Ferguson (1977) to find the types of interruptions that occur in conversation because it is more clear and detailed.

2.2.2 Functions of Interruption

Functions of interruption have several functions in conversation can be divided into two types. According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), the functions of interruption are divided into cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. Cooperative interruption is interruptions that occur are well-intentioned or help

the first speaker in the conversation. In contrast, an intrusive interruption is an interruption that occurs for or with a negative purpose in an ongoing conversation.

Intrusive interruption is divided into four categories:

a.) Disagreement

Disagreement interruption is when someone is interrupting to express a disagreement about the topic of the conversation of the first speaker, so she/he interrupts and overtakes the conversation.

For example:

R1: "It's not worth saying in the first place.

R2: "But don't you think he'd feel better if she told him.'

(Beaumont et al, 2001, p. 431)

The underlined phrase is the interruption begins. R1 is as the first speaker and R2 is as the second speaker. When R1 speaks, suddenly, R2 interrupts and shows her/his disagreement by saying, 'But don't you think he'd feel better if she told him.' It means R2 wants to tell her/his friends and disagrees about what R1 does not want to say.

b.) Floor taking

Floor taking interruption is when the interrupter wants to explain or expand and convey a perspective on the topic being discussed by the first speaker without changing the topic.

For example:

K: "People are saying that—

E: "--Do you remember who said it?'"

K: "Well, there's people. There's a lot of-- there's a lot of dialogue because of the places that I'm now able to go."

When K wants to finish his sentence, but he stops in "that-," E suddenly interrupts the first speaker. E interrupts by saying, "--Do you remember who said it?" it means he wants to say about his rumor. Suddenly E took the floor by interrupting K's utterance without changing the topic before.

c.) Topic change

Topic change interruption is a type of interruption that takes the time and floor of the first speaker to change the deception being discussed. So she/he interrupts the first speaker with a conversation on a different topic.

For example:

Q1: "I would never wait until he was 20 years old then try to deal

Q2: "The phone. The phone is ringing."

(Beaumont et al, 2001, p. 432)

Q1 is as the first speaker and Q2 as the second speaker. When Q1 speaks about something in her/his plan, and he/she stops in "deal," Q2 interrupts by saying, "The phone. The phone is ringing." about the phone, which is not the topic, so Q2 interrupts to change the topic.

d.) Tangentialization

Tangentialization interruption is which is a situation where the interrupter does not want to listen to the topic discussed by the first speaker. So she/he interrupts the conversation by summarizing the topic to be discussed.

For example:

Billy: "If you're not out in an hour, I wouldn't pick up on you!
So, walking

Max: "Walking home, yeah, yeah, I know."

Billy: "Hey! Watch the attitude, shit bird."

Billy was the first speaker, and Max was the second speaker. When Billy wants to say about how he and Max go home together, he stops in. "So, walking-" suddenly, Max interrupts him by summarizing Billy's sentence to make it a clear and shorter conversation.

The second function of interruption is the cooperative function.

Cooperative interruption According to Murata (1994), cooperative interruptions are intended to help the speaker by coordinating the process and/or content of the ongoing conversation. Murata's cooperative interruption had no subcategories. According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), Cooperative interruption is divided into three categories:

a) Agreement

Agreement is where the interrupter approves or understands, and supports the topic of the discussion or what the main speaker says.

For example:

M: "I'd hope that my life would still be full enough that

A: "Yeah. You'd live by yourself or you'd get married again."

(Beaumont et al, 2001, p. 431)

M is as the first speaker and A as the second speaker. When M speaks about he/her life, all of a sudden, A interrupts by saying, 'yeah, you'd live by yourself, or you get married again' as an agreement to M's statement.

b) Assistance

Assistance, can be called the main speaker assistant. Interrupts will help the main speaker when the main speaker needs help to perfect the statement or question that will be said.

For example:

Lily: "I think the movie last night is so cool. The main actor,
Johnny, Johnny (0)
Sony: "Johnny Huang."
Lily: "Mm-hmm, yes, Johnny Huang acts the character
impressively."

The underlined phrase above shows the interruption. Lily was the first speaker, and Sony was the second speaker. When Lily wants to say something about the main actor that she saw last night, she forgets the name is Johnny. So, Sony interrupts her by saying the name of the actor 'Johnny Huang' to complete Lily's sentence, and in the end, she agrees about Sony's answer.

c) Clarification

Clarification is an interruption that will clarify the words of the first speaker. The reason for interrupting in this context is doubts about what the first speaker said.

For example:

A: "He should be home for dinner at least two or three times a
week, and if he can't-
M: "Two or three?"
(Beaumont et al, 2001, p. 431)

The underlined phrase is interruption begins. When A speaks about someone who is home for dinner, but he/she doesn't know the fact. A, as the first

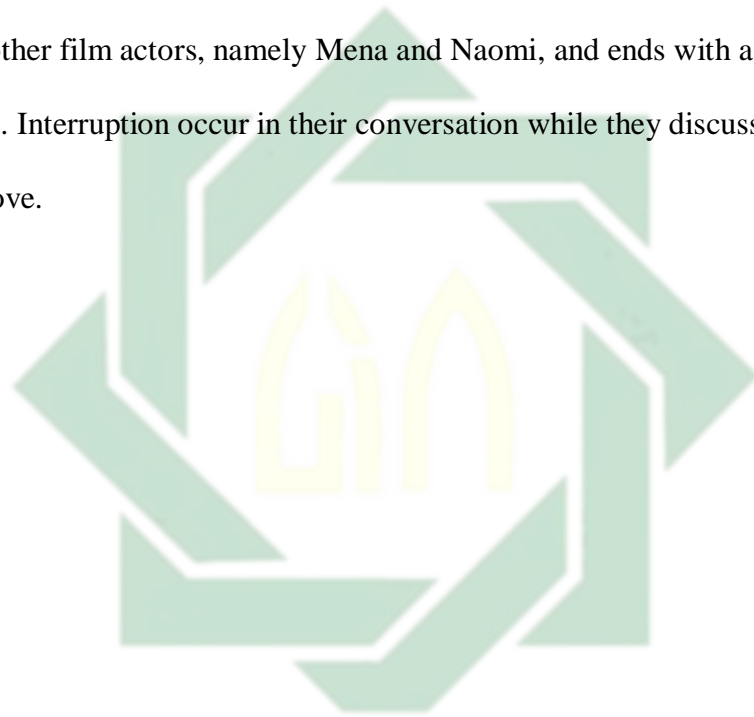
speaker, does not finish the sentence and stops in "he can't- and M, as the second speaker, interrupts by saying "Two or three?" wanting to clarify A's sentence.

The researcher uses the interrupt function from Kennedy and Camden (1983) to find out which of the two functions is used in the selected talk show or data. In both interrupt functions, the researcher will look for and classify the functions that appear in the data. And calculate how many cooperative and competitive functions of interruption in a different person, is there a difference or not.

2.3 The Ellen Show

Based on Youtube, The Ellen Show is described as media of laughs, joy, stars, surprises, and everything Ellen. It means this talk show has casual interviews for the audience. Wikipedia website states The Ellen DeGeneres Show is a famous TV program that airs in the United States and is hosted by Ellen DeGeneres as the host. Emmy Award-winning comedian and writer, best-selling author, actor, and television pioneer Ellen DeGeneres brings a unique brand of hilarity to daytime talk. This talk show program is a light comedy genre by inviting celebrities, musical guests, and human-interest stories as guest stars on the show. Many celebrities came to be guest stars on this tv program, some of them: Billie Eilish, President Obama, Johnny Depp, and Will Smith. This TV program started shooting on September 8, 2003, at Studio 11 at NBC Studios in Burbank, California. In this study, the researcher used video footage uploaded by The Ellen Show account on YouTube with guest star Will Smith two years ago with a video duration of 23:45 minutes.

So, the conversation or talk show between Ellen and Will Smith as a guest star is the data of this research. In this conversation is about Jada Smith, his wife, celebrating her 50th birthday to do skydiving and also explaining his experience bungee jumping out of a helicopter over the Grand Canyon. Not only that, but Will Smith also explained his Disney character in the "Aladdin" movie with several other film actors, namely Mena and Naomi, and ends with a game with the audience. Interruption occur in their conversation while they discuss about the topic above.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the research design, data collection, and data analysis of this research.

3.1 Research Design

This research conducts with a descriptive qualitative approach. This study applies descriptive qualitative for the design in this analysis in which the data of this study are taken from a spoken text delivered by The Ellen DeGeneres Show, this talk show between Ellen as host with Will Smith as a guest star. The purpose of this research is to find the type and function and find out the differences between guest stars used in this talk show. As Wray & Bloomer (2006) said about the qualitative method, "Qualitative approaches, by definition, involve description and analysis rather than, for example, the counting of features."

3.2 Data Collection

In this data collection, the researcher chose talk show of the Ellen Show as a source of data. The researcher used some of procedures to collect the data, it explained to the next sub chapter.

3.2.1 Research Data

The sources of the spoken data were taken from the YouTube video titled The Ellen DeGeneres Show full interview with Will Smith (2019) on The Ellen Show YouTube channel. The data is spoken, which is transcribed into the text to

be analyzed the ongoing conversation between the host and the guest star. The researcher does several steps that must be taken to collect data. Apart from the fact that talk shows are one of the data in the form of conversations, the researcher used talk shows as data because The Ellen Show is one of the most interactive and enjoyable television programs in America. So that it can attract the attention of readers in this study, recently, there has been a growing interest in The Ellen Show itself because it is a relaxed program and also a guest star who is being popular.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subjects of the Study

The source of the data was the video on youtube. The video was used as data to be analyzed from the "The Ellen Show" on youtube channel. The researcher chose that as data because the conversation between Ellen and Will Smith is fulfill the criteria of this study. There are some interruption in the conversation between them. And also the talk show program is well-known by some people in the world, with a rating of 7.1/10 on IMDB as a television program. Ellen herself was a host of that television program. She is an American famous comedian artist, so her talk show vibes are enjoyable and funny. Supported by the guest stars, which were very popular at this time, it made the talk show that she brought more famous.

The subject of this study from the transcript of the conversation between the host and the guest star. There will be no specific criteria for subjects to be analyzed because it can be all of the subjects in this conversation supporting this research to find and explain the interruption itself.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself, who does the research of data on the internet. The researcher herself is the actor who observes, classifies, and examines this data. The tool is used to watch videos and transcribe spoken to text. And also, the researchers analyzed the conversation transcripts to find out the types and functions of the interruptions that occurred on the talk show.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

First, the researcher finds the data in the form of videos on YouTube. Open YouTube, then searches and finds a video titled 'Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen' on YouTube. Second is the researcher downloading and watching the video many times to get the data of the conversation 'Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen' on YouTube. The third is collecting the data. The researcher transcribes the video from the spoken text to the written text.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting data, there are several steps taken by the researcher to examine the data:

1. The researcher read the transcript and watches the video of a conversation between Ellen and Will Smith.
2. The researcher selected and identified which data included in the interruption in the conversation.

3. The researcher gives an underline to marking the interruption found in the sentence.
4. The researcher classify the types of interruption using the theory of Ferguson (1977) that are Simple interruption (SI), Overlap (OV), Butting-in interruption (BI), and Silent interruption (SIN), and the functions of the interruption using the theory of Kennedy and Camden (1983) that are a cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption to answering the second research question. There are four subcategories for intrusive interruptions, disagreement (DIS), floor taking (FT), topic change (TC), tangentialitation (TA), and for cooperative interruptions, there are three subs categories, agreement (AG), assistance (AS), and clarification (CL).
5. The researcher summarize the differences by looking at the number of types and function of interruption found in each speaker.

Table 3.1. Number of Types and Functions of Interruption

No.	Conversation	Types of interruption				Functions of interruption						
		SI	SIN	OV	BI	Intrusive				Cooperative		
						DIS	FT	TC	TA	AG	AS	CL
1.	Will Smith											
2.	Ellen											

6. Finally, the researcher provide conclusions about the results of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research problems in this research.

4.1 Findings

This subchapter provides a data analysis result that refers to the research question. There are finding the type of interruptions found in the conversation between Ellen and Will Smith. The second is the functions of interruption found in the conversation between Ellen and Will Smith. It can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.1. Number of Types and Functions of Interruption

No.	Conversation	Types of Interruption				Functions of Interruption						
		SI	SIN	OV	BI	Intrusive				Cooperative		
						DIS	FT	TC	TA	AG	AS	CL
1.	Will Smith	10	1	5	5	6	2	3	1	2	4	3
2.	Ellen	3		2	4	1	1	1		2	2	3

4.1.1 Types of Will Smith Interruption

In analysis of Will Smith interruption, the researcher found ten times of simple interruption, while in the silent interruption appears found one time. Next the researcher found overlap interruption with five appears also butting in interruption found five times.

4.1.1.1 Simple Interruption

Simple interruption is a type of interruption that occurs frequently and has simple patterns to other types. This type of interruption occurs ten times in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen. This type of interruption happens when the first speaker is interrupted by the second speaker, and the interrupter takes the floor so the first speaker, who has not finished the sentence, stops talking. This is an example of a simple interruption found in the Will Smith and Ellen conversation.

Datum 1

E: "So for your 50—"

W: "-- I knew we was going to have to deal with this as soon as I got here, too."

E: "oh, well we do, because it's one thing that you want to jump out of a plane."

Will Smith be an interrupter, and simple interruption happens in the underlined parts. He interrupts Ellen when she is talking and succeeds in taking the floor until he finishes his sentence. Will can explain his opinion or topic by cutting Ellen's utterance. Ellen becomes interrupted by Will, which makes her stop her speech not long after Will starts talking.

Datum 2

E: "She probably loves you a little less now. Now—"

W: "-- Have you ever jumped? Have you ever"

E: "No, You know, when I was younger, I thought that I wanted to do that. It was kind of a dream of mine."

Will is an interrupter, and simple interruption happens. He interrupts Ellen while she is talking and has not finished her sentence, so she directly stops her sentence. So Will successfully interrupts Ellen because he takes the floor and he

explains his sentence or argument until he is finished. Those are examples of simple interruptions that occur in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen.

Datum 3

W: "I bungee jumped out of a helicopter over the Grand Canyon. Yeah."

E: "OK, so now, the heli—"

W: "--Don't do that. Don't do that, /all right?"

E: "/OK."

W: "You should skydive, but don't do that one."

That is a simple interruption. When they are speaking about Will's experience of bungee jumping using helicopter as a transportation. Ellen want to saying her sentence, suddenly Will interrupt Ellen before she finished her sentence. While Will interrupt Ellen, Ellen stop her utterance and let Will speak until he finished.

4.1.1.2 Silent Interruption

Silent interruption is the type of interruption when there is an interruption to the first speaker stops before he/she finishes the sentence, and then the second speaker takes the chance to take the floor from the first speaker, so the second speaker interrupts the first speaker. While the second speaker speaks, the first speaker takes the turn to complete the previous sentence. This type of interruption was found one time in Will Smith's utterance in their conversation. This is an example of silent interruption.

Datum 4

E: "I have this here, and it's going to be fine. But I have this..."

W: "oh, oh, oh! Hey! Hey, hey."

E: "All right, that's fake."

The conversation above shows that silent interruption is found when Ellen pauses her sentence or speaks because she is busy taking something beside her

and she has not completed her sentence. Then, Will takes that chance to get the floor of conversation between them, and it can be categorized as a silent interruption. While Will takes Ellen's turn time, Ellen tries to take back her time speaking by saying, "All right, that's fake.". So, that is an example of silent interruption found in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

4.1.1.3 Overlap Interruption

The next type of interrupt is the overlap interruption. This type is the type that appears in conversations between Will Smith and Ellen. Overlap interruption occurs when the interrupter interrupts the first speaker simultaneously without anyone wanting to budge or stop talking. This type of interruption occurs nine times in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen. The example of overlap interruption that occurs in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation can be seen below.

Datum 5

E: "Yeah, like I was Courtney Cox in that Bruce /Springsteen video."

W: "/Yes, right! Yeah!"

The underlined phrase above shows that butting in interruption occurs in this conversation. Will Smith interrupts Ellen when she is talking about his performance in the opening session. Somehow Will just interrupts to take a response to Ellen about her feelings by saying, "/Yes, right! Yeah!" it means accepting her invitation to the show, but she keeps continuing his utterance.

Datum 6

E: "so when you got the role of the Genie, what- were you like, did you know this happening? Did you /go after it?"

W: "/Well, no. the first thing, so they called."

The underlined phrase above shows that overlap interruption. When Ellen does not finish her question about Will Smith's role in Aladdin movie, Will interrupts her by saying "/Well, no. the first thing, so they called." It means he want to answer Ellen's question quickly.

4.1.1.4 Butting in Interruption

The last type of interruption is butting in interruption. That can happen when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker, but the first speaker continues the conversation and ignores the interrupter. This type of interruption is frequently found in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. The example of butting in interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below:

Datum 7

E: "Alright, that's fake"

W: "don't play with that. Don't play with that."

E: "that's a fake."

The example above indicates butting in interruption. It can be seen When Ellen want to explain about the mice are fake but Will Smith interrupts her by saying "don't play with that. Don't play with that." and he got ignores by Ellen. They speak simultaneously and ignore each other.

Datum 8

E: "But I can't imagine, like on the "/edge—"

W: "/the edge is terrible."

E: "/--when you're right before."

W: "no no no."

The example above shows that butting in interruption is found in this conversation. In that dialogue, Will tries to interrupt Ellen by saying, "the edge is terrible," when Ellen has not finished saying her sentence until it is finished. But

when Will tries to interrupt Ellen, she ignores what Will says and still talks till her sentence is finished.

Datum 9

E: "Like I was pulled out to be—"

W: "-- Pulled out of the crowd for like--"

E: "--to be with you."

W: "Stand here, baby. Make me look good."

The example above shows butting in interruption. It can be seen in underlined phrase by saying "-- Pulled out of the crowd for like--" and Ellen still continuous her sentence and ignores Will Smith utterance. So, they are speaking simultaneously and ignore each other.

Datum 10

E: "There's no real mice."

W: "There's no-- /OK."

E: "I promise you. But overcome that fear. You said it makes you sick"

W: "OK, I will. I will address it another day."

The underlined phrase it indicates the butting-in interruption. When Ellen wants to convince Will to face his fear of mice, suddenly Will Smith interrupt her because he do not ready for this situation. So they speak simultaneously and state their sentence until finished.

4.1.2 Types of Ellen Interruption

This part examines the types of interruption found in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen using the theory by Ferguson (1977). That separated types of interruption into simple interruption (SI), silent interruption (SIN), overlap interruption (OV), and butting-in interruption (BI).

4.1.2.1 Simple Interruption

Simple interruption is the simplest pattern among other types. This type of interruption is found in Ellen's utterances in the conversation. This type of interruption happens when the first speaker is interrupted by the second speaker, and the interrupter takes the floor so the first speaker, who has not finished the sentence and stop talking. The underlined sentence of Ellen's utterance is an example of this type. This is an example of a simple interruption that occurs in the Will Smith and Ellen conversation.

Datum 11

W: "And you go—"

E: "Right back into the chopper."

W: "Yeah."

The example above indicates simple interruption because when Will Smith does not finish his sentence then, Ellen interrupts him. Suddenly Will Smith stops his sentence, and Ellen says her sentence until she finishes it. Then, Will waits his turn to speak, so that called simple interruption.

Datum 12

W: "It was like you were, like, on stage—"

E: "On stage with you."

W: "--with me."

The example above indicates a simple interruption. When Will Smith speaks, but he does not finish his sentence, Ellen starts to interrupt. Ellen interrupts Will's sentence. Suddenly he stopped his sentence and let Ellen speaks her sentence until she finished. After Ellen finished her sentence, Will Smith finished his sentence before Ellen interrupted. So there are examples of simple interruptions that occur on Ellen's side of their conversation.

Datum 13

W: "The views expressed by Ellen and Will are not necessarily the views of the Walt Disney Company or the—"

E: "/Speaking of that, we should say that everyone saw the movie and loved it."

The underlined phrase above shows that it is a simple interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith is speaking about the audience of his next movie by Walt Disney. While he does not finish yet, Ellen interrupts him by saying, "/Speaking of that, we should say that everyone saw the movie and loved it." to express what she wants to say about Will's sentence before.

4.1.2.2 Silent Interruption

Silent interruption is the type of interruption when there is an interruption to the first speaker stops before he/she finishes the sentence, and then the second speaker takes the chance to take the floor from the first speaker, so the second speaker interrupts the first speaker. This type of interruption occurs two times in Ellen's utterance in their conversation.

4.1.2.3 Overlap Interruption

The next type of interruption is the overlap interruption. This type appears in these conversations about three times during Ellen's utterances. Overlap interruption occurs when the interrupter interrupts the first speaker simultaneously without anyone wanting to budge or stop talking. An example of overlap interruption found can be seen below:

Datum 14

W: "Do not do anything with mice on this show. /I'm telling you. I'm telling you, Ellen."

E: "/Those are fake. I was not going to show you a real one."

The example above indicates the overlap interruption. It can be seen when Ellen interrupts Will Smith's sentence. When Will Smith speaks, and he does not finish his sentence, suddenly Ellen interrupts him. While Ellen starts to interrupt and speak, Will Smith keeps his sentence until he finishes it. So, both of them speak at the same time until their sentences finish.

Datum 15

W: "It's totally blissful, you know? It's like fear has committed some of the greatest atrocities on this planet. and being clean of fear is just a really critical aspect /of enjoying this life."

E: "I agree with you. I agree, to overcome your fear is like, it should be a goal of everyone."

The example above indicates the overlap interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith speaks, and suddenly Ellen interrupts and starts to speak at the same time as Will Smith. Both of them want to speak their sentence at the same time. So there is an example of overlap that occurs in Ellen's utterances.

4.1.2.4 Butting in Interruption

The last type of interruption is butting in interruption. That can happen when the second speaker interrupts the first speaker, but the first speaker continues the conversation and ignores the interrupter. This type of interruption occurs in Ellen's utterances about five times in their conversation. The example of butting in interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 16

W: "I had a child-- I had a child—"

E: "Here's the thing. You said conquering fear. We all were here"

W: "I had a childhood- OK, hey Ellen. Seriously."

The underlined phrase above indicates the butting in interruption. When WillSmith want to speak about his childhood experience about mice but Ellen

interrupt him by saying "Here's the thing. You said conquering fear. We all were here" it mean she wanted to convince Will to be braver against his fear. Even though Will Smith couldn't finish his utterance he still ignored Ellen's words. So they are speaks together.

Datum 17

W: "alright, thank you. /That's all we've got time for."

E: "/alright that's all. Yeah."

W: "/thank you very much, everyone".

The example above shows that butting in interruption occurs in this conversation. Ellen interrupts Will Smith when he is talking about his rap performance in the opening session by saying, "that's all we've got time for." Somehow Ellen takes the floor and interrupts Will by saying the same utterance. But unfortunately, Will ignores her utterance and keeps continuing his utterance.

Datum 18

W: "No, I had a-- /no, I'm just not no punk scared of mice."

E: "/wait we"

W: "/No, I had a childhood experience with a-- hey, you better not, Ellen."

The example above shows that butting-in interruption in the conversation. When Will Smith speaks, suddenly, Ellen interrupts him. Ellen intends to take the floor of Will Smith's utterance, but Will Smith ignores her and continues his sentence. So there are examples of butting in interruption found in Ellen's utterances.

4.1.3 Functions of Will Smith Interruption

This part examines the function of interruption in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen using the theory by Kennedy and Camden (1983) that a cooperative interruption and intrusive interruptions. And there are

subcategories of intrusive interruption; disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization for the cooperative interruption; agreement, assistance, and clarification. All the functions of interruption appear in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

4.1.3.1 Intrusive Interruption

Intrusive interruption is a more negative type of interrupt function which disturb or cuts the topic being discussed by another speaker. Kennedy and Camden (1983) divided into four categories of intrusive interruption there are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

1. Disagreement

Disagreement is when interrupting the conversation of the first speaker because the interrupter feels the question or statement of the first speaker is incorrect or wrong from the interrupter's point of view, so the interrupter overtakes the conversation. There are four times of disagreements of interruption found in Will Smith's utterances in their conversation. The example of disagreement interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 19

E: "I was not going to show you a real one. But you should. You said fear is not /good."

W: "/Ellen, don't. I'm serious. I'm serious."

The underline conversation above shows that disagreement interruption was found. It happens when Will Smith interrupts Ellen before she finished the sentence. Will Smith express his disagreement about Ellen's sentence by saying "/Ellen, don't. I'm serious. I'm serious."

Datum 20

E: "so when you got the role of the Genie, what- were you like, did you know this happening? Did you /go after it?"

W: "/Well, no. the first thing, so they called."

The data above shows that disagreement in overlap type of interruption is found in the conversation. This happens when Will interrupts Ellen by saying his statement before Ellen finishes her question to Will. Will interrupts by saying, "well no, the first thing they called." It means Will disagrees about Ellen's sentence or statement. So there are disagreements found in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

Datum 21

E: "There's no real mice."

W: "There's no-- /OK."

E: "I promise you. But overcome that fear. You said it makes you sick"

W: "OK, I will. I will address it another day."

The underlined phrase it indicate disagreement. It can be seen when Ellen want to say about faced the fear by saying "But overcome that fear. You said it makes you sick". Will interrupt Ellen by saying "OK, I will. I will address it another day." It means he does not want to face his fear of mice now on that time, but he will face another day.

Datum 22

E: "I have this here, and it's going to be fine. But I have this..."

W: "oh, oh, oh! Hey! Hey, hey."

E: "All right, that's fake."

The underline phrase it indicates disagreement interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith interrupts Ellen by saying "oh, oh, oh! Hey! Hey, hey." It means that Will Smith does not want to see or discussed about the mice, because when Ellen does not finish her sentence she takes the mice behind her chair.

2. Floor Taking

Floor taking occurs when the interrupter wants to explain or expand and convey a perspective on the topic being discussed by the first speaker by taking the floor. This category was found five times in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. The example of the floor-taking interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 23

E: "So for your 50—"

W: "-- I knew we was going to have to deal with this as soon as I got here, too."

E: "oh, well we do, because it's one thing that you want to jump out of a plane."

The data showed that Will Smith did the interruption to Ellen when she still and want to talk about Will Smith's birthday. Suddenly Will takes Ellen's floor or interrupts her to explain his opinion or topic by saying "-- I knew we was going to have to deal with this as soon as I got here, too."

Datum 24

W: "I bungee jumped out of a helicopter over the Grand Canyon. Yeah."

E: "OK, so now, the heli—"

W: "--Don't do that. Don't do that, /all right?"

E: "/OK."

W: "You should skydive, but don't do that one."

The underline conversation above indicates floor taking interruption. It can be seen Will Smith interrupts Ellen when she has not finish her sentence. Will interrupt by saying "/Don't do that. Don't do that, all right?" means he do not want to Ellen do the bungee jump while they watch the video of Will Smith bungee jumping. The interruption above does not change the topic of the conversation.

3. Topic Change

This category was found three times in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. Topic change is when the interrupter disturbs the first speaker's topic by saying or changing the topic because the interrupter does not want to discuss the topic or the topic is wrong. An example of topic change interruption in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 25

E: "She probably loves you a little less now. Now—"

W: "-- Have you ever jumped? Have you ever?"

E: "No, You know when I was younger, I thought that I wanted to do that. It was kind of a dream of mine."

In this category of intrusive interruption, topic change is shown when Will takes the floor from Ellen when she has not finished her sentence on the topic. Will interrupts Ellen because he wants to ask a question Ellen, so he says "-- Have you ever jumped? Have you ever?" it means he changes the topic from Ellen's statement.

Datum 26

E: "alright, so—"

W: "—the views expressed by Ellen and Will are not necessarily the views of the Walt Disney Company or the--"

The data shows that topic change interruption happens when Will takes Ellen's floor. Actually, Ellen wants to begin the game with the audience, but Will interrupts her and changes the topic of conversation using simple interruption.

Will takes Ellen's floor by saying, "--the views expressed by Ellen and Will are not necessarily the views of the Walt Disney Company or the--" it means Will tries to change the topic by taking the floor, and it succeeds in interrupting Ellen. So there are topic changes that occur in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

4. Tangentialization

Tangentialization is the last category of intrusive interruption. This category occurs one time in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. Tangentialization occurs when the interrupter disturbs the first speaker with the intention of summarizing the topic being discussed because the interrupter wants to minimize the first speaker's utterance or the interrupter does not want to discuss more of the topic. The example of tangentialization that occurs in Will and Ellen's conversation is shown below.

Datum 27

E: "Alright, that's fake"

W: "don't play with that. Don't play with that."

E: "that's a fake."

The example above is shown as tangentialization function of interruption because Will sees the mice and understands the topic of Ellen. So he interrupts Ellen by saying, "don't play with that. Don't play with that." It means he was scared of mice and did not want to play with them before Ellen said and discussed it, Will summarized the topic, and he succeeded in completing his utterance.

4.1.3.2 Cooperative Interruption

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), cooperative interruption is divided into three categories they are agreement, assistance, and clarification. These all categories occur in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

1. Agreement

Agreement interruption is an interruption that occurs when the interrupter takes the floor of the first speaker to express he/she agreement and understanding

of the topic being discussed. This category occurs nine times in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. The example is shown below.

Datum 28

E: "Yeah, like I was Courtney Cox in that Bruce Springsteen /video."

W: "/Yes, right!"

The example above shows that the agreement category occurs in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. Will interrupts Ellen because he agrees and understands Ellen's topic. So he interrupts her by saying, "yes, right!." It means Will agrees about Ellen's statement.

Datum 29

E: "So I need to ask you some questions, because you're a very energetic /and adventurous person."

W: "/Yes, yes. Energetic and adventurous."

The example above shows that the agreement category occurs in Will and Ellen's conversation. Will understand, and he interrupts Ellen to agree with Ellen's utterance by saying yes and repeating Ellen's utterance. So there are examples of agreement interruption that occur in Will and Ellen's conversation.

2. Assistance

Assistance interruption is the interruption that happens when the interrupter helps the first speaker by saying she/he statement to perfect or clearer the statement or question that will be said by the first speaker. It can be called first speaker assistance. This category of the function of interruption occurs four times in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. The example of assistance interruption that occurs can be seen below.

Datum 30

E: "Oh, you rub it the right way?"

W: "You got to rub that lamp the right way."

The example above shows Will Smith interrupting Ellen with the intention of being assisted in Ellen's utterance. Will Smith interrupts by saying, "You got to rub that lamp the right way." to complete Ellen's utterance before she finished her sentence. Another example of assistance is shown below.

Datum 31

E: "But I can't imagine, like on the "/edge—"

W: "/the edge is terrible."

E: "/--when you're right before."

W: "no no no."

The example above indicates the assistance interruption. When Will Smith interrupts Ellen by saying "/the edge is terrible." It means that he wants to complete Ellen's sentence before, and Ellen finishes her sentence. So there are examples of assistance interruption found in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation

3. Clarification

The last category is clarification. Clarification is an interruption that will clarify the words of the first speaker. The reason for interrupting in this context is doubts about what the first speaker said by saying the clarification to understand or convince the first speaker about the topic being discussed. Clarification occurs in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. An example of clarification can be seen below.

Datum 32

E: "Like I was pulled out to be—"

W: "-- Pulled out of the crowd for like- Stand here, baby. Make me look good."

E: "--to be with you."

The underline conversation above shows that clarification interruption is found in this conversation. Will Smith doing the interruption to Ellen, intend to

clarify Ellen's utterance by saying "-- Pulled out of the crowd for like— Stand here, baby. Make me look good ". Then Ellen clarifies Will's sentence with her utterances.

Datum 33

E: "alright, /so you said you said no because Robin—"

W: "/oh no."

"—I said, yeah Robin, you know, he really smashed this role. He revolutionized what you could do in this kind of movies."

The example above shows that clarification occurs in this conversation.

When Will interrupted, he wanted to clarify Ellen's statement. Will saying "—I said, yeah Robin, you know, he really smashed this role. He revolutionized what you could do in this kind of movies." It means Will clarifies that Robin is a perfect role in the Aladdin movie before, and he explains his idea to convince Ellen. So there are examples of clarification category in cooperative interruption that occurs in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation.

4.1.4 Functions of Ellen Interruption

This part examines the function of interruption in the conversation between Will Smith and Ellen using the theory by Kennedy and Camden (1983) that a cooperative interruption and intrusive interruptions. And there are subcategories of intrusive interruption; disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization for the cooperative interruption; agreement, assistance, and clarification. Some of the subcategories do not found in Ellen's utterance.

4.1.4.1 Intrusive Interruption

Intrusive interruption is a more negative type of interrupt function which disturb or cuts the topic being discussed by another speaker. Kennedy and

Camden (1983) divided into four categories of intrusive interruption there are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. This function of interruption just occurs two times in Ellen's utterances; floor taking and topic change.

1. Disagreement

Disagreement is when interrupting the conversation of the first speaker because the interrupter feels the question or statement of the first speaker is incorrect or wrong from the interrupter's point of view, so the interrupter overtakes the conversation. There are one times of disagreements of interruption found in Ellen's utterances in their conversation. The example of disagreement interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 34

E: "You know when I was younger, I thought that I wanted to do that. It was kind of a dream of mine. And as I got older and wiser, I decided I don't want to do that.

W: "we should do it /together."

E: "/no, no."

W: "/we would break the internet if we did it together."

E: "/no, Yeah, I'm sure we would. And I don't need to do that."

The underline conversation above shows that disagreement interruption. Interruption happens when Will Smith interrupts Ellen before she finishes her sentence. Ellen shows disagreement about the idea and topic being discussed by saying "/no, no. No, yeah, I'm sure we would. And I don't need to do that." this means that Ellen do not want to do a bungee jumping with Will Smith.

2. Floor Taking

Floor taking occurs when the interrupter wants to explain or expand and convey a perspective on the topic being discussed by the first speaker by taking

the floor. This category was found one time in Ellen's utterance in their conversation. The example of the floor-taking interruption that occurs in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 35

W: "The views expressed by Ellen and Will are not necessarily the views of the Walt Disney Company or the—"

E: "/Speaking of that, we should say that everyone saw the movie and loved it."

The example above indicates the floor taking interruption. It can be seen in the underlined phrase when Will Smith has not finished his sentence and stops in 'the- ', Ellen interrupts him by saying, "/Speaking of that, we should say that everyone saw the movie and loved it." it means Ellen take the floor of him but do not change the topic.

3. Topic Change

This category was found in Ellen's utterances. Topic change is interruption when the interrupter disturbs the first speaker's topic by saying or changing the topic because the interrupter does not want to discuss the topic or the topic is wrong. An example of topic change interruption in this conversation can be seen below.

Datum 36

W: "No, I had a-- /no, I'm just not no punk scared of mice."

E: "/wait we"

W: "/No, I had a childhood experience with a-- hey, you better not, Ellen."

The example above indicates the topic change interruption. It can be seen in the underlined phrase when Will Smith has not finished his sentence. Ellen interrupts him and tries to change the topic, but it is failed. Then Will Smith

continued his sentence until it was finished. So that is an example of topic change in Ellen's utterances.

4.1.4.2 Cooperative Interruption

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), cooperative interruption is divided into three categories they are agreement, assistance, and clarification. These all categories occur in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation. All of these functions occur in Ellen's utterances in their conversation.

1. Agreement

Agreement interruption is an interruption that occurs when the interrupter takes the floor of the first speaker to express he/she agreement and understanding of the topic being discussed. This category occurs two times in Ellen's utterances during their conversation. The example is shown below.

Datum 37

W: "and being clean of fear is just a really critical aspect /of enjoying this life."

E: "/I agree with you. I agree, to overcome your fear is like, it should be a goal of everyone."

The example above shows that the agreement category occurs in the conversation. Ellen understands and agrees about Will's statement. So she interrupts Will by saying, "/I agree with you. I agree, to overcome your fear is like, it should be a goal of everyone." It means she agrees that fighting fear is one way of enjoying life. So there are examples of agreement interruption that occur in their conversation.

Datum 38

W: "You know, I guess if I died, it would suck. But /the fact, and when the bungee cord-- because you go and you go and you go."

E: "/Yeah, yeah."

The underlined phrase above shows that agreement interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith has not finished his sentence, but Ellen interrupts him. Ellen interrupts him intending to agreeing Will Smith's sentence by saying, "/Yeah, yeah." It shows an agreement reaction. So there are examples of agreement in Ellen's utterances.

2. Assistance

Assistance interruption is the interruption that happens when the interrupter helps the first speaker by saying she/he statement to perfect or clearer the statement or question that will be said by the first speaker. It can be called first speaker assistance. This category of the function of interruption occurs three times in Ellen's utterances. The example of assistance interruption that occurs can be seen below.

Datum 39

W: "It was like you were, like, on stage—"
E: "On stage with you."
W: "--with me."

The example above is shown as an assistance interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith speaks, and Ellen interrupts him. Ellen did an interruption by means to complete his sentence before Will Smith finished his sentence by saying, "on stage with you". Another example of assistance is shown below.

Datum 40

W: "And you go—"
E: "Right back into the chopper."
W: "Yeah."

The underlined phrase above shows that Ellen interrupts Will Smith with the intention being his assistance to complete Ellen's sentence. When Will Smith

speaks, and he does not finish it, Ellen interrupts him by saying what he wants to say. In the end, Will Smith agrees with Ellen's sentence. There are examples of assistance interruption in Ellen's utterance.

3. Clarification

The last category is clarification. Clarification is an interruption that will clarify the words of the first speaker. The reason for interrupting in this context is doubts about what the first speaker said by saying the clarification to understand or convince the first speaker about the topic being discussed. Clarification was found in Ellen's utterance about four times. An example of clarification can be seen below.

Datum 41

W: "do not do anything with mice on this show. I'm telling you. I'm telling you, Ellen."

E: "those are fake. I was not going to show you a real one."

The underlined phrase above shows that it is a clarification interruption.

Ellen interrupts Will to clarify the fake mice to calm down the Will. Ellen interrupts by saying, "those are fake. I was not going to show you a real one." to underline and also convince Will that the mice are fake.

Datum 42

W: "I had a child-- I had a child—"

E: "Here's the thing. You said conquering fear."

The underlined phrase above shows that it is a clarification interruption. It can be seen when Will Smith tries to explain or speaks his sentence, but Ellen interrupts him to clarify about Will Smith's statement before. So, those are examples of clarification interruptions that occur in Ellen's utterance.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher has answered all the research questions in the findings section above. The researcher put the Will Smith and Ellen conversation as data to be examined by Ferguson's (1977) theory to find the types of interruption and Camden and Kennedy's (1983) theory to examine the function of interruption.

There are simple interruption (SI), silent interruption (SIN), overlap interruption (OV), and butting-in interruption (BI). Simple interruption (SI) is the most frequent type of interruption in Will Smith's utterance in their conversation. The function of interruption is not all of them that occur in Will Smith and Ellen's conversation on The Ellen Show. In Will Smith's utterance, all of the functions are found in their conversation. Both intrusive and cooperative categories appear. In intrusive interruption, disagreement is the most frequently appears in Will Smith's utterance. Cooperative interruption, assistance is most frequently appear in Will Smith's utterances in their conversation. Will Smith, as a guest star on the talk show, also has an important role. Where the topic to be discussed will be his life, in this case, it can be said that Will Smith has more opportunities to use interruptions in this conversation. He can deny it or disagree with it if the statement or topic being discussed is irrelevant. Will can also interrupt with good intentions like he interrupts as a assistance to complete Ellen's utterances.

Meanwhile, in Ellen's utterances, Butting-in interruption is the most frequent type of interruption that occurs in Ellen's utterances on their conversation. But some categories of the function of interruption do not appear. Tangentialitation is the subcategories of intrusive interruption that do not occur in

Ellen's utterances in the conversation. There are no one subcategories of intrusive interruption that is most frequently found in their conversation. Disagreement, floor-taking, and topic change found in Ellen's utterance, each subcategory just once time appears. For cooperatives subcategories, clarification most frequently appears in Ellen's utterances during their conversation. Ellen as the host of the talk has a strong role. He should carry on a relaxed conversation while staying on the topic at hand. Set the topic of the conversation clearly so that Ellen has the opportunity to interrupt.

In the previous research, Suwandi (2019) analyzed the types and functions of interruption. And the result is butting in interruption is the most appears in the political debate. Silent interruption does not appear in their debate. For the function of interruption, from both Trump's utterance and Clinton's utterance, disagreement is the most frequently appears in this research. All of that happened in the political debate conducted by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, and the existence of gender influences made a difference in the results of the interruptions that occurred. Interruption could happen in a talk show in an interview way. In this study, interruptions can be found more even with different conversation styles. A talk show with a casual and relaxed conversation style gives a new picture of the scope of interruptions, where there will still be interruptions that occur in this talk show conversation. More types and functions occur in these conversations.

Putri (2019) analyzed the types and functions of interruptions that occur in the Indonesian Lawyers club which has eleven participants in the conversation.

This study uses Ferguson's theory in the type of interruption and Kennedy and Camden's theory in the functions of interruption. Using this theory, this research produces simple interruptions which are the most common types of interruptions found in the conversation. Then, the most commonly found interrupt function is disagreement. With the previous research, the focus of this research is different from the previous one. The similarities and differences that are seen are the theory and the data used. The data that will be used is a talk show that has only two conversation participants. With this it can be concluded that the similarities in the theory used can produce different results. The data used are talk shows with different number of participants.

As in Arfina (2021) examined the interruption in a television series entitled *Suits Series Season 1*. The result of the study are all of the types of interruption are found except silent and tangentialization interruption. The functions of interruption mostly found is floor taking interruption. The differences between the study and this research is the data, the study using tv series then this research using conversation talk show. The result also give the differences, this research is simple interruption for types of interruption and disagreement interruption for functions of interruption on Will Smith utterances. Butting-in interruption for types of interruption and clarification interruption for functions of interruption on Ellen utterances. The other differences can be seen below.

A'yunin (2019) examined the interruption using theory from Sacks, Schlegoff, and Jefferson (1974) meanwhile this research using Ferguson (1977) and Kennedy and Camden (1983). The result of this study is intrusive interruption

using by children and cooperative interruption using the adults. And the other differences of the previous study and this present research using talk show and A'yunin using TV series as the data.

As in Imanah (2015) she analyzed how often interruptions and overlaps occur in The Ellen talk shows and the reasons most used when interrupting and overlapping using conversational analysis method. This study focuses on interruptions and overlaps which divide the focus of a study. Not only that, but the researcher also used four episodes which have nine guest star. Then, in this present study the researcher examines the interruptions at The Ellen Show, the researcher compared the differences interruptions that occur between the two guest stars and the host.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of this research. It also contains a suggestion to give more information for the next researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the data, the researcher found a brief explanation to answer the research statement. First, the researcher found four types of interruptions in the talk show between Will Smith and Ellen the Ellen Show. There are a simple interruption, silent interruption, overlap interruption, and last butting in interruption.

Based on the finding, the most dominant type of interruption is a simple interruption. It can be seen in the number of simple interruptions found ten times in this type of interruption. The result is that Will Smith performs more simple interruptions than Ellen did. Simple interruptions that are often found indicate where Will wants to say something to Ellen before he finishes his sentence. Meanwhile, Ellen mostly does butting in interruption. Butting in interruption found four times. This type of interrupt occurs because Ellen interrupts Will Smith but she is ignore by Will Smith. It could be indicated that Ellen wanted to regulate the topic of the conversation but could not because Will Smith was ignoring Ellen as the interlocutor or interviewee it can be he wants to complete his sentence first.

Second, both functions of interruption can be found in the conversation

between Ellen and Will Smith. Will Smith performs Intrusive interruptions and can find all the subcategories in his interrupts. Will mostly uses the disagreement function of interruption, indicating that he wants to interrupt Ellen with her opinion and shows his disagreement about Ellen's utterances. This is related to the simple interrupts that are often found in Will Smith. Taking the time to talk to Ellen, Will Smith got what he wanted to say. Will Smith also uses all types of cooperative interruptions. Found many types of assistance interruption functions. It indicated that Will helps Ellen to complete her sentence about the topic that was being conveyed by Ellen.

The intrusive interruptions found in Ellen are disagreement, floor taking, topic change. Ellen does not use many intrusive interruptions in their conversation. It shows that Ellen wants to take Will Smith's talk time and change the topic when it starts to get out of scope. It could be concluded that Ellen was in control of the topic of conversation, seeing her as the host of the talk show. All types of cooperative interruptions can be found in Ellen. One of the most found is clarification. It indicates that Ellen sees several topics that need to be clarified the sentence about the topic because she is the host who guides their conversation.

5.2 Suggestion

The talk show was used as the study data in this study. Future research on types of interruption and function of interruption can be developed by incorporating additional interesting data; perhaps the following research can use the data in daily conversation in surroundings, house, or at school. The researcher

proposes that the following study be linked to another related theory and investigate more about the types of interruption and functions of interruption. It can develop linguistic knowledge in the field of conversation analysis.



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