CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This parts will be discusses about the theory that connected with Interruption. To analyze the data, there are some theories will be used by the researcher. the researcher used theory from Ferguson (1977), Murata (1994), Kennedy and Camden (1983), Han Z. Li (2001) to help analysis the data. Then, supported some theories from Zimmerman and West (1975), Tannen (1990), and wardhaugh (1985) to give the definition of interruption. Those theories will help the researcher to answer the research problem.

2.1 Conversation Analysis

Conversation is an interaction between two or more speakers to communicate each other for change information. Paltridge (2007:107) states that conversation is the main way in which people come together, exchange information, negotiate and maintain social relation. Conversation is the way in which people socialize, develop, and sustain their relationship with each other (Liddicoat, 2007). According to wardhaugh (1985:3), conversation is an activity which makes use of many devices in order to reduce the risk to participants. The participants of spoken interaction can be included news interview, doctor-patient consultant, and classrooms interaction.

Conversation divided into three kinds: face-to-face exchanges, nonface-to-face-exchanges, and broadcast materials (Pridham, 2001:2). Face-to-face exchanges means that the participants meet up in same place and same time to do direct conversation. They are talking about same context with face each other, for examples; conversation in clasroom, and family, which included the speaker and the listener. whereas, non-face-to-face exchanges means that the participants can not direct face each other to do conversation because they are not in same place, for example; in telephone conversation. Furthermore, broadcast material means that the communication uses broadcast as mediator, they are can be face-to-face and non-face-to-face conversation, for example; talk show in television or radio.

According to Paltridge (2007:), conversation analysis comes from the field of sociolgy, thus, it is take a less of a "linguistic" view of spoken discourse than some other forms of discourse analysis. The field of spoken discourse such as adjency pairs, preference organization, turn-taking, interruption, feedback, repair, conversational openings and closings, discourse markers and responses tokens (Paltridge 2006, in Nugroho 2014:11). Conversation analysis has examined aspects of Conversation analysis examined how they are can be organize and develops spoken discourse in conversation.

Conversation analysis is the study of talk in conversation, it means that how people manage the conversation interactions to organize their speaks. Accoding to Sack (cited in Liddicoat, 2007), conversation is characterized by a view of talk as activity through the speaker accomplish thing in interaction.

2.1.1 Interruption

Interruption is the phenomenon that happens in someone conversation. It means that when the first speaker talk, the next speaker cuts the first speaker talk into the speaker's ongoing the utterance. Interruption is an intrusion, a trampling on someone else's right to the floor, an attempt to dominate (Tannen 1990:189).

According to wardhaugh (1985:150), interruption is a violation of another's territory or right. It means that when someone interrupt their activity to ask for help of strangers. For example, when a person knocks the door and says "excuse me" it belongs to violating someone's territory.

According to Zimmerman and West (cited in Tanen 1991:190), ineterruption is a violation in conversation in wich the second speaker begins to speak while the first was in the middle of word or change. It means that interruption happen when the second speaker cuts the first speaker in the middle word without give chance first speaker to finished the word. Here, the example of interruption happens in conversation that given by Zimmerman and West. The following example:

Female	: so uh you really can't bitch when you've got all those on the same day (4.2) bu I uh asked my physics professor if I
	couldn't chan ge that
Male	Don't touch
	that
	(1.2)
Female	: what?

(pause)

Male : I've got everything jus'how I want it in that notebook, you'll screw it up leafin' through it like that.

From the example above that the interruptin happens when the

second speaker interrupt the first speaker talk in the middle of word. The second

speaker give not chance to the first speaker to finished the utterance. The second speaker interrupt the the first speaker because he wants to remind her about something. It is not a violation because he do interruption to certain purpose. Tannen (1991:190) states that interruption is inescapably a matter of interpretation regarding someone right and obligation.

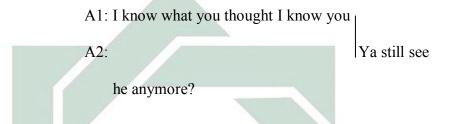
Sack et al. (1974) in zimmerman and west (1975:123) argue that interruption are violation of a current speaker's right to complete a turn, or more precisely, to reach a possible transition place in a unity-type's progression. It means that interruption use to help the current speaker for completing the utterance when he or she can not produce the words wants to say, and can reach to develop the topic of the conversation. Covelli and Murray (1980) states that interruption themselves are typically further subdivided into positive or negative (cited in Leman, P.J., et al, 2010).

2.1.1.1 The Types of Interruption

This research, the researcher want to identify the types of interruption. generally, to analyze the type of interruption some researchers used theory from Ferguson (1977), he suggest four types of interruption; simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption (as cited in Beattie, 1982:101-103).

2.1.1.1.1 Simple Interruption

According to Ferguson (1977), simple interruption means exchange of turns, simultaneous present, first speaker's turn appears incomplete. It means that silent interruption occur the second speaker takes the floor when the current speaker still finishing the utterance. The second speaker succesed to interrupt the first speaker talk, so the first speaker stop the talk. However, the first speaker listens the second speaker's talk until finishing the utterance. Then, the first speaker can takes the floor back. The following example by Zimmerman and West (1975:114):



The example of conversation above that the second

speaker (A2) interrupt first speaker (A1). The simple interruption shows when the first speaker can not completing his or her utterance and stop the speak while the second speaker (A2) begin talk. The second speaker (A2) who take the floor can speak completely.

2.1.1.1.2 Overlap Interruption

Accoding to Ferguson (1977), overlap interruption is exchange of turns, simultaneous speech present, first speaker's turn *reaches* completion. It means that overlap interruption occur when the first speaker and the second speaker talk in same a time. The current speaker still talk, but the second speaker try to takes the floor. Moreover, the second speaker still interrupt the first speaker even though the first speaker does not stop the talk until finishing the utterance. After the topic of the first talk finish, the second speaker still takes the floor, so there is no intermission in simultaneous speech. The following example by Beattie (1982:102):

- LG: ... I wonder whether people feel that this is because the Labour Party has run out of some steam. It hasn't many *new ideas*.
- JC: *I think i-,* I think it's because they are, ah answer to what are, gross over claims by the Consevative Party,...

From the example above shows overlap interruption occur becaouse there is simultaneous speech between the first speaker (LG) and second speaker (JC). The second speaker (JC) interrupt the first speaker (LG) when the second speaker (JC) wants to talk about his opinion about the topic that they are speak. However, the first speaker (LG) can finished the utterance into the last word before the turn taking occure in his turn speak. JC can speak the opinion is completely because LG does not try to take the floor again. Moreover, the second speaker (JC) repeat two word which is same word, it is to make sure that the first speaker (LG) hears his the beginning word who is utterance.

2.1.1.1.3 Butting-in Interruptin

According to Ferguson (1977), butting-in interruption is no exchange of turns, simultaneous speech present. It means that butting-in interruption occur when the second speaker wants to takes the floor and intend to stop the first speaker talk, because the first speaker ignore the second speaker interruption and keeps talking until finishing the utterance. This type still uses simultaneous speech, but different with other which is always successed to interruption. The following example by Beattie (1982):

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MT: ...if you've got the money in your pocket you can choose wether you spend it on things which attract Value Added Tax or not.

DT: You s-MT: And the main necessities don't DT: You say a little

on Value Added Tax.

The conversation above shows the first speaker (MT) inetrrupt the second speaker (DT). The first speaker (MT) who wants to take the floor, but can not speak his opinion completly because the second speaker (DT) successed to takes the floor again. Afterwards, (DT) continue his speak until finished the utterance and seem there is no disruption from other speaker. So, the first speaker (S2) unsuccessesful to take the floor.

2.1.1.1.4 Silent Interruption

According to Ferguson (1977), silent interruption is exhange of turns, no simultaneous speech, first speaker's utterance appears incomplete. It means that in silent interruption, there is no simultaneous speech because the current speaker pauses or stop the talk before the secon speaker interrupt. When the current speaker pauses before completing the utterance, the second speaker takes the floor. Actually, the first speaker pauses the talk because some phenomenon such as; forget the word that the speaker wants to say, the speaker wants to pauses for pull of breath and other but the second speaker interrupt instead. The following example below: The conversation example above shows ther is no simultaneous speech in conversation. The first speaker (S1) pauses the speak when she can not completly the utterance. Afterwards, the second speaker (S2) take the floor to speak her response toward S1 for help completing the word.

2.1.1.2 The Function of Interruption

The function of interruption divided into two categories of interruption such as cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption.

2.1.1.2.1 Cooperative Interruption

According to Murata (1994), cooperative interruptions intended to help the speaker by coordinating on the process and/or content of the ongoing conversation. It means that the interrupter pay attention and listen the speaker talk. With giving the feedback, when the speaker can not finishing the uterrance, the interrupter shows the interesting to the topic that the speaker brings. For instance, when the politicals discussion in the room, sometimes they are do interruption to show the responds or opinion that they are agree or disagree with the topic discussion. Murata does not make subcategories for cooperative interruption. In this research, the researcher used theory from Kennedy and Camden 1983 to represent two types: agreement and assistance. For the last type is clarification, the researcher used theory from Han. Z. Li 2001 (in Han. Z. Li.,2001:269).

1) Agreement

According to Kennedy and Camden (1983), the interrupter understanding and supporting what the first speaker talk. The interrupter shows agreement by doing interruption, sometimes the interrupter explaning the idea related to the topic. The following example by Janice (cited in Tannen, 1991):

P: The part I didn't like was putting everybody's snow pants and boots | and

M: *Oh yeah*, that was the worst part.

The example above presents agreement interruption happen in the conversation. It happens when the second speaker (M) interrupt the first speaker (P) while tries to finishing the utterance. The second speaker (M) cuts the first speaker (P) in the middle sentence after she saying "boots", the she wants to continue and finishing the utterance with say "and", but the second speaker (M) success takes the floor to showing the agreement about the first speaker (P) talk. Then, the second speaker give opinion to support her agreement.

2) Assistance

Based on Han. Z Li (2001:269) describe that the interrupter perceives that the speaker needs help. It means that when the first speaker can not continue the speak because of forget the word that wants to say, so the interrupter takes the floor to help the first speaker completing the utterance. The interrupter provides the current speaker with a word, phrase, sentence, or idea. The following example cited in Tannen (1991:193):

D: It's like the famouse to- (pause)

S: Tongue twister.

The example above shows assistance interruption because the current speaker stop the utterance and can not finishing it. Then, the interrupter interrupt the current speaker to help his or her find the words that wants to say. The interrupter takes the floor by saying "tongue twister" to help completing the current speaker utterance. So, the interrupter successed to interrupt the current speaker utterance but the functions still in positive case.

3) Clarification

According to Kennedy & Camden (1983), this type of interruption is usually initiated by the listener, with the intention to understand the message being sent by the speaker. It means that when the first speaker speak while the second speaker cut in the middle of word to get understand about the word that speaker said. The following example as cited in Tannen (1991):

S: ... We had a TV, but we didn't watch it all the time. We were very young. I was four when my parents got a TV.
D: You were

four?

The conversation above shows clarification interruption. The interrupter interrupt the current speaker because wants to clarify the current speaker statement about his or her age when the parrents got a TV. Then, the interrupter takes the floor to clarify with reapedly the current speaker utternce, by saying "you were four?". It intends to emphasize that the current speaker does not

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forget about the age when he or she wathcing TV firstly. However, it is include successful interruption in positive case.

2.1.1.2.2 Intrussive Interruption

Intrussive interruption is intrusive interruptions pose threats to the current speaker's territory by disrupting the process and content of the ongoing conversation by Murata 1994 (cited in Han. Z. Li 2001:269). Interussive interruption divided into four kinds, but three types by Murata: disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Whilst, the last type: tangentialization by Kennedy and Camden 1993.

1) Disagreement

Murata 1994 (in Han. Z. Li 2001:269) states that disagreement happens when the interlocutor in the role of the listener disagrees with what the current speaker is saying and wants to voice his or her opinion immediately, disagreement interruption occurs. It means that interruption happens when the first speaker speak while the second speaker cuts what he or she utterance because to shows disagreement with the first speaker utterance and wants to give opinion or idea. The following example as cited in Tannen (1994):

 S1: 'Cause somebody tells you? Or yor figure | it out.

 S2:
 No. Oh..

You you talking about me, or a deaf person.

The conversation above shows agreement interruption. the interrupter (S2) interrupt the current speaker (S1) to shows disagreement toward

the current speaker (S1) conveys. However, the interrupter takes the floor to conveys different opinion toward the topic of conversation.

2) Floor taking

According to Murata 1994 (in Han. Z. Li 2001:269), the interrupter interrupt the first speaker because the interrupter wants to develop the topic. The interrupter takes the floor the first speaker does not change the topic but he or she wants to giving the opinion or idea related to the topic. The following example cited in Tannen (1991:204):

P: Throw all the stuff in the dryer and then they'd come in and sit for half | an hour

M: And in a little while they'd want to go back out again.

The conversation above shows floor taking interruption. It happens whe the interrupter (M) interrupt the current speaker (P) to takes the floor his or her utterance. Then, the interrupter successed to takes the floor and conveys the opinion until can finishing the utterance. Althoung, the interrupter disrupt the current speaker with the purpose to takes the floor, but she or he says the opinion still in same topic of conversation. it is include interruption to negative case because the interrupter does not give opportunity the current speaker finishing the utterance.

3) Topic change

Murata 1994 (in Han. Z. Li 2001:269) states that in this conversational act, the interrupter is somewhat more aggressive than in the floortaking situation because he or she has to accomplish the task of changing the topic. It means that the interrupter does not talk about the topic, so he or she interrupt the current speakre to change the topic. The interrupter behaved more aggresive to cuts the talking, so the interrupter successed to changing the topic. The following example by Murray (cited in Tannen, 1991:191) :

H: I think | that

W: Do you want some more salad?

The conversation above shows topic change interruption. it is cause that the interrupter (W) interrupt the current speaker (H) with the purpose to change the topic of conversation. the interrupter (W) takes the floor while the current speakre (H) still wants to completing and finishing the utterance but suddenly the interrupter (W) cuts int the middle of word. So, the current speaker can not finishing the utterance.

4) Tangentialization

Kennedy and Camden 1983 defined this is as a speech reflecting the listener's awareness, usually by way of summarization, of the information being sent by the current speaker (cited in Han. Z. Li 2001:269). It means that the interrupter does not wants to listen the same information reapedly. The interrupter, interrupt the current speaker to give summarize about the information it. The interrupter believe that he or she may ever hear the same topic before, so the interrupter does not wants to hear again. The following example cited in Tannen (1991:1999):

M: Oh you mean | watching it? Like-

A: Cause I canimagine knowing that sign, and not figuring out that it had anything to do with the decoration.

Thye conversation above shows tangentialization interruption. it is happen when the interrupter cuts the current speaker utterance because the interrupter have been understand about the current speaker says. So, the current speaker does not necessary to completing the utterance. Then, the interrupter takes the floor to explain about his or her understanding toward the current speaker means.

From the explanation above the reseacher concludes that interruption not only as a violation, but also as the speaker right and obligation to other speaker. By doing conversation, the interruption must happens by everyone in society. So important case to know the types and functions from interruption itself. There are four types; simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. Then, there are two function; cooperative interruption and intrusive interruption. So, depends on the speaker which one to doing interruption in conversation.