CONVERSATIONAL INTERRUPTION IN OPRAH WINFREY SHOW
WILL SMITH AND FAMILY INTERVIEW EPISODE

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

By
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ABSTRACT

Annisa Hafsa Ayu Anindya, *Conversational Interruption In Oprah Winfrey Show Will Smith and Family Interview Episode*. A Thesis: English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, February 2014.

The objective of the research is to know how interruption occurs, the types and the reasons of using interruption. The unit analysis of this research is dialogue conversation in Oprah Winfrey Show; Will Smith and Family Interview Episode.

The research is a kind of content analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used theories of conversational interruption by Sacks and other relevant theories. In the last, the writer explains the detailed information about how the interruption occurs in the conversation, the types and the reasons of participants do the interruption.

In this research writer found the type and the reasons of the interruption. From twenty cases there are fifteen cases of successful interruption and five cases of unsuccessful interruption. There are seven reasons of interruption in this study, breaking up, completing, seeking clarification, agreement and rejecting some point.
APPROVEMENT

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 27th 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 27th 2014

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institution of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March 2014

Annisa Hafsa Ayu Anindya
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

All praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of Universe, on the overflow of graces and mercies to mankind, who amazingly guides the writer in the process of making this thesis. Peace and Salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions and adherents, who had changed the world from the darkness into the lightness. It would not have been possible to write this thesis without the help and of the support some people around me, to only some of whom it is possible to give particular mention here.

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Jakarta, March 2014

The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson an ideal conversation is organized so that no interruption occurs. The coordination between speaker and listener is perfect in that the speaker sends the right signals, verbal and/or no verbal to the listener when a turn change is due.\(^1\) The listener understands and takes the signals for a turn change. Any violation of the orderliness of turn-exchange principle is considered a deep intrusion of the rights of the current speaker, as well as a severe disruption of the flow of the ongoing conversation.\(^2\) Following this view, interruption has been found to be a power device, imposed on the interruptee by the interrupter.\(^3\)

All human beings engage in conversational interaction and human society depends on conversation in order to various functions.\(^4\) As a social creature, human needs interaction to interview a relationship with fellow being. We use language to inform the people around us. We need communication to express our needs, thoughts and opinions to other and conversation is important in communication.\(^5\) Communication itself means a process by which information is

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\(^1\) Hanz Li, *Cooperative and Intrusive Interruption in Inter- and Intracultural Dyadic Discourse*, Journal of language and Social Psychology, vol.20, No.3 (September, 2001), p. 260
\(^2\) *Ibid*
exchange between individual through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior. Conversation may be taken to be that familiar predominant kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking, which generally occurs outside specific institutional settings like religious services, law courts, classrooms and the like.\textsuperscript{6} Through conversation, human can identify, recognize and know conversation is a human way to build the social relationship. It is an activity or an oral language event between two or more participants in order to give information to each other and keep a good relationship.\textsuperscript{7}

From the definition above, it can be concluded that there are at least two people in conversation. A speaker and the other is hearer. speaker is the person who is expressing the ideas, whereas hearer is the person who is hearing the ideas given by the speaker. Whenever a participant begins to speak, they take a turn - if they are able to finish speaking without being interrupted, the turn ends and either the floor - the right to speak - is passed to another participant or the conversation finishes.\textsuperscript{8} In a conversation, the status of speaker and hearer is not static, it means that speaker or hearer will always change. Take a look at the conversation below:

A : Why do you look unhappy?

B : Haven't you heard the news about our friend?

A : What news?

B : Our friend, Greg of the Social Class had got an accident.

\bibliography{.
\textsuperscript{7}Jos Daniel Parera, \textit{Teori Semantik} (Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga, 2004), p. 235
\textsuperscript{8}Harvey Sacks, et. al., \textit{A Simplest Systematic for the Organization of Turn-Taking for Conversation}, (USA: Linguistic Society of America,1974), p. 700
A: Really? Where is he now?

B: He's in the hospital. I want to visit him tonight.

In this example, when A asks B, A acts as speaker and B acts as hearer, but when B responds A's talk, B no longer become a hearer, but B is the speaker and A is the hearer. In any situation where control is not fixed, anyone can attempt to get control called turn-taking, and having control of a given topic is called turn.

All human interaction involves continuous interchange between the roles of speaker and hearer. In order to gain a regular conversation, each participant has to obey the rules of conversation. One of the rules is the changing of speaker turn-taking. According to Sack, there is only one party who has a floor or speaks right. So another participant has to pay attention to the speaker when he wants to take the turn, whether the speaker has finished his word or not, and to whom he wants to give the floor. If this rule is disobeyed, there is a possibility a turn-taking will occur irregularly.

In conversations with three or more participants, who speaks next is problematic, this is not the case in two-party talk where the alternation of speakers follows an ABAB . . . pattern. Moreover, certain phenomena will be observed only infrequently in two-party talk, simultaneous starts by two speakers. Simultaneous starts in two-party conversation can be observed after what appear to be lapses, where current speaker stops for an interval and then elects to continue, and next speaker self-selects.

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A violating of turn-taking, in this case “interruption” should have a reason. According to Wardaugh, the occurring interruptions in a conversation should has a specific reason such rejecting some points, seeking clarifications, completing, breaking up, and asking for help.\textsuperscript{11} The writer tried to analyze the reason and the process in the video that contain some interruption.

**B. Focus of Study**

According to the background of the study, this research focuses on Interruptions concerning about how the interruption occurs, the types and the reasons of using interruption in the conversation of Oprah Winfrey Show; Will Smith and Family Interview Episode.

**C. Research Questions**

The questions of the research which are formulated by the writer are:

1. How does the interruption occur in the conversation of Oprah Winfrey Show; Will Smith and Family Interview Episode?

2. What types of interruption are used in the conversation?

3. Why do the participants use interruption in the conversation?

**D. Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of this research are:

1. To know how the interruption occurs in the conversation of Oprah Winfrey Show; Will Smith and Family Interview Episode.

2. To know the types of interruption in the conversation.

3. To explain the reasons of conversational interruption that appear in the talk-show.

E. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to have some benefits for the writer and the readers. For the writer, this research hoped to add and broaden the theory of pragmatics especially theory of conversation interruption by Sack et al. For the readers, this research is expected to be one of the useful references in pragmatics, especially for the students who are interested in conversation analysis such as the reasons of conversation interruption that appear in the various models of conversation.

F. Research Methodology

Methodology of the research includes several aspects on research such as method of the research, objective of the study, technique of the study, instrument of the study, and unit analysis.

1. Method of the Research

In this research, the writer uses content analysis method and through three stages: watching original video, analyzing, then presenting the results.

In watching, the writer tries to collect the data and marks the scenes that contain of conversation interruption utterance using the theory of Sack and other relevant theories in Oprah Winfrey Show Will Smith and Family Interview Episode.

In the last, the writer explains the detailed information about how the interruption occurs in the conversation and the reasons of participants do the
interruption. The writer tries to simplify the results of the analysis and make the conclusions.

2. **Data Analysis Technique**

   The technique of this research is content analysis technique to analyze the selected data that contains of conversational interruption in Oprah Winfrey Show; Will Smith and Family Interview Episode.

3. **Instrument of the Research**

   The instrument of the research is the writer herself and also uses some references which are related to analyzing conversation interruption, journals, articles, and some websites.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

   The unit of analysis of the research is the Will Smith and Family Interview Episode. In this study, the writer analysis some scenes about the host Oprah who interviewed the big actor of Hollywood Will Smith, his Jada Pinket Smith, and their children Trey, Jaden and Willow about their life. This episode was showed on May 14, 2010.
CHAPTER II

THE CONCEPT OF CONVERSATIONAL INTERRUPTION

IN TALK SHOW

A. Conversation Analysis

Conversation Analysis (CA) is a method for investigating the structure and process of social interactions between humans. CA is about the organizing of conversation structures in order to gain the aim of the conversation and ignore the content of talk. In conversation analysis, there are two establish communication components, that is verbal and nonverbal component.¹

The structure of conversation in conversation analysis deals with conversational mechanism. Conversational mechanism consists of turn-taking, Adjacency pairs, and preferences.² Yule defines adjacency pairs as "a sequence of two utterances by different speakers in conversation. the second is a response to first, e.g. question-answer".³ Whereas preference is a pattern in which one type of utterance will be more typically found in response to another in a conversational sequence.⁴ The last is turn-taking, it is the best known feature of conversation analysis model of conversational structure.⁵

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⁴ *Ibid*, p.133
⁵ Talbot J. Taylor, Deborah Cameron, *op cit*, p.107
B. Interruption in Talk Show

A talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show. Usually guests consist of a group of people who are great experience in relation to whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest discusses their work or area of expertise with a host or co-hosts. This is particularly the case for participants who are frequently invited to tell stories of their personal experience, stories that are often elicited by the host, for comment and discussion by the studio audience and invited guest experts.

Television talk shows have become a major arena for the discussion of public opinion on a range of issues, from individual, personal dilemmas and family relationship, to broader social problems and concerns. Whatever the topic, it has been claimed that the voice of participants in these shows is generally prioritized over the voice of experts and professional.

The art of conversational on talkshow has been the topic of prescriptive manuals on how to speak on particular occasions. However, as communication scholars have repeatedly shown, there are no universally and externally valid rules for conducting conversation in talk show. Different cultures envisage and develop different speaking norms and ideals also different.

Such stories are, however, contextually produced as public discourse, they are made into issues and made dramatic through the situated, interaction of tellers.

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hosts and audience make some conversational interruption naturally on the
dynamics of situated interaction. In this case, the host must to building dynamic
situations. Talk show can very well be regarded as examples of infotainment. The
hilarious, dramatic, embarassing or implausible situations that are the source of
laughter emotional involvement in talk shows are definitely expected even though
man of them are probably not pre-scheduled but tend to occur spontaneously and
are not inserted in specially reserved time slots.\textsuperscript{8}

Unlike interviews proper, talk shows are not strictly information-focused
and do not claim maximum objectivity and impartiality either, since they do not
rule out the personal and even emotional involvement of both the questioner and
the respondent. Moreover the questioning process is sometimes interrupted in talk
shows by evaluations of answers or by side comments made by the show host or
een by the participants.\textsuperscript{9}

C. Conversational Interruption

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson an ideal conversation is
organized so that no interruption occurs. The coordination between speaker and
listener is perfect in that the speaker sends the right signals, verbal and/or no
verbal to the listener when a turn change is due. The listener understands and takes
the signals for a turn change.

Interruption is defined when next speaker begins to speak while the
current speaker is still speaking, at a point in current speaker's turn which could
not be define as the last word. According this view, Sacks et al establish that

\textsuperscript{8}Ibid
\textsuperscript{9}Ibid, p. 217
interruptions are a violation of a current speaker's right to complete a turn.\textsuperscript{10} Consider the following examples, interruption are marked by \textbf{\rule{3cm}{0.5pt}} in the discourse text.\textsuperscript{11}

1. Types of Interruption

Interruption is divided into successful and unsuccessful. Both may occur with or without overlapping. Successful interruption is differentiated into intrusive and cooperative.\textsuperscript{12}

a. Successful Interruption

Successful interruptions occur when the next speaker cuts off the current speaker before he or she finishes a complete utterance and the next speaker continuous to talk until he or she finishes an utterance whereas the previous speaker stops talking abruptly.\textsuperscript{13}

For example:

\begin{center}
Sam : I think, we shouldn't take \\
Jack : I don't think so; it is the last chance we have. \\
Sam : We shouldn't take this job before we discuss it with Charlie.
\end{center}

In the example above, Jack interrupts Sam's word successfully, because Sam stops his word when Jack interrupts him, then he continues his word after Jack finishes his word. Successful interruptions are divided into cooperative and intrusive interruptions.

\textsuperscript{10}Hanz Li, \textit{Cooperative and Intrusive Interruption in Inter- and Intracultural Dyadic Discourse}, Journal of language and Social Psychology, vol.20, No.3 (September, 2001), p.260
\textsuperscript{11}Li Chiung Yang, \textit{Interruption and Intonation}, (Washington : Georgetown University, 2001), p. 1
\textsuperscript{12}Hanz Li, \textit{Ibid}
\textsuperscript{13}Ibid
1) Cooperative

Cooperative interruptions are intended to help the speaker by coordinating on the process or content of the ongoing conversations. The categories of cooperative interruptions are divided into some subtypes that are Agreement, Assistance and Clarification.¹⁴

a) Agreement

An agreement interruption enables the interrupter to show concurrence, compliance, understanding, or support. Sometimes, the interruption also serves as an extension or elaboration of idea being presented by the speaker.¹⁵

Jane: What is your opinion about our new classmate?

Nancy: She is beautiful, funny, and clever girl and nice. Everybody likes her.

Nancy's utterance is interrupted by Nancy when she expresses her agreement about their new classmate.

b) Assistance

The interrupter perceives that the speaker needs help. The interrupter provides the current speaker with the words, phrase, sentence, or idea.¹⁶

Mark: I give the key to your roommate, mmhhhh

he is tall, blonde, and

Bill: John? George?

¹⁵Hanz Li, op cit., p. 268
¹⁶Kennedy, op cit., p. 48
Mark : George.

In example above, Bill cuts Mark utterance because Mark seems difficult to present an idea in his mind. So, Bill interrupts him to help him finishing his words.

c) Clarification

This type interruption is usually initiated by the listener, with the intention to understand the message being sent by the speaker. The ultimate goal is to have the current speaker clarify or explain a piece of information that the listener is unclear about.\(^{17}\)

Ellen : Whereas I have prepare for a long time. I couldn't pass it.

Marry : do you mean you can't pass the exam, or the interview?

Ellen : The exam

2) Intrusive

As quoted by Hanz Li, Murata defines intrusive interruptions as a threat to the current speaker's territory by disrupting the process or content of the ongoing conversation. The intrusive subtypes are disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

a) Disagreement

\(^{17}\)Hanz Li, *op cit.*, p. 268
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.\textsuperscript{18}

Jess : The accident was caused by the pedestrian who cross

mistak

Bob : it's not true, based on the investigation, the
driver was drunk.

Bob interrupts Jess because he does not agree with Jess's opinion.

b) Floor Taking

In this case, the interrupter does not intend to change the topic of the current speaker. Instead, the interrupter usually develops the topic of the current speaker and does so by taking over the floor from the current speaker.\textsuperscript{19}

Brian : My friend suggest me to take this chance, according
to him

Ben : and how about you? I think, first, you should observe the place before you sign up.

In example below, Ben takes over Brian's floor by interrupt him, but Ben does not change the topic, just the opposite, Ben develop the topic by asking him about his own opinion.

c) Topic Change

\textsuperscript{18}Hanz Li, \textit{op cit.}, p. 269

In this conversational act, the interrupter is more aggressive than in the floor-taking situation because he or she has to accomplish the task of changing the topic.²⁰

Brian: Charles suggest me to take this chance, according to him

Ben: when you meet Charles? I don't meet him for a years.

In this case, Ben not only takes the floor, he also changes the topic. Before he interrupts, they talk about a job that is offered to Brian, but the topic after interruptions is about Charles.

d) **Tangentialization**

This is defined as a speech reflecting the listener's awareness, usually by way of summarization of the information being sent by the current speaker.²¹

Jimmy: I really scared when they go into my room and bound my hand, as they take the jewelry in my cupboard, I tried unstrapped and hit them

Timmy: So, you were fighting with the robber alone, and hold the robber before the police arrived?

b. **Unsuccessful Interruption**

Interruptions that occur when the next speaker begins talking before the previous finishes a complete utterance and both or the speakers continue talking

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²⁰Kennedy, *op cit.*, p. 50
²¹Hanz Li, *op cit.*, p. 269
and complete their utterances or the next speaker stops before finishing the intruding speech and the previous speaker continues talking and holding the floor.²²

This type of interruptions occurs when the current speaker wants to defend his or her floor. Then, he or she interrupts the first interrupter’s word and get his or her right speak again. According to Wardaugh, when someone has acquired the turn to speak, he or she has a strong right to continue speaking until he or she voluntarily gives up the turn.²³ Moreover, if the current speaker is unwilling to give up the floor to the interrupter, he or she has certain right to continue.²⁴ For Example:

Jack : I can’t find my wallet, I lost ______
Bella : Ohh.. You always forget ______
Jack : I think ______ I lost in the store, someone stole it.

In the example above, Bella interrupts Jack’s word, but Jack keep his floor by continues his words. Besides to hold his floor, the reason of Jack’s interruption is to reject the point that he lost his wallet because he forgets where he puts it, like usual. This interruption is unsuccessful one, because Bella fails taking the turn.

2. Reasons of Interruption

According to Wardaugh, the reasons of interruption occurrence are²⁵:

a. Asking for help

²²Hanz Li, *op cit.*, p. 268
²⁴Ibid, p. 154
²⁵Ibid, pp. 151-152
This interruption occurs when the current speaker words are stopped by
the interrupter because he needs a help. For example he cuts the current speaker
by saying "please turn off the light", etc.

b. Breaking up

Breaking up occurs when the current's speaker words are stopped and the
topic is changed by the interrupter.

c. Completing

Completing happens when the interrupter feels that the current speaker
find it difficult to complete his or her word, so the interrupter help to complete
these words.

d. Seeking clarification

It occurs when the interrupter does not understand or confuse what the
current speaker's mean, so he interrupts the current speaker and ask for the
clarification or request a repetition. In requesting a repetition or seek clarification,
the interrupter usually says an apology expression then explain why he or she
interrupts the current speaker. The expressions such Did I hear you say X?, Do
you mind repeating X?, What did you say?, Sorry, I missed that [what you just
said], I did not catch that, will indicate that the interrupter's motive is seeking
clarification. The speaker then clears up the confusion. In the motive the
interrupter makes no attempt to take over the turn or sabotage it.

e. Rejecting some points

Sometime when someone disagree or rejects the current speaker's words,
he or she cuts the current speaker's word to show his or her rejection. The
expression such *Hold on! That's not right, I don't agree, or you have got that wrong* is said by the interrupter when he or she rejects some points that the current speaker made. However, it is possible that the current speaker will be unhappy about being cut or corrected.\textsuperscript{26}

f. Agreement

Sometimes someone will briefly pause after making a point allowing for agreement.\textsuperscript{27} This is an obvious point in which to interrupt. You do not have to wait until they have finished speaking to interrupt as breaking in middle sentence with agreement is still likely to be accepted and can even appear more natural.\textsuperscript{28}

\textsuperscript{26}Ibid
\textsuperscript{27}http://changingminds.org/techniques/conversation/interrupting/agreement_interrupt.htm accessed on March 27\textsuperscript{th}, 2014
\textsuperscript{28}Ibid
A. Data Description

Data analysis are collected from the dialogues of conversation of Will Smith and Family in Oprah Winfrey Show. The writer compiles and selects some conversations that contain the conversational interruption. The selected data are 20 situations.

B. Data Analysis

In this section, the writer writes the dialogue of conversations that contain the conversational interruption from talk show of Oprah Winfrey as a host and her guest Will Smith and family. First, explaining the detailed information about how the interruption occurs, second the types of interruption in the conversation and third, analyzing the reasons of why participants do the interruption.

1. Situation 1

Oprah : But I hear that you all really do set goals, there is a marriage business plan, now you can write the book about that to help a lot of people about the marriage business plan...
Will : You know, we do discover
Oprah : Look at Jada's shoes, somebody just take a shoot again, look at Jada's shoes. Oh wow...
Will : Yeahh.. she is pretty almost weirdo...

At first, Oprah asked the question about Will and Jada's marriage business plan and gave the suggestion to write the book about marriage business plan to
help a lot of people. When Will tried to answer Oprah's question, Oprah interrupted him then Will stopped and gave her floor.

This type of interruption is successful, because Will stopped his words when Oprah started to interrupt him and let Oprah talk, then started to talk again when Oprah's words stopped; It is an intrusive, when Oprah interrupted him, there was “topic change” from marriage business plan into Jada's shoes. Oprah was interested in commenting Jada's shoes than listened Will's answered first.

It is clear that the reason of this interruption is “breaking up”, because when Will tried to answer Oprah's question about their marriage business plan, Oprah interrupted him and commented another topic that was Jada's shoes. Oprah showed her amazement with Jada's shoes.

2. Situation 2

Oprah : And speaking about extended family, everybody is here. The both of grandmother is 
Jada : Yup, the Kayle and the brother, we got Shiree who is Trey's Mama.
Oprah asked about Will's extended family and announced everybody that Will's grandmother is in studio. When Oprah tried to talk more, Jada interrupted her and started to take a floor by introducing the whole extended family who came in studio.

At this moment, this type of interruption is successful because Oprah stopped her words by giving her floor to Jada. It is cooperative interruption and “assistance” because Jada seems to know about what is the next Oprah wanted to talk. Jada talked about her husband's extended family by introducing Shiree as Trey's mother and the other family member.
This is clear that the reason of this case is “completing” Oprah’s words. Jada tried to complete what Oprah's wanted to say. By mentioning "the both Grand Mother" Jada tried to introduce the other extended family, they were Shiree as an ex-wife of Will Smith and Trey's mother.

3. Situation 3

Jada : Yup the Kayle and the brother, we got Shiree who's Trey's mama
Oprah : your ex-wife uh-huh?
Will : Yeah and her husband Pastor Terrell.

Jada was on her floor while she tried to introduce her husband's extended family. She mentioned the Kayle's brother and Shiree who was Trey's mama. When she mentioned Shiree, Oprah interrupted her and Jada gave her floor.

This type of this interruption is successful because when Jada talked and Oprah interrupted her, Jada stopped her words and gave the floor to Oprah; it is “clarification” because Oprah stopped her words to seek clarification.

The reason of this interruption is “seeking clarification” since Oprah interrupted Jada, Oprah wanted to know about Trey's mama. She wanted to make sure that Trey's mama was ex-wife of Will.

4. Situation 4

Oprah : It's so obviously, obviously everybody get a long and you all made conscious effort for that happen
Will : Absolutely
Oprah : Especially in when there has been previous relationship and a child why did you make the decision.
Oprah asked Will and Jada about how their efforts to make decision like that. It was so amazed for Oprah. When Oprah tried to talk her opinion, Will interrupted her by saying the agreement word.

Based on the explanation, the type of this interruption is unsuccessful because when Will interrupted her, Oprah still kept her floor. Will failed in doing interruption because Oprah did not stop and was still continuing her words.

Meanwhile the reason of this interruption above is agreement. Will spontaneously showed his agreement and Oprah kept her floor until she finished her words.

5. **Situation 5**

Oprah : Especially in when there has been previous relationship and child did you make the decision. we talk about this before, I think it is

Jada : Yeah, actually Shiree and I both had to make that decision because at the end of the day, we had Trey. You know and that had to be the primary focus and our primary you know.....

Oprah asked to Jada that she thought it was hard to make a decision especially when someone had experienced in previous relationship. Oprah wanted to talk more when she mentioned "I think it is...." with her long voice utterance but she felt hard to said the words so Jada interrupted her and took her floor.

The type of this interruption is successful because when Jada stopped Oprah's words, Oprah let her floor into Jada and she finished her words.
It is clear that the reason of this interruption is “completing” Oprah’s Words. Jada feels that Oprah has difficulty to complete her words, so Jada helps to complete her words.

6. Situation 6

Oprah : Could you speak to the ex-wifes of America and tell them what you
Jada : You know, I wish
Oprah : Some people just holding on to what could have been..
Jada : Yeah actually...

Oprah asked to Jada that she was an awesome and very inspiring wife. She wanted Jada to speak to the ex-wifes of America about create a big vision no matter what. When Oprah still in her floor, Jada tried to interrupt her and take a Oprah’s floor, but Oprah did not stop her words until she finished her utterance.

This type of interruption is unsuccessful because Oprah did not give her floor to Jada until she finished her words.

The reason of this interruption is “rejecting some points” because Jada tried to make a clear about Oprah’s question.

7. Situation 7

Jada : Actually Shiree and I both had to make that decision because at the end of the day we had Trey you know and that had to be the primary focus and our primary, just what does he need and so we had to put our own craziness (selfish desire)
Oprah : Your stuff.
Jada : Our stuff... you know all the baggage that comes with it and she and I just had to focus on what does he need

Jada talked about her decision with Shiree (ex-wife of her husband) because she thought that she had a primary focus, that was Trey who was son of Shiree. She already welcomed all the things and what happen if she married with
a man who had a son already. So Jada put her craziness or selfish desire to realize that was her real life. Oprah interrupted her because she completed Jada's words with mention the term of craziness with stuff.

This interruption was successful because Jada stopped her words, after Oprah interrupted her then she continued her words when Oprah stopped her utterance.

The reason of this interruption is “completing” Jada's words after Oprah interrupted her, she repeated with Oprah's term and completed her words until she finished her utterance.

8. Situation 8

Oprah : Do you have a regular family meeting?
Will : There's an interesting and dangerous thing that happen from first generation to second generation when you're trying to be successful and trying to make a fav on the world. The first generation is sticky about survival. So you lose "cause I said so" where you in that survival generation, you tend to lose the
Oprah : Yeah, which is how I was raised.
Will : Yeah, we all we raised.

Oprah asked to Will about his regular family meeting, Will answered and explained about the interesting and dangerous thing that happened from their children. He talked that he had two generation children, Will said that many different thing that happened from first generation and second generation. When Will explained more about that, Oprah interrupted and let her give his floor. Will continued his explanation when Oprah finished her words.

This type of this interruption is successful because Oprah succeeded to interrupt him since Will stopped his words. This cooperative interruption is called
“assistance” because Oprah completed his words and Will agree with Oprah's interruption.

It is clear that the reason of this interruption is “completing” Will’s words. Will stopped his words and let Oprah talked more and said "Which is how I was raised", Will agreed about her statement because Will continued his words again by mentioning and repeating what Oprah’s said.

9. Situation 9

Will : So you know and it's like with Trey with his football, Willow with singing and Jaden acting. I just want them to live in service to greatness, I want them to live and to create in a way that when people see it, people are inspired and people become better just by contact having contact with the things.

Oprah : With their excellence.

Will : Right.

Will talked about his children's talented and his dreams. He wanted to make her children grow up and make people inspiring to them and people become better by just having contact with them. So Will has an argument that being an artist are one of the many ways to make people are inspiring. When Will is still in his floor, Oprah takes his floor by interrupting him, then Will stops her words.

This type of interruption is successful because when Oprah interrupts him, Will stops his words and gives his floor to Oprah. This type of this interruption agreement, because Oprah's interruption is to support Will's words.

The reason of this interruption is “completing” Will’s words. As the current speaker Will has difficulties to complete his words, the interrupter which is Oprah helps to complete these words.
10. Situation 10

Oprah : Do you put a lot of effort in the relation. I mean you look fantastic, do you?
Jada : Well, you see who I'm married to, I got keep it right, Oprah.
Oprah : Are you, are you looking like this at home. With high heels.

Oprah asked to Jada that how the condition she was at home, because in Oprah's eyes Jada looked fantastic and awesome. Jada tried to interrupt Oprah's words because she wanted to clarify and make it clear, but Oprah did not give her floor to Jada because she was in her floor.

This type of interruption is unsuccessful because Oprah does not give her floor to Jada. At the first time, Jada is successful to interrupt Oprah but Oprah seems to have more clarification, she is not satisfied with Jada's words, so Oprah gives her floor again.

The reason of this interruption is “seeking clarification” because Oprah is confused with Jada, so Oprah interrupts her and asks clarification about Jada’s words.

11. Situation 11

Oprah : But people called the Smith's is first family of Hollywood because they do everything, acting, singing, producing. How's your marriage business plan?
Will : You know, it's like if you don't have a goal, if you don't have a purpose for your relationship and pretty much anything. It's like if you don't have a purpose, if you don't have a place that you're going, something that you want to accomplish, something you want to do, you can really get lost in the murk of journey.

Oprah : There has to be a vision for.
Will : There has to be a vision for, right...
Oprah asked to Will that how the Smith's family did marriage business plan. Then Will Smith explained how he built some plans and dream and he told Oprah and each other about the important thing of purpose in a life. When Will tried explain a lot, Oprah cut his words. But he stopped his words until she finished her words. Then Will continued his words.

This interruption is successful, because when Oprah completed his words, Will stopped and let her finished her words. Will then completed his words as repeating the Oprah's words. This type of this interruption is “cooperative” because the reason of her interruption is to support the content of the conversation.

The reason of Oprah's interruption is “completing” Will’s words, then after the interruptions Will continuous his conversation to complete his words.

12. Situation 12

Will : But as an answer for why two spirits would join together and decide to travel the perilous journey of life together. Fine or you can cook, or you can keep the house protected, that's really not enough, there's so much more that you have to be dedicated to
Oprah : Oh wow...
Will : You know, toj..
Oprah : That's so true

Will talked about his opinions about good wife, he said that it was fine if a wife could cook or kept the house protected. But there was really not enough to make a good life, there was so much more that some people dedicated to. Then Oprah cut his words two times, but Will stopped his words then continued his words again and Oprah interrupted him.
This interruption is unsuccessful because when Oprah told her words, Will did not stopped his words; and cooperative because this interruption is aimed to support Will's words.

It is clear that the reason of this interruption is showing “agreement”. Oprah agreed about Will's words, so she was spontaneously cut his words for showing agreement.

13. Situation 13

Jada : Well, he had to figure that out, because we’re two big being that came together and I had my vision, he had his, and so we join it and so we decided
Will : she just do what she said
Jada : Yeah, basically, that's the obsession.

Jada told that they had to figure that out. She and her husband Will Smith had to join their vision to be together. When Jada tried to explaining her vision, Will interrupted her and tried to summarize her explanation with one sentence. Jada stopped her words when Will interrupted her then she continued her words when Will stopped his words.

The type of this interruption is successful, because when Will cut Jada's words, she stopped and invited Will to take her floor; and cooperative because this interruption is aimed to support Jada's talk.

The reason of Will's interruption is “completing” Jada’s words since Will cut Jada's words to complete her words.

14. Situation 14

Oprah : Did you talk about the purpose of the business beyond the movie getting the world, the acting?
Will : Yes, we talk about the idea of, you create something, that is illustrating some as that of the human spirit. It can be funny, it can be existing, it can be scaring, but what you're trying to do as an artist and the purpose of art is to advance

Oprah : and elevated.
Will : And elevated humanity, so when you're choosing your work.... [continued]

Oprah asked Will whenever he talked about the purpose of the family business being an artist to their children, and then Will told that if someone created something that illustrated the same as of the human spirit, it could be funny, existing and it could be scaring. When Will tried to explain more his vision about the purpose of an artist, Oprah cut Will by completing his words.

The interruption above is successful interruption when Oprah cut his words, Will stopped and gave a floor to her. By interrupting Will's talk she intended to coordinate the content of the conversation.

The reason of interruption is “completing” Will’s words, because Oprah interrupted Will's words, then Will repeated Oprah's words showed the agreement of her words.

15. **Situation 15**

Oprah : So you're the only one who's not in the family business?
Trey : Well, I'm working on producing, you know I'm getting up there producing music and stuff like that, were you just not, you didn't get bit by the acting bug. I think they're more professional

Oprah : So you have no interest?
Trey : Not right now.

Oprah asked to Trey, the first son of Will who was not in the family business. Trey responded Oprah's question that he was on working producing music and stuff like that. He felt that the other family member was more
professional than himself. When he tried to explain more, Oprah cut him by asking one more question.

The interruption above was successful interruption because Trey was stopped his explanation by Oprah then when Oprah cut his words, she also gave him floor. By interrupting Trey's talk, she intended to coordinate the content of the conversation. She wanted to make a clear what Trey's said by asking one more question.

The reason of her interruption was “seeking clarification” because she was unclear about Trey's statement. Oprah interrupted and asked him to make clear about his statement.

16. Situation 16

Jaden : I mean, I'm good at kissing, so it's not challenging as it could have been because
Oprah : It wasn't challenging, as it could've been and you not had some previous experience.
Jaden : Yeaah, Yeaah.

Oprah asked to Jaden who was the second of Will Smith son about his kissing experience in the Karate Kid movie. Jaden answered Oprah's question and talked each other that he was good at kissing and it was not challenging for him even it was the first time he did the kissing. Oprah cut his explanation by repeating his words to make a clear about his statement.

This type called successful interruption, because when Oprah cut his words, Jaden stopped his explanation and gave her floor. By interrupting Jaden's talk, she intended to coordinate the content of the conversation.
The reason of her interruption is “seeking clarification” because she wanted to make sure to each other by repeating Jaden's words.

17. Situation 17

Oprah : I'm telling you, the first I heard this, it brought my tears to my eyes because I heard that you flew back every weekend to see your son Trey play football, is it true?
Will : Yeah, it's true, I mean
Oprah : Amazing, it's so amazing!
Will : Yeaah..

Oprah explained to each other that she brought her tears into her eyes when she heard that Will flew back every weekend from China to US just because he wanted to see his son Trey to play football. Will took the floor by starting the words after Oprah stop her words. When Will started his floor by saying "yeah it's true I mean” Oprah cut his words by showing her amazement.

The interruption is successful because when Oprah cut his words, Will gave her floor again to Oprah and let her to finish her amazement it is cooperative interruption because the reason of her interruption was to support the content of the conversation.

The reason of the interruption above was showing “agreement”, Oprah amazed spontaneously and showed her agreement by interrupted him.

18. Situation 18

Oprah : So, Jade how did this experience with your family, change the family, or
Jada : This was the first time Will and I work so closely together in a very intense way.
Oprah asked Jada about the impact of family business in her life and she wanted to ask one more question but Jada interrupted her, she took the floor by answering Oprah's first question.

This interruption is successful because when Jada cut Oprah's words, Oprah stopped her words and gave a floor to Jada to answer her question it is a cooperative interruption because Jada took a floor from Oprah when Oprah seemed confused to give her words for asking again.

Whether the reason of this interruption is “completing” Oprah’s statement since Jada cut Oprah's saying and then she completed what Oprah tried to utter.

19. Situation 19

Jada : This was the first time Will and I work so closely together in a very intense way and I think, we got over some huge experience.

Will : Absolutely yeah.

Jada : Because we are very different creatures characterization.

Jada talked about her experience when her life was so colorful and got some huge experience. Will interrupted her by showing his agreement, then Jada stopped when Will took her floor but Jada continued her words when Will finished his utterance.

This type of interruption is successful because Jada stopped carefully her words when Will started to speak, it is an agreement interruption because his interruption just to show his agreement according to Jada's speak.

And it is clear that the reason of interruption above is showing “agreement”. Will agreed of Jada's utterance, so he spontaneously cut her words for showing his agreement.
20. Situation 20

Jada : I think we realize what our stressness we are, in which area we can depends on each other, I know now which areas to follback, thats are Will and I concern and I think he tell some areas to follback little bit

Will : What about

Jada : That's we are concern.

Will : What about major issues was in my mind, I was teach my son

Jada talked about her concern with her husband, she had to concern which areas to follback, how stressness weakness they were. When Jada talked a lot about her argument, Will tried to take her floor into him but Jada did not give him floor until she finished her words.

This type of interruption was unsuccessful because Jada did not give her floor to Will, so she finished her words and when Jada finished her utterance, Will took her floor again.

The reason of this interruption is “completing” Jada’s statement because Will tried to complete Jada’s argument.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer makes final conclusion about how interruption occurs, its types and the reasons of using interruption. Relating to the types of the interruption include successful and unsuccessful interruptions. Beside the types of the interruption, from twenty cases there are fifteen cases of successful and five cases of unsuccessful.

At this research, there are five reasons of interruption in this study. There are breaking up, completing, seeking clarification, agreement and rejecting some points.

In conclusion, in an interview there is a big possibility of doing interruption. It is because in an interview there are some questions that the interviewer prepares to be asked in a limited time. Besides, Oprah is demanded to find the information as clear as possible.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests to the other researchers who take an interest to study about interruption which applied with another linguistic field such as sociolinguistic. The writer suggests the students to give attention while they will take the turn in conversation. If someone needs to interrupt the current speaker, he or she should have a certain reason for doing that. At this point, the attention is on themselves rather than the speaker. Instead of wanting to make points, it is better if to jot down notes for later or make mental notes.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


**Websites**


APPENDIX

Situation 1

Oprah : But I hear that you all really do set goals, there is a marriage business plan, now you can write the book about that to help a lot of people about the marriage business plan...
Will : You know, we do discover
Oprah : Look at Jada's shoes, somebody just take a shoot again, look at Jada's shoes. Oh wow...
Will : Yeahh.. she is pretty almost weirdo...

Situation 2

Oprah : And speaking about extended family, everybody is here. The both of grandmother is
Jada : Yup, the Kayle and the brother, we got Shiree who is Trey's Mama.

Situation 3

Jada : Yup the Kayle and the brother, we got Shiree who's Trey's mama
Oprah : so your ex-wife uh-huh?
Will : Yeah and her husband Pastor Terrell.

Situation 4

Oprah : It's so obviously, obviously everybody get a long and you all made conscious effort for that happen
Will : Absolutely
Oprah : Especially in when there has been previous relationship and a child why did you make the decision.

Situation 5

Oprah : Especially in when there has been previous relationship and child did you make the decision. we talk about this before, I think it is
Jada: Yeah, actually Shiree and I both had to make that decision because at the end of the day, we had Trey. You know and that had to be the primary focus and our primary you know.....

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