

**A SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON INTERRUPTIONS  
PERFORMED BY THE MALE CHARACTERS IN *NEW GIRL*:  
SEASON 2 TV SERIES**

**A THESIS**

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a  
*Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature



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YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY  
2014**

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**A SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON INTERRUPTIONS PERFORMED  
BY THE MALE CHARACTERS IN *NEW GIRL: SEASON 2* TV SERIES**

**A THESIS**



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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 5 Oktober 2014

Penulis,



Amalia Lestari Putri

## DEDICATIONS

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

*My Beloved Parents,*

*My Sister,*

*and*

*My Best Friends*

## MOTTOS

*So verily, with hardship, there is relief.*

-Q.S. Asy-Syarh (94): 5-

**Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can.**

-Arthur Ashe-

The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength, not a lack of knowledge, but rather a lack of will.

-Vince Lombardi-

*They can because they think they can*

-Virgil-

*The thing always happens that you really believe in; and the belief in a thing makes it happen*

-Frank Lloyd Wright-

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, all praise be to Allah, at last this thesis can be finished. Without Allah's permission, it is very impossible for me to complete this thesis. The thesis entitled **A Sociopragmatic Analysis on Interruptions Performed by the Male Characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series** was written to fulfill the attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in Faculty of Languages and Arts, Yogyakarta State University.

To be able to write this thesis, some parties have provided me all their support and help. Hence, my deep gratitude is presented to:

1. Titik Sudartinah, M. A., my first supervisor, for her precious advice, suggestions, and encouragement in order to make this thesis well;
2. Niken Anggraeni, M. A., my second supervisor, for her precious guidance and corrections given to me in order to make this thesis comprehensible;
3. my beloved parents, Deddy Hernandy Oekon and Danilah Harteti, for their continuous prayer, support, and love in the process in writing this thesis;
4. my dearest best friends, Sella, Savitri, and Tita, who keep supporting me and giving me motivation during my difficult times completing this thesis;
5. members of 2010 H class and Linguistics class for their support, motivation, and help; and
6. many people who have given me their prayer and support who cannot be mentioned one by one.

No perfection exists in this world, so is this thesis. Some weaknesses are still present. Hence, suggestions and comments are welcomed for this thesis improvement. By a means of the thesis, hopefully many parties can benefit from this.

Yogyakarta, 5 October 2014



Amalia Lestari Putri

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### Symbols

[words] : the words in double brackets indicates the simultaneous speech which occurs between two different speakers

(pause) : the word 'pause' in double brackets indicates untimed silence

# **A SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON INTERRUPTIONS PERFORMED BY THE MALE CHARACTERS IN *NEW GIRL: SEASON 2* TV SERIES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research employs sociopragmatic approach to investigate the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. This research has three objectives, which are to identify the linguistic features employed in the interruption performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, to discover the types of interruption which appear in the male characters' utterances in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, and to describe the purposes of the interruption performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series.

This research was conducted by employing descriptive qualitative method. However, this research also employed quantitative method to help the researcher interpret the data and to strengthen the description of the findings. Two instruments were used in this research: the researcher as the key instrument and the data sheets as the secondary instrument. The data of the research were in the form of dialogues and were taken from the scripts of the TV series. The sources of the data were 10 episodes (episode 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22) in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. To collect the data, the researcher employed visual analysis by watching the movie and reading the transcript.

The results of the research are presented as follows. Firstly, there are four linguistic features employed in the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. They are report talk, command, teasing, and swearing. Command appears more frequently because it can be a means for them to instruct other characters to do a certain action they wish. Meanwhile, swearing appears the least because the male characters avoid using it in order to respect each other and not to ruin their friendship. Secondly, there are only three types of interruptions which appear in the male characters' utterances in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, i.e. simple interruption, overlap interruption, and silent interruption. From 34 total data, overlap interruption becomes the highest rank. It is because through overlap interruption, the interrupter and the current speaker manage to finish their utterances and accomplish a certain purpose. Additionally, simple interruption becomes the lowest rank because the current speaker's utterance is incomplete, and causes the male characters to fail to accomplish a certain purpose. Thirdly, both disruptive and cooperative interruption appears to accomplish a certain purpose. Three purposes of disruptive interruption are employed, i.e. disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Meanwhile, only two purposes in cooperative interruption appear, i.e. to show understanding and to show the need for clarification. From the collected data, disagreement appears more frequently because the interrupter has a different opinion with the current speaker and feels the urge to deliver his opinion. Further, showing the need for clarification appears the least because the male characters have lived together for a long time so they already understand each other, even when they have conversations.

Keywords: sociopragmatic analysis, interruption, *New Girl: Season 2* TV series

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains the background of the study as well as the research focus. Further, the formulations of the problems, the research objectives, and the significance of this research are presented in this chapter.

#### **A. Research Background**

As social creatures, people have great needs to communicate with each other, one of which is through conversation. Conversation not only involves two people or more talking to each other but also carries function to maintain social relationship. Within the process of conversation, every member involved in it expects to have smooth conversation. Nevertheless, smooth conversation sometimes cannot be achieved. It is because occasionally there is someone who talks before another speaker completes his/her utterance which refers to the phenomenon of interruptions within conversation.

The occurrence of interruption within conversation has been perceived as an act of breaking the rule of turn-taking (Zimmerman and West in Weatherall, 2005: 68). Generally, the rule of turn-taking begins with a speaker talks, a next speaker listens, the current speaker stops talking, the next speaker talks, and the previous speaker listens. The rule is not regularly followed by the speakers because each speaker periodically attempts to take the floor or the right to speak which results in simultaneous speech. Consequently, interruption in the conversation has a

negative assumption as a disruptive act which displays lack of respect to the current speaker since they violate the rule of turn-taking.

Despite their negative contention as an attempt to dominate the conversation, interruption is not necessarily a disruptive or competitive act. When interruption takes place, it does not always refer to interrupt and cut the current speaker's utterance. Speaker who interrupts may do so since he/she is highly involved in the conversation and agrees with the current speaker's speech. It is very likely for the speaker to perform interruption, yet it aims at supporting what the speaker has said, developing idea together, or sharing things which indicates that interruption is a cooperative act and it is considered as a method to exhibit interest and enthusiasm in the conversation.

Even though the emergence of interruption is possible to have disruptive or cooperative aim, some interruptions can be neutral acts. That is to say, someone does not want to interrupt to obtain some purposes. For instance, when a speaker is explaining something which misunderstands the listener, the listener may break the conversation and ask for further explanation. Another instance is when there is an emergency situation which needs immediate speech, interruption is appropriate to perform.

Consequently, interruptions can have implicit purposes, not only negative aim to disrupt the conversation but also positive or neutral aims. Thus, interruption can be part of speech act in pragmatics. Pragmatics deals with how language forms and the speaker relate. It encompasses many sub-studies, and one of the interesting sub-studies is speech act. Speech act unveils that there are actions performed in the utterances produced by a speaker (Yule, 1996: 47), so it does not

merely contain words or grammatical structures. That is to say, every utterance has implicit purposes which are not just stated by the utterance itself, or in other words, utterances produced by a speaker can contain more than their literal sentence meanings.

In relation to interruption, men and women in fact possess different behavior when performing interruption. Men have tendency to interrupt and violate the rules of turn-taking more than women in mixed-sex conversation to denote their power (Zimmerman and West in Wardaugh, 2006: 325). Meanwhile, women perform less violation and tend to wait until the speaker has finished talking. Since men interrupt women in order to show their power, it is likely for them to grab the floor from women and initiate more disruptive interruption rather than cooperative one.

Additionally, men and women in undertaking interruptions can carry different linguistic features. Men, which are more competitive in conversation, often employ command, swear words, teasing, and report talk (Tannen, 1990: 77-220) as their strategies to denote their power and dominance in conversation. The strategies employed in their language indicate that they intend to control the conversation and prevent other speakers to put them down. Women, by contrast, attempt to create comfortable atmosphere when speaking with other speakers; therefore, they are regarded to be more supportive and cooperative in conversation by utilizing more hedges, back-channel, etc (Coates, 1993: 126).

This distinct behavior relates to the fact that there is a key component of identity which identifies men and women in society, namely gender. People cannot prevent gender since it is part of the way in which societies are ordered

(Wardhaugh, 2006: 316). Due to gender, men and women are assigned to have different roles. Men have greater roles in society which make them have greater power and dominance compared to women's. Their greater power and dominance can be reflected through their language use. Consequently, men and women carry distinct language strategies, and it can be studied under sociolinguistics, a study which investigates the relationship between language and society.

For that reason, the phenomenon of interruption and its relation to gender is very interesting to be analyzed since it occurs in daily conversation. Therefore, to analyze it, movie is a great medium as it displays people's daily life in reality which involves daily conversation. One of the movies in which the phenomenon of interruption can be discovered is a TV series, namely *New Girl: Season 2* TV series which brings out the theme of daily life of men and women.

*New Girl* is an American TV series which portrays life of a woman and three men from different cultural background who live under one loft. The story begins when the woman moves into the loft after her relationship with her boyfriend ends. She decides to move out from her boyfriend's house and lives in a loft with three men in it. Since the four of them live under one loft, they experience and share many things together. However, they also often have dispute and arguments in which interruption in conversation frequently takes place.

Hence, this TV series is suitable to be the object of the research for three reasons. The first reason is it depicts the life of people who have different gender which indicates that they have different language strategies in conveying their speech. The second reason is that this TV series focuses on daily life which brings out the theme of people's life in reality, such as love, friendship, or family in each



episode so the audience gets the sense of how men and women communicate in daily and informal conversation. Another reason is that interruption can frequently be found in conversation among the characters when they have arguments.

In addition, this research takes several episodes in season 2 consisting as many as 10 episodes (episode 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22) to be the objects to investigate the emergence of interruption. It is because the characters have a lot of arguments in those episodes. Consequently, numerous interruptions appear and are performed by male characters in conversation with other male or female characters and to answer the research problems in this research.

## **B. The Research Focus**

In *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, numerous problems can be identified from the conversation. First, from the conversation, the language styles employed by the male and female characters can be analyzed since the story of the TV series narrates the life of men and women who live together; thus, they carry different language styles which can be noticed through their conversation. Second, the utterances produced by the male and female characters within their conversation also contain speech act which indicates that they produce utterances not only to convey messages but also to perform actions. Third, the emergence of interruptions in conversation can also be analyzed. Interruptions frequently occur when the characters in TV series have dispute and arguments.

Nevertheless, from the numerous issues which can be analyzed in the TV series, this research eventually focuses on interruptions performed by male characters which often take place in the conversations due to the limitation of the

researcher's ability and time. Subsequently, the researcher concentrates on three problems with regard to the occurrences of interruption in the conversation in the TV series. The first is the men's linguistic features when they interrupt another speaker in conversation with both male and female characters. To investigate the linguistic features of men, this research refers to Tannen's theory which states that men often employ four linguistic features, such as report talk, command, teasing, swearing and profanity.

The second problem regarding the interruption is related to the types of interruption. These types are based on the male characters' success to take the floor. Moreover, it is also based on whether there is simultaneous talk appears or not. These classifications are based on Ferguson's theory in his journal in 1977 which are simple interruption, overlap, butting-in, and silent. Then, the last problem is the purpose of performing interruption. Every interruption which occurs has disruptive or cooperative purpose. The aim can be identified using some cues which the speaker employ when interrupting. To be able to analyze the purposes, it indeed depends on the context.

Since interruptions in the TV series have implicit purpose behind its emergences and are also performed more by men instead of women to display power and dominance within conversation, sociopragmatics is an appropriate approach for this research. Sociopragmatics is a study which elaborates two linguistics studies, sociolinguistics and pragmatics. This research is conducted by employing sociopragmatic study since interruption is seen not only through speech act in which the act of interruption may have implicit purposes under the pragmatic study but also through its linguistic features employed by the male

characters to control the conversation involving male or female speakers through sociolinguistic study.

### **C. Formulation of the Problems**

Based on the background research and the research focus, this research is formulated in three formulations:

1. What are the linguistic features employed in the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series?
2. What types of interruption appear in the conversation by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series?
3. What are the purposes of the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series?

### **D. Research Objectives**

This research has three objectives:

1. to identify linguistic features employed in the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series,
2. to discover the types of interruption which appear in the conversation by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, and
3. to describe the purposes of the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series.

### **E. The Significance of the Research**

This research offers some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide the readers with fresh and important insights related to interruption as a phenomenon in conversation performed by men.
2. Practically, this research is expected to give some advantages to several parties. For students of English Language and Literature, this research can be a study reference for English students who are about to conduct similar research in the areas of sociopragmatics, particularly interruption performed by men. For readers in common, this research is expected to make them think before interrupting in conversation since it has implicit purposes and make them perform less interruption since it is one of the causes of unsmooth conversation.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter provides the literature review which contains some theories employed in this research, the description of *New Girl: Season 2* TV series in brief, and the explanation of several previous studies which have similar topic of the research. Additionally, this chapter also describes the conceptual framework as well as the analytical construct.

#### **A. Literature Review**

##### **1. Sociopragmatics**

Irregularly, in investigating language phenomenon, one linguistic approach will not provide comprehensive understanding since language is produced by human which is a complex creature. For example, in analyzing conversation, pragmatic approach can be used to discover the language form and its function related to the user. However, employing pragmatic approach will merely be unsuitable if the social situation in which conversation takes place is also involved. Thus, to discover the social situation which evokes the language form in conversation, sociolinguistic study must also be employed. Later, the elaboration of sociolinguistics and pragmatics study is known as sociopragmatics.

Like its name, sociopragmatics combines two studies within linguistics, sociolinguistic and pragmatic study. Sociolinguistics, according to Chaika (1982: 2), is a study of the ways people use language in social interaction. Similarly, Wardaugh (2006: 13) defines sociolinguistics as a study which concerns with the investigation of the relationships between language and society to obtain

comprehension of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication. Hence, what is discovered in sociolinguistics is how society in which people live determines the language forms.

Meanwhile, pragmatics, as stated by Gibson (in Mey, 1993: 5) is the science of language and its relation to its users. The language here is the language used by real and live people in daily use which carries particular purposes (Gibson in Mey, 1993: 5). Meanwhile, Yule (1996: 3) claims that pragmatics can be defined as the study of the speaker's meaning. That is to say, every utterance uttered by a speaker has meaning and occasionally the meaning can be more than the real meaning of the words. Another definition he states is that pragmatics is the study of the contextual meaning (1996: 3). Context plays a significant part in communication as it influences what is said by people. Consequently, to observe the meaning of an utterance, it is necessary to look at the context in the conversation.

## **2. Language and Gender**

People speak distinctively due to several social factors, one of them is gender. Many people are occasionally puzzled with the idea of sex and gender and they even look upon them similarly. Nevertheless, the idea of sex and gender are indeed dissimilar. Zimmerman and West (in Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, 2003: 10) argue that gender is not something someone is born with, not something someone has, yet it is something someone does. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003:10) propose that sex is biological classification based on reproductive system and gender is the social elaboration of biological sex. That is to say,

gender is related to social situation which determines people to carry several characteristics which later men and women perform in society. Along with it, Wardaugh (2006: 315) argues that sex is determined biologically while gender is social construct.

Additionally, gender has been invoked as an explanation of linguistic variation (Weatherall, 2002: 2). Language of men and women are not the same although they live in the same society. These different languages of men and women are affected by the roles assigned by gender. Men in society have greater roles and influences rather than women who are always related to inferiority. Hence, men who are involved in conversation frequently employ more powerful style. Meanwhile, Lakoff (in Tannen, 1994: 549) claims that the way of women socialize and communicate is by employing “nonforceful” language style.

This distinct language variation of men and women can be observed through some language behaviors they perform. According to Wardaugh (2006: 324-5), women are reported to employ more polite forms and more compliments than men do with its goal to develop solidarity with other in order to maintain social relationship. Nevertheless, this is only tendency since men also attempt to bond in relationship. Later, Fishman (in Weatherall, 2002: 68) argues that women have a tendency to be active in maintaining the flow of conversation, supportive, and initiative by asking questions and employing minimal responses while men are unable to show interest in the conversation with women.

### 3. Speech Act

Some scholars have assumed the definition of speech act as actions through words. According to Yule (1996: 47), speech act is defined as actions performed via utterances since people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also perform actions via those utterances. This refers to an idea that there is implicit meaning or purpose in every utterance which is not just stated by the utterance itself; in other words, utterances produced by a speaker can contain more than their literal sentence meaning.

Related to speech act, Austin (in Yule, 1996: 48-9) suggests the three types of act performed in utterances: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

#### a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is an act of producing utterances which is the fundamental act in utterance (Yule, 1996: 48). When a speaker employs his/her organ speech to produce an utterance, it means that there is locutionary act within. Leech (1983: 199) also argues that locutionary is performing act of saying something. For instance, when a speaker says “I am going to meet her this afternoon”, the moment when the utterance is being uttered by the speaker utilizing his/her organ speech is called locutionary act.

#### b. Illocutionary Act

Most of the people produce utterances absolutely with certain purposes. In consequence, there must be a function in every utterance people produce, and this function in the utterances is called illocutionary act (Yule, 1996: 48). Leech



(1983: 199) says that illocutionary act can be defined as performing an act in saying something. For instance, when a speaker utters “I will see you later”, that is not merely a statement. This utterance is attached to the speaker which makes the speaker to commit to what he/she has just said that the speaker promises to see the hearer again. Thus, the speaker performs an act of promising in his/her utterance.

#### c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is an act in which a speaker gives an effect to the hearer within his/her utterance. This effect produced by the speaker is occasionally expected or unexpected. That is to say, perlocutionary act is the response given by the hearer to the meaning of the utterance that can be not only physical or verbal response but also mental or emotional response. As an example, when a speaker utters “I will see you later”, the effect to the hearer can be a happy one if the hearer really likes the speaker and wants to meet her/him again.

### **4. Men’s Language**

It has been stated before that gender difference has an impact to the language use of men and women. Men indeed have their language domains which are different from women. One accepted explanation for that notion is men’s desire over power and dominance. Men have higher status than women in society. Therefore, they want to maintain their status by showing their power through language. Wardaugh (2006: 327) proposes that men constantly attempt to utilize the power they have to control the conversation, to specify topics, particularly to

women. For that reason, women become easily influenced and less influential than men in conversation (Eagly in Carli, 1989: 565)

The male dominance in conversation can be seen vividly through language behaviors they perform. The most widespread belief about men's speech is that it is more direct and harsh (Haas, 1979: 616). Haas (1979: 623) adds that men are reputed to employ more slang, obscenity, and talk more about sports, money, and business. In addition, they are also reputed to employ language to lecture, to argue, debate, assert, and command. By doing so, men are able to show their power and dominance and they do not want other people to take them down in conversation.

Furthermore, Zimmerman and West (1975: 116) have investigated another characteristic of men's language behavior in which men in fact interrupt more in mixed-sex conversation as a strategy to maintain the control of conversation and prevent women from talking. Similarly, James and Clarke (in Wardaugh, 2006: 325) claim that men are much more likely to employ interruption as a means to dominate and control interaction than women. This infers that men are believed to be more powerful and less supportive than women.

Since men have different language behavior from women, they also have their linguistic features which are dissimilar to women. Tannen (1990: 77-220) distinguishes men's linguistic features into four, namely report talk, commands, teasing, and swearing.

a. Report talk

For most men, the language is report talk as a means to preserve independence, to negotiate and to maintain status in a hierarchical order. Tannen

(1990: 77) states that report talk is performed by showing knowledge and skill, and by becoming the center in the conversation through verbal performance such as storytelling, or giving information. According to Torppa (2010), report talk refers to the type of communication which analyzes issues and solves problems; it reflects the skill of being competitive, being lack of sentimentality, analyzing, and focusing on task accomplishment. The instance below shows when men perform a report talk.

A: I'm really tired. I have so much work to do- I don't know how I'm going to get it done!

B: Why don't you take a day off and rest, if you're so tired?

The dialogue above occurs between speaker A, a woman, and speaker B, a man. It emerges that when speaker A says something to speaker B, speaker B responds to it by performing report talk. The speaker B, or the man, feels that the speaker A has a problem and needs an advice. Therefore, he focuses on the fact that the woman is tired and offers a solution.

#### b. Command

Men have a tendency to give commands to other people in conversation as a primary means of establishing status by telling them what to do (Tannen, 1990: 26). By giving command, they can show their dominance, and people will think that they have higher status because they are able to achieve their goals by telling other people to do some actions. Below is an instance of command performed by men.

F: So uh you really can't bitch when you've got all those on the same day (4.2) but I uh asked my physics professor if I couldn't change that

M: Don't touch that!

The dialogue above takes place between a man and a woman. When the woman speaks, the man suddenly commands her not to touch something before the woman is able to finish her utterance. The emergence of command is frequently marked with exclamation.

#### c. Teasing

Teasing is also often performed by men during conversation to achieve different purposes. Hornby (1995: 1226) defines teasing as a way to provoke somebody in a playful or unkind way. Although men perform either it to create a joke in order to have a close relationship or to upset someone, Tannen (1990: 162) states that men often employ teasing to show affection through a combative way since men are expected to control their feelings. Thus, men may employ teasing to exhibit their feeling of fondness.

A: There is a problem with aspartame, but I can't remember what it is  
 B: It affects your memory  
 A: Hah! That's a good one

The dialogue above is an instance of teasing performed by men in mixed-sex conversation. The speaker A, who is a woman, attempts to remember a problem with aspartame but she is not able to remember it. On the other hand, B, who is a man responds to speaker A's utterance by teasing her that the problem of aspartame is that it affects her memory so she could not remember. In this case, he wants to create a joke by teasing her.

#### d. Swearing

Stephen (in Vingerhoets et al., 2013: 288) defines swearing as a linguistic activity involving the use of taboo words. Swearing in language has been

associated to men rather than women. Lakoff (in Haas, 1979: 617) states that men employ stronger swear words, such 'damn' or 'shit' in the conversation. Swearing is a habit to men, and people consider it as tolerable when men employ swear words. Nevertheless, men usually employ swear words when they want to express their anger. An example of swearing is as follow.

A: You know that this won't be easy but uh yeah she's got married

B: Shit! Really?

As it is seen that speaker B, who is a man, is swearing after speaker A tells him about something. The speaker B employs a swear word 'shit' to express his shock or even anger.

## **5. Interruption**

Interruption is an interesting phenomenon which emerges in conversation. The fundamental idea of interruption is that it is an act to cut someone's utterances. James and Clarke (1993) propose that interruption occurs when someone starts talking while another person is already talking. Similarly, LaFrance (1992: 498) also suggests that it emerges when someone's talk is intruded by the talk of another person. It indicates that the occurrence of interruption is marked by the emergence of another talk uttered by another speaker when the current speaker has not finished his/her talk. Beattie (1982) also states that interruption is indicated as losing a speaker's floor before he/she has intended to finish it which makes his/her utterance incomplete.

Zhao and Gantz (2003: 349) also present their account about interruption which argue that interruption is an act in which a new speaker initiates a turn

while the current speaker has not yet completed his/her turn; therefore, the smooth switch between speakers is impossible to reach. The switch of turn in conversation can occur smoothly if the current speaker has reached the end of the utterance. However, when the next speaker cuts the first speaker's turn, the interruption occurs and the smooth conversation cannot be achieved by the speakers (Zhao and Gantz, 2003: 349).

In addition, Zimmerman and West (1983: 115) have categorized interruption as an instance of simultaneous speech which violates the rules of turn-taking. The rules of turn-taking which starts with A talks, B listens, A finishes his/her talk, B talks, A listens have been disobeyed by the emergence of interruption. LaFrance (1992: 497) even adds that interruptions apparently violate both the letter and the spirit of conversational contract and do more than breaking a social rule. Interruption in conversation has confirmed what social status a person is (LaFrance, 1992: 497). This exhibits that interruption is a negative attitude within conversation since it is considered as an act of breaking the turn-taking rules or even a social rule.

Moreover, to see how exactly the interruption takes place, Drummond draws a scheme of interruption which depicts its process in conversation.

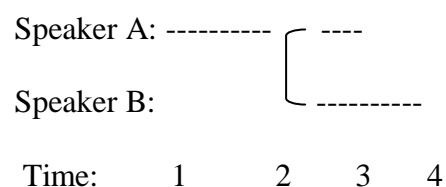


Figure 1: **Scheme of Interruption**

As seen in the scheme that there are two speakers in which there is simultaneous talk which occurs in the conversation. The time, indicated with number 1, 2, 3, and 4, displays the process of interruption that takes place. At time number 1, speaker A is producing an utterance. At time number 2, speaker B interrupts the speaker A's talk by overlapping with his/her utterance. Thus, speaker A gives the floor to the speaker B shown by time number 3 and speaker B eventually completes the turn alone shown by time number 4.

## **6. Types of Interruption**

Interruption has been classified by Ferguson (1997) based on the occurrence of simultaneous speech, speaker-switch, and the completion of first speaker's utterance to four types: simple interruption, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption. Beattie (1983: 114) then modifies the classification of interruption as follows.

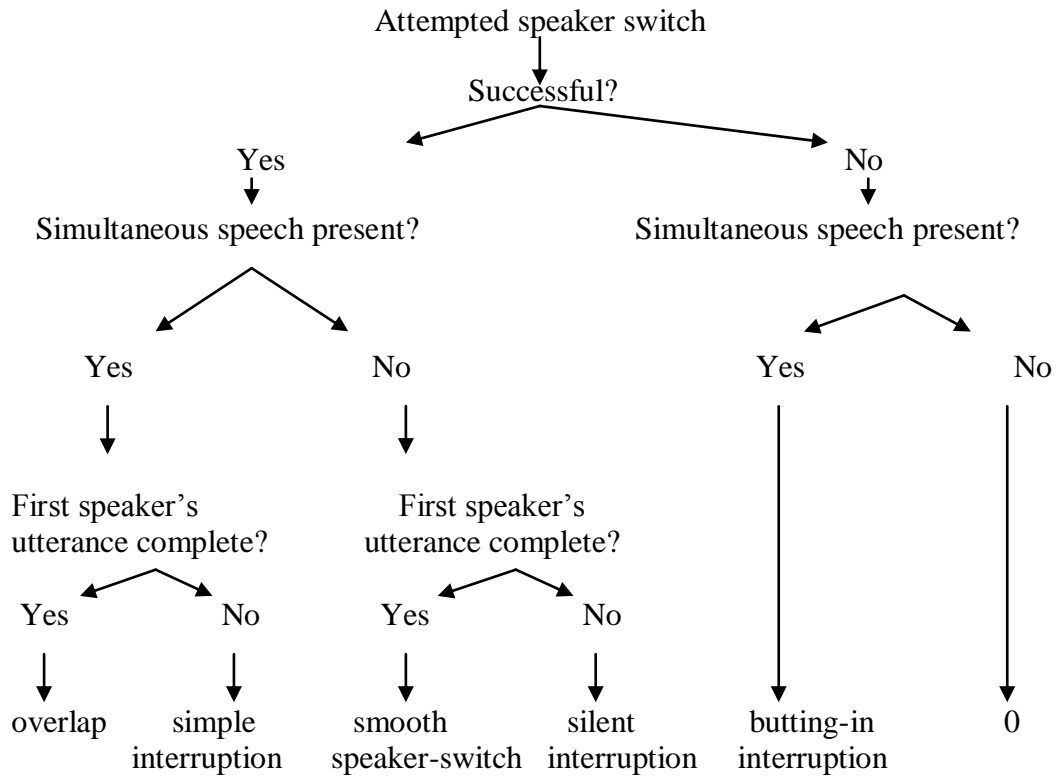


Figure 2: **Classifications of Interruptions**

a. Simple interruption

Simple interruption occurs when there is simultaneous speech and the first speaker's utterance is incomplete since the new speaker can successfully take the floor. An instance of simple interruption is as follows.

S1: Well, it's not going to do him any good, complaining to everyone, unless  
he wants [to take

S2: No,] because I'm still not going to do what he wants

The dialogue shows that the first speaker is uttering something, but his/her utterance is not complete. It is because the second speaker starts to speak at the same time, and he/she is eventually able to take the floor because the first speaker



has stopped speaking and given the floor to the second speaker. The dialogue also exhibits that there is a simultaneous speech there.

b. Overlap

Overlap interruption is a simultaneous speech in which the interrupted speaker manages to finish his/her utterances although he/she is being interrupted by the next speaker. The following dialogue is an example of overlap.

S1: But to stay home and do nothing at least [I'm doing some work here.  
S2: and sit around] and  
while I'm watching TV, and talk to me, I can't believe it, like how ignorant.

The occurrence of overlap is displayed when the first speaker is uttering, and the second speaker is also speaking at the same time. However, the first speaker manages to complete his/her utterances although he/she is being interrupted by the second speaker. The simultaneous speech exists in the dialogue when the first and second speakers speak at the same time.

c. Butting-in interruption

Butting-in interruption occurs when the interrupter attempts to take the floor, but his/her utterance is incomplete since he/she stops his utterances before being able to take the floor. Thus, the interrupted speaker can continue with his/her turn successfully. In this case, there is simultaneous speech yet no exchange of turn. Below is an example of butting-in interruption.

S1: ... Although I don't think anybody would do that unless they're going  
against what she says [and I  
S2: Ya, but]  
S1: can't see anybody going against that.

The dialogue shows that when the first speaker's utterance is being interrupted by the second speaker, the first speaker is able to continue his/her utterance. Nevertheless, the second speaker who interrupts cannot finish his/her utterance and take the floor. It can be seen that there is a simultaneous speech in the conversation.

#### d. Silence

This silence interruption takes place when the first speaker appears incomplete and the next speaker is able to take the turn without the presence of a simultaneous speech.

S1: But before you knew all this stuff, before you knew that she  
was (pause <1 sec)  
S2: That was Tina

It can be noticed from the dialogue above that the first speaker's utterance seems to be incomplete because there is a pause. The second speaker then takes the floor and is able to finish his/her utterance. Then, the first speaker does not continue his/her utterance. The interruption in the dialogue occurs without the presence of a simultaneous speech because the first and second speakers do not speak at the same time.

## 7. Purposes of Interruption

Based on the purposes, interruptions are distinguished into two purposes, i.e. disruptive and cooperative interruptions.

#### a. Disruptive Interruption

According to Chiung Yang (1996), disruptive or competitive interruptions take place when one speaker attempts to take the floor by making his/her own

comment a higher priority over the main speaker's speech when the main speaker intends to continue. This refers to a notion that an interruption has disruptive purposes when an interrupter considers his/her remark important and urgent related to the topic in the conversation.

Murata (in Han Z. Li, 2001: 369) also explains that disruptive interruptions can be a threat to the current speaker's territory by disrupting the process and/or the content of the ongoing conversation. Murata has also distinguished the disruptive interruptions into three main purposes: disagreement, floor taking, and topic change.

#### 1) Disagreement

An interruption can be a way to show disagreement when the listener or the next speaker disagrees with the current speaker's utterance, and he/she wants to deliver his/her opinion immediately. An example of this purpose is as follows.

A: Still on the Froben. What about the Tylex?  
 B: I tried the they keep me, now and again with them, [they make  
 A: They're not]  
 B: me awfully sick

As it can be seen in the dialogue that when speaker B speaks something, speaker A also speaks at the same time before speaker B finishes his/her utterance. The purpose of the interruption here is disruptive because the speaker A does not maintain the direction of the topic by disagreeing of what the speaker B says.

#### 2) Floor Taking

The purpose of this interruption is merely to take the floor without any intention to change the topic of the current speaker. Instead, the interrupter

typically develops the topic of the current speaker. An example of this is as follows.

- A: How would you feel if er if I said sort of describe how you feel on a scale of one to ten?  
 B: Er right now I'm two one, two or lower (pause)  
 A: Yeah,[do you get  
 B: Feel really] low and out of breath easily

The dialogue above exhibits that speaker B speaks at the same time with speaker A. Speaker B, who thinks that his/her utterance has not actually completed yet, continues to speak although speaker A has started to speak. It appears that speaker B only wants to continue his/her incomplete utterance by taking the speaker A's floor.

### 3) Topic change

The interruption that occurs here has a purpose to accomplish the task of changing the topic. It indicates that the act of interruption performed is to change the topic. This may happen when the interrupter has another interesting topic, wants to avoid a topic, or wants to return to an old topic. The example below is the occurrence of interruption which is to change the topic.

- A: It also needs to be done like this,  
 B: Umhum.  
 A: in order [to do a good job  
 B: Then then then the] one at Central Research Institute, was that one good?

The dialogue above shows that when speaker A is speaking, speaker B is also speaking at the same time and the utterance of speaker B exhibits that he/she does not want to continue talking about the previous topic and attempts to change the topic by interrupting the speaker A's talk.

### b. Cooperative Interruption

According to Murata (in Han Z. Li, 2001: 369), cooperative interruption is intended to help the speaker by coordinating on the process and/or content of the ongoing conversation. Chiung Yang (1996) also argues that cooperative interruption is more supportive of the main speaker's floor right, and the purpose is frequently to keep the attention of the main speaker's point; it also occurs when one speaker wants to support the main speaker's point without disrupting the main speaker's continuation.

Zhao and Gantz (2003: 354) suggest that cooperative interruption is served to achieve some purposes below.

#### 1) To show agreement

It indicates that the interruption which emerges in the conversation aims at showing agreement in response to a topic being talked about. Here is an example of interruption which is to show agreement.

A: What?! Why? Why is this crazy? So, this isn't the ideal way [to something	
B:	Hm, it's not the]
ideal way	

The dialogue above shows that when speaker A utters something, the speaker B interrupts him/her. However, the emergence of the interruption is not intended to monopolize the floor. The speaker B interrupts in order to show agreement that he/she agrees with the speaker A's utterance by repeating the same utterance which indicates that he/she has nothing to disagree about.

## 2) To show understanding

The emergence of interruption here is to show understanding in response to an expressed opinion by the speaker. The example of it is as follows.

A: I came er I came up before, can't [remember  
B: Yeah]

The emergence of interruption shows that speaker B wants to show understanding of what speaker A says by saying “yeah” which indicates that speaker B listens to and understands speaker A's utterance.

## 3) To show interest in topic

Occasionally, when a speaker is very interested in a certain topic in conversation and very high-involved in it, the speaker tends to interrupt to show that he/she is very interested in the topic and wants his/her opinion to be delivered as well. An example of the interruption which has this purpose is below.

A: Can I ask you guys a question? Do you ever think that Alan is [maybe  
B: What?]

The dialogue above exhibits that speaker B asks “What” in response to speaker A's utterance which makes the speaker B curious and interested in what the speaker A is going to say next. Therefore, before the speaker A completes his/her utterance, speaker B interrupts speaker A since he/she cannot wait to hear the next utterance.

## 4) To show the need for clarification

This interruption emerges when an interrupter needs for clarification of what the interrupted speaker has said. It can be because the interrupter does not understand the point of a topic being said. The form of interruption in order to

show the need for clarification is typically in the form of question. Below is an instance.

A: Doctor (anonym) see about this hair of mine, it's just not coming back in.  
 B: It's not coming back in?  
 A: No. And I feel it's getting really really [I mean I thought  
 B: Is that right?]

As it is seen in the dialogue that when the conversation takes place, B interrupts speaker A before speaker A is able to finish his/her utterances. However, it appears that the emergence of interruption is a cooperative one since speaker B asks for the clarification whether the hair really does not come back in or not to ensure him/her.

### **8. *New Girl: Season 2 TV Series***

*New Girl* is an American TV series which premiered in 2011. The sitcom which is performed by Zooey Deschanel, Jake Johnson, Max Greenfield, Lamorne Morris, and Hannah Simone has attracted many viewers and gained upright responses. This sitcom has even been nominated for several awards, such as Golden Globe Awards and Primetime Emmy Award nominations. The series has three seasons in which the third season premiered on September 17, 2013.

Generally, the sitcom narrates a story of a young woman named Jess who lives with three men, Nick, Winston, and Schmidt, who have different social and cultural background, under one apartment. Jess is a teacher and begins searching for a new apartment after her boyfriend breaks up with her. After she moves in to the new apartment with the three men, many moments are shared together which make them close. Jess's best friend, Cece, can also get along well with the men.

Since they all come from different background, having an argument is something inseparable. They often have debate, argument with each other, particularly when they have different opinions toward something. Although the situation is not always good between them, they always help each other.

In *New Girl: Season 2*, the story focuses on Jess and Nick who discover that they actually have feeling to each other. At first, they denied their feeling but at the end they eventually admit and attempt to build relationship together. However, at the beginning they hide their relationship from the other two men, Winston and Schmidt, until finally the two of them are able to discover that Nick and Jess are dating. On the last episode, Nick realizes that the relationship with Jess will not work well and he breaks the relationship with Jess. However, Jess and Nick can be together again after Winston suggests Nick to not end the relationship with Jess.

## **B. Previous Studies**

Interruption within conversation is a very interesting topic for research. Consequently, many scholars have conducted research related to interruption since it is a phenomenon which regularly appears in conversation, yet it is considered as trivial occurrence. The research have proposed various and functional results and notions. Several investigations with distinct approach, method, and result about interruption are explained below.

The first is the research conducted by Made Utari Prabesti in her thesis entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Interruptions Presented by the Characters in Rhimes *Grey’s Anatomy Series-season 1*”. This research employs pragmatic



approach to unveil her research's objectives, namely to discover the types and the purposes of interruptions performed by the characters. As a method of the research, this applies qualitative-descriptive approach. The result of the research exhibits that there are four types of interruption occurred: simple interruption, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption. Simple interruption is the most performed while silent interruption is the least. Moreover, there are two purposes of interruption appears, those are disruptive and cooperative interruption. There are also other purposes on interruption discovered, i.e. complaining and calming situation.

Next, there is a research conducted by Zhao Fei in 2010 entitled "An Analysis of Gender Differences in Interruption Based on the American TV Series *Friends*". This research aims to find out the different conversational styles among male and female speakers, based on six protagonists in the American TV series, *Friends*. The focus of this study is on the phenomenon of interruption, its frequency, and its functions in same-sex conversations compared to mixed-sex conversations in the TV series.

The result of the research shows that the six main characters employ more competitive interruptions than cooperative interruptions. Then, with regard to gender difference, it exhibits that men initiate more interruptions than women. Then, men and women are both more inclined to interrupt women and both of them are more inclined to be interrupted by men. In other words, interruptions are more initiated between opposite sex speakers than between same-sex speakers. Subsequently, based on the gender difference in the competitive interruption, it

displays that men and women employ equal numbers of competitive interruptions. In the case of gender differences in cooperative interruption, men initiate such cases more than women.

Although this research has similarities to the two research by Made Utari Prabesti and Zhao Fei in terms of the interruption as the focus of the research, there are several differences this research have. First, this research has taken distinctive object of the research, which is *New Girl: Season 2* TV series compared to those research which take *Grey's Anatomy* and *Friends* TV series. Second, compared to the research by Prabesti which only employs pragmatic approach to analyze the problems, this research employs sociolinguistic approach as well to analyze the linguistic features of the male characters.

### **C. The Conceptual Framework**

This research is conducted by employing sociopragmatic approach. The sociolinguistics approach is used to analyze the first objective which is to identify the men's linguistic features when they perform interruptions. Sociolinguistic approach encompasses numerous sub-studies, one of which is language and gender. The study of language and gender in sociolinguistic studies how gender influences the different use of language by men and women. Because of gender, it is believed that men and women have their own linguistic features. There are four men's linguistic features: report talk, command, teasing, and swearing. These features are seen in the interruption performed particularly by men.

In addition, the pragmatic approach is used to analyze the second and third objectives which are to identify the types and the purposes of interruption performed by male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. Pragmatics, which becomes the approach in this research, covers any language activities and their meaning in context. This approach starts from an active conception of language as being used. Pragmatics provides great understanding of how human communicate, how they use language, and what intention or purpose they want to achieve by performing certain speech.

Hence, speech act in pragmatics is an appropriate theory because it deals with what actions performed through words when somebody utters. The act performed in an utterance is distinguished in three types: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. An example of speech act which can be seen in conversation is the occurrence of interruption. Interruption has four types: simple interruption, overlap, butting-in interruption, and silence interruption. Besides, it also has intended purposes: disruptive or cooperative purposes. The disruptive interruption is distinguished with three purposes which are as ways to exhibit disagreement, to take floor, and to change the topic. Meanwhile, an interruption is referred to cooperative one when it aims to show agreement, show understanding, show interest in topic, and show the need for clarification.

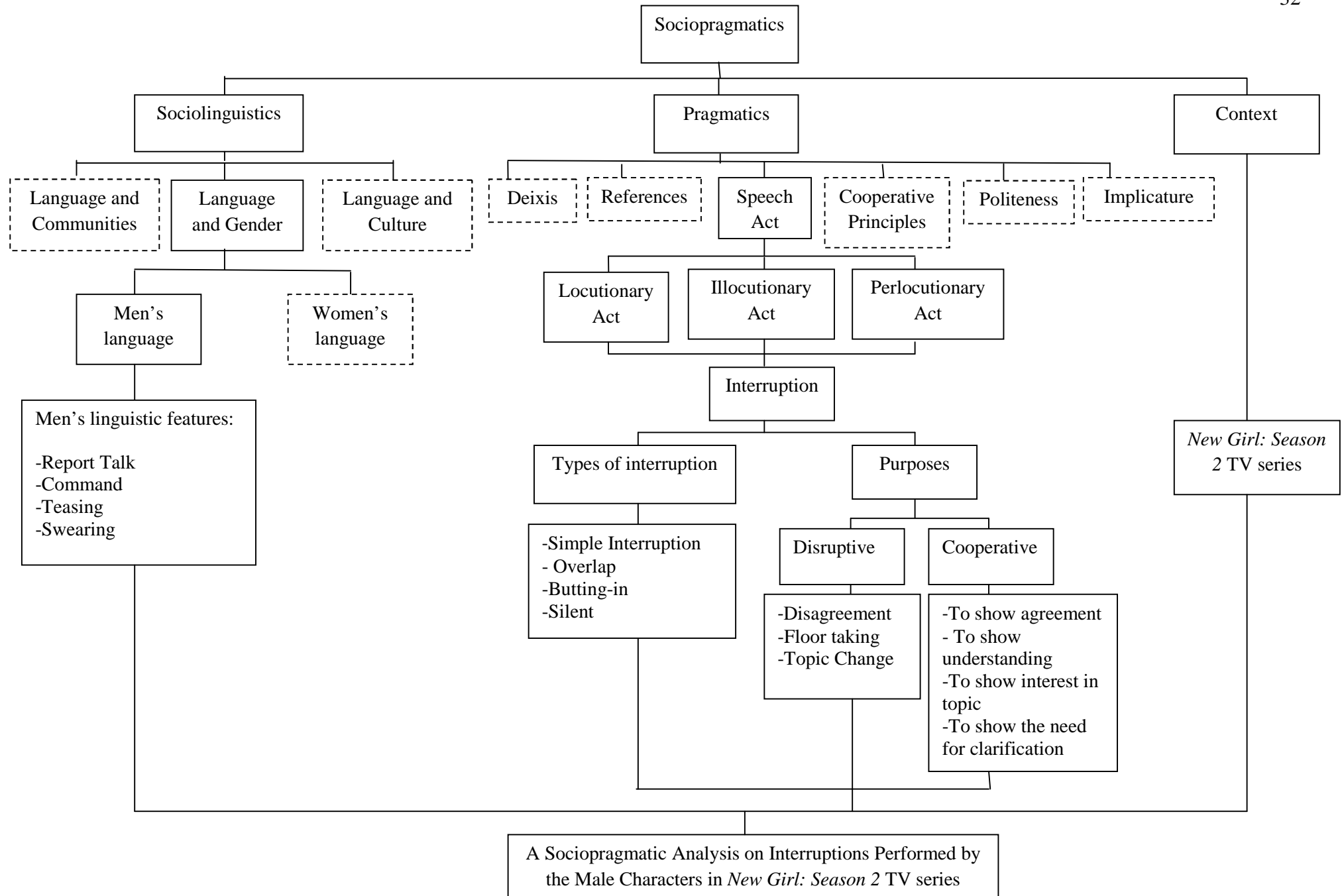


Figure 3: The Analytical Construct

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains the method employed in this research as well as the research instruments. Moreover, this chapter also describes the data in this research, how to collect and analyze the data. Finally, the data trustworthiness is also presented in this chapter.

#### **A. The Type of the Study**

This study was categorized as descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research, according to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 167), aims to be more descriptive so that the research can be in-depth and understandable. They also propose that it produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomenon under study (2009: 310). Similarly, Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 27-30) propose several characteristics of qualitative research: natural setting as the direct source of the data and the main instrument of qualitative research, descriptive data collection since it employs words, the process of the research as the main concern, the inductive data analysis, and meaning as the concern.

Additionally, this study was classified into descriptive qualitative since the data were analyzed descriptively. Descriptive qualitative method is an appropriate design in conducting this study to identify the types and purposes of interruptions performed by male characters in the series and also to identify the linguistic features in the interruption that they perform. Besides, the data were interpreted and displayed descriptively based on the supporting theory. However,

quantitative method was also employed in this research. It was used to help the researcher interpret the data and strengthen the description of the findings.

### **B. The Research Instruments**

The key instrument of this study was the researcher because the researcher was the person who conducted the research. The researcher as the main instrument is in accordance with Moleong (2009: 56), who explains that the researcher acts as the main instrument since the researcher is the planner, the data collector, the data analyzer, and the data reporter of the research. Likewise, Lincoln and Guba (in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2008: 191) argue that the best instrument for qualitative research naturalistic inquiry is human since human instruments are shaped by experience. Further, the researcher also employed another instrument, which is the data sheet to help the researcher analyze the data.

### **C. Data and the Data Source**

The data of the research were in the form of dialogues which contain interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. The source of the data was *New Girl: Season 2* TV series episode 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, and 22. The data were taken from the script of the TV series.

### **D. Technique of Collecting Data**

The techniques of collecting data in qualitative research are various according to the phenomenon under study. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 189) mention that there are some techniques employed to collect data in

qualitative research, i.e. interviews, ethnography observation, analysis of documents and material culture, and visual analysis. The technique to collect data for this research was visual analysis by watching the movie and reading the transcript. The technique was conducted together in order to obtain appropriate and accurate data.

To collect the data, the researcher conducted several stages, i.e.:

1. watching the movie *New Girl: Season 2* TV series,
2. determining 10 episodes to discover the interruptions performed by the male characters,
3. marking the interruptions occurred in the transcript in the episodes and writing the time of interruptions, and
4. classifying the collected data of interruptions from the transcript to the data sheets. The form of the data sheets is shown as follows.

**Table 1: Linguistic Features, Types, and Purposes of Interruptions Performed by the Male Characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series**

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
										Disruptive			Cooperative				
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
1/4/00:00:10-00:00:13	Nick : Pay up gentlemen, she’s sitting on the couch. Schmidt: yeah, right, [you won Nick : Let me] get a four.		√				√				√						Nick, Schmidt, and Winston just come back to the loft and they find Jess sitting on the couch and watching TV. Before coming, they make a bet that Jess will only sit on the couch and watch TV because she is unemployed. Nick wins the bet and he asks Winston and Schmidt to pay. When Schmidt admits that Nick wins the bet, Nick interrupts by employing command to Schmidt to pay him four dollar. The interruption performed by Nick can be categorized as overlap because Schmidt is able to finish his utterance “yeah,right,you won.” , when Nick interrupts him. Nick’s intention to perform interruption merely to take the floor and develop the topic which is about winning the bet.

Notes:

**RT**: Report Talk` **Di** : Disagreement **TSA** : To show agreement  
**C** : Command **FT**: Floor Taking **TSU** : To show understanding  
**T** : Teasing **TC** : Topic Change **TSI** : To show interest in topic  
**S** : Swearing **TSC**: To show the need for clarification  
**Si** : Simple Interruption  
**O** : Overlap  
**B** : Butting-in Interruption  
**Si** : Silent Interruption

1/4/00:00:10-00:00:13: number of data/episode/time



### **E. Techniques of Data Analysis**

The next step after collecting data was data analysis. Moleong (2003: 103) claims that data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying data into certain pattern, category, and basic units of analysis so that the theme can be discovered and working hypothesis suggested by the data can be formulated. Data analysis is the most important step in qualitative research, a well-done data analysis succeeds the research and the results are accurate descriptions and interpretation of phenomenon. The technique of analyzing the data is referential analysis in which the process of analyzing the data is based on the theories employed.

To analyze the data, the researcher did several steps, i.e.:

1. classifying the data collected into data sheet,
2. consulting the data in the data sheet to the supervisor and discussing the data with colleagues who are linguistics students,
3. analyzing the data in the data sheet which had been classified by counting the numbers of the data in each category to discover the frequency, and
4. writing the research report and drawing conclusions.

### **F. Trustworthiness**

To ensure the quality of the findings, the researcher must employ a technique which enhances trustworthiness. For that reason, to enhance trustworthiness, this research employed credibility and conformability principles. Moleong (2001: 173) states that to gain the trustworthiness of the data, there are four criteria: credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability.

Credibility refers to the richness of the information gathered and on the analytical abilities of the researcher. Thus, the findings and the interpretation of the data should be accurate in describing reality. Meanwhile, conformability refers to the measurement of how far the researcher demonstrates the neutrality of the research interpretation. Therefore, the findings and the interpretation of the data should be based on the data.

The credibility and conformability of this research was achieved by performing peer debriefing technique by discussing and consulting the data with the people considered competent in criticizing the process of the data analysis. In this case, the researcher consulted the findings to her supervisor, Titik Sudartinah, M.A. who is an expert in linguistic study. Besides, the researcher also discussed the data with some colleagues who are students of Linguistics in English Language and Literature Study Program.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter provides detailed explanation about the results of the research, i.e. the linguistic features, types, and purposes of interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. Two sections, findings and discussion, are presented in this chapter. Findings section describes the frequency of linguistic features, types, and purposes. Meanwhile, discussion section gives the explanation in words of the findings.

#### **A. Findings**

This section describes the findings of the research on interruption performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. Subsequent to the analysis process, the total data collected in this research are 34 data and are displayed in the table below to provide more information about the frequency of the occurrence related to interruptions. The table shows the frequency of the occurrence of linguistic features, types, and purposes of the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. The results are various; nevertheless, several types and purposes of interruptions do not appear in the data.

**Table 2: Frequency of Occurrences of Linguistic Features, Types, and Purposes of Interruptions Performed by the Male Characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series**

No	Men's Linguistic Features	Types of interruption				TOTAL	Purposes of Interruption							TOTAL
		Simple	Overlap	Butting-in	Silent		Disruptive			Cooperative				
							Disagreement	Floor Taking	Topic Change	Agreement To Show Understanding	To Show Interest in Topic	To Show Clarification	To Show the Need for	
1	Report talk	1	6	-	2	9	2	1	1	-	4	-	1	9
2	Command	1	15	-	2	18	6	5	5	-	2	-	-	18
3	Teasing	-	5	-	-	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
4	Swearing	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		3	27		4	34	11	8	8	0	6	0	1	34

The table above displays that the frequency of occurrences of men's linguistic features varies, and all of the features proposed by Tannen are discovered. Thus, there are four linguistic features employed, i.e. report talk, command, teasing, and swearing. From the table, it can also be noticed that the most frequent use of the linguistic features is command which appears 18 times out of 34 data. It is followed orderly with other features, such as report talk, teasing, and swearing. Swearing is in the lowest rank which appears only twice out of total 34 data.

In terms of the types of interruption, the table displays that not all of the types are employed. One type, which is butting-in interruption, does not occur in the data. Nonetheless, simple interruption, overlap interruption, and silent interruption appear in the data. Further, the highest rank of types of interruption employed is overlap interruption. In the table, overlap is employed 27 times, and this number is hugely different from other types, i.e. simple and silent interruption. Meanwhile,

simple interruption is the least rank which constitutes 3 data. This indicates that overlap is a type of interruption which is repeatedly employed in the conversation.

In addition, the table also displays the frequency of occurrence of the purposes of interruption. The purposes are divided into two kinds, disruptive and cooperative interruption. The result shows that disruptive interruption appears more frequently. The purpose of disagreement ranks the highest frequency which constitutes 11 times and becomes the highest rank in disruptive interruption. Then, the purpose of floor taking and topic change has equal result which constitutes 8 data for each. Meanwhile, cooperative interruption appears less than disruptive one. It can be seen that the most dominant purpose is to show understanding with 6 occurrences. Other purposes, such as to show the need for clarification appears once in the data. However, the purposes to show agreement and interest in topic do not appear in the data.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Men's Linguistic Features in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series**

#### **a. Report Talk**

Report talk is one of the linguistic features performed by the male characters when performing interruption. Based on the findings, this type of communication is the second highest rank which appears 9 times in the dialogue. Generally, men do report talk by showing their knowledge or skill, storytelling, giving information, analyzing issues, or solving problems. The male characters in the TV series communicate using report talk as a means to maintain status, to solve

problems, to analyze issues, and to show other people that they are being knowledgeable about something.

An instance of report talk in the interruption is presented below.

Schmidt: It's not even a real spice, man. **[Take it off!**

Nick : **The spice is]** coming back!

Everybody knows it!

(4/4/00:04:57-00:05:00)

The interruption performed by Nick in the dialogue contains report talk. Nick does report talk by giving information. When Nick says "The spice is coming back and everybody knows it", he attempts to give information to Schmidt. He knows that Schmidt perhaps does not know that the "spice" which refers to a cologne brand in America, "Old Spice", has released a new product. He tells Schmidt that everybody in America knows the launching of the product; thus, Schmidt should know it as well so he knows that the "Old Spice" he is using is an original product, not a fake one.

This dialogue takes place when Nick, Schmidt, Winston, and Jess walk through the alley in the loft to attend a party by new neighbors. While walking, Schmidt smells Nick's cologne. He asks Nick what he wears and Nick says that he wears "Old Spice". Schmidt dislikes the smell of the cologne and insists Nick to take off his T-shirt so the smell will disappear. Nick refuses to do the order. Schmidt then tells Nick that what Nick wears, the "Old Spice", is probably not the real "Old Spice" because in America, "Old Spice", a men-grooming product, has not released a product. Nick interrupts him and says that the "Old Spice" actually has released a new product which has been known by many people.

Another example of report talk which appears in the interruption by the male character is presented as follows.

Schmidt: I'm not down about Cece.

Winston: This is, this **[is a mess.**

Schmidt : **Winston,** there are plenty of things to be down about: the air pollution in China, the deficit, "The Hobbit" wasn't very good. If I want to see dwarves in a real time dinner scene, I would've gone to Korea town. Boo yah! Ball me  
(18/19/00:00:18-00:00:21)

The dialogue above shows how Schmidt interrupts Winston by employing report talk. He performs report talk by mentioning some information. Schmidt insists that he is not down about Cece. Instead, he then informs Winston that there are so many things he can be down about. He mentions some of the global issues, such as the air pollution in China, the deficit, and also a movie "The Hobbit". This shows that he is being knowledgeable about something which probably his friend, Winston, does not know and he gives this information to him.

This report talk occurs when Schmidt, Winston, Jess, and Nick hang out in Nick's working place, which is a bar. After hearing that Cece is going to be engaged, Schmidt looks very disappointed. In the bar, he drinks too much alcohol, acts strangely, and talks non-sense. Winston realizes that Schmidt feels down about Cece's engagement. Nevertheless, Schmidt does not want to admit it and interrupts Winston that there are many things that should be down about, not Cece.

Another example is shown in the following dialogue between Winston and Schmidt.

Winston: What are you talking **[about?**

Schmidt: **Hey man.]** I get it. There are just some nights where I'm dying for my zodie's egg salad, pastrami piled a mile high, some marzo, kreplach... let's eat some soul food.

(13/12/00:03:15-00:03:27)

When Schmidt interrupts Winston, the utterance contains report talk. The report talk, which he performs, is done by storytelling. In the dialogue, he states "Hey, man. I get it. There are some nights where I'm dying for my zodie's egg salad, pastrami piled a mile high, some marzo, kreplach... let's eat some soul food", which indicates that Schmidt attempts to tell his own story and share his experience. The dialogue displays that Winston does not understand what Schmidt has said so he asks for clarification. Yet, instead of giving explanation to Winston, Schmidt tells his own story that there are some nights when he wants the food so badly.

The dialogue takes place in the loft. After watching Winston who looks so happy around some black people, Schmidt realizes that he has to make Winston a true black man. He thinks that Winston, the only black man in the loft, cannot express his true identity when being around him, Nick, and Jess. Thus, he wants to ask Winston to have dinner with him wherever he wishes at. Yet, Schmidt's intention to make Winston a true black man confuses Winston. He does not understand what Schmidt has said. When he asks for clarification, he is interrupted by Schmidt who shares his story.

#### b. Command

Based on the findings, command is most frequently employed in the interruption performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. It



constitutes 18 data out of 34 data. Command is frequently employed by men because it can be a way to establish a status. Men often do command to ask someone to do action as they wish. This linguistic feature can also be utilized as a means to show their power and dominance.

The dialogue below is an interruption which contains command as the linguistic feature.

Schmidt: That's a racist thing to say, Winston, **[that he**  
 Winston: **Stop it,]** Schmidt!  
 (17/12/00:13:33-00:13:35)

The linguistic feature that appears in the interruption performed by Winston is a command because Winston asks Schmidt to do something by saying "Stop it, Schmidt!" In the dialogue, it can be seen that Winston orders Schmidt to stop talking because he does not want to hear Schmidt's utterance which claims that Winston says a racist topic. The command is also done in directive way since he does not give Schmidt the chance to agree or not agree with his order.

Winston interrupts Schmidt to stop talking because at that moment they are in the car calling for a black man. In the beginning, Schmidt wants Winston to be a true black man and Winston suggests him to buy cocaine in the ghetto. Without any consideration, Schmidt agrees with this idea. Schmidt and Winston then go to the ghetto by driving a car. As they are in the ghetto, they wait for a black man walking near the car. Finally, they discover a black man and Schmidt calls him over. Nevertheless, Winston then worries that this black man can be a dangerous man who probably has a gun. Schmidt tells him that what Winston has said is racist but he is interrupted by Winston who instructs him to stop talking about that.

The following datum reveals how command is performed by the male characters, Nick and Jamie.

Nick : You okay?

Jamie: I'm not **[okay!**

Nick : **Jamie]**, here's what I need to you to do. Grab a bunch of kids and teach them how to build a snowman outside.

(23/20/00:02:30-00:02:32)

It can be observed that when Nick interrupts Jamie, the linguistic feature that he employs is command. It is clearly stated by Nick when saying "Jamie, here's what I need you to do. Grab a bunch of kids and teach them how to build a snowman outside." , he commands Jamie to do something according to his order, which is to bring the kids outside and teach them how to build a snowman. In addition, the sentence "... what I need you to do ..." is noticeably an instruction given to Jamie so Jamie will do Nick's instruction. Nick's command to Jamie is very direct because it is a direct request.

The context in which this interruption occurs is when Nick should return to Chicago after hearing the news that his father has passed away. Nick together with Jess, Schmidt, and Winston then goes to Chicago to attend the funeral. As they arrive home, Nick discovers that everybody in the house sheds tears and feels so sad. Nick, who is the oldest son, has to be strong in front of them. Then, in the living room, he sees Jamie who suddenly hugs him after meeting him. Nick then asks him whether he is in a good condition or not. Jamie answers that he is not in a good condition. To lessen Jamie's sadness, Nick gives him orders to grab kids outside and teach them how to build a snowman outside.

Another example also reveals how command is employed in the interruption.

Schmidt: Now, if somebody asks you who you're wearing tonight, what do you say?

Nick : I don't wanna do **[that!**

Schmidt: **Do it,]** Bro!

(31/21/00:05:15-00:05:17)

It is obvious that the interruption performed by Schmidt is command. In the dialogue, Schmidt initially asks a question. However, the question is actually a command because Schmidt indirectly insists Nick to tell that he is wearing Schmidt's suit. The dialogue shows that Nick does not want to do the order. Then, he interrupts by saying "Do it, Bro!" to instruct Nick to do what Schmidt wants. Similar to the previous instance, the command which Schmidt performs is very direct to Nick

This dialogue occurs when Nick asks for suggestion from Schmidt on what he should wear because he plans to have dinner with Jess. Nick is an ignorant man so he does not have any fancy clothes in his closet. Consequently, he asks Schmidt to select what clothes he should wear on the date and to lend him some of his fancy suit. After Schmidt lends his suit and manages to make Nick looks fancy, he is very proud of himself. Schmidt orders Nick to say that he is wearing Schmidt's if somebody asks about what he wears. Nick refuses to do that but Schmidt interrupts and insists him to do what he wants.

### c. Teasing

Among the collected data, teasing appears 5 times out of 34 data. Teasing is a linguistic feature associated to men who intend to provoke or say something to someone in an unkind way. The purpose of teasing can either to create a joke or to

upset someone. Commonly, teasing is employed by saying bad things about someone.

An instance of teasing in the data is presented below.

Nick : Why don't you take it down a notch before this old man takes you  
outside and makes you pick a **[switch?**  
Schmidt: **I'm like]** snow leopard. You guys  
are like DOS.  
(2/4/00:04:17-00:04:19)

In the dialogue above, Schmidt interrupts Nick and performs teasing. Schmidt says "I'm like snow leopard. You guys are like DOS" in order to provoke Nick, Jess, and Winston by saying an unkind thing to them. Schmidt compares himself to a snow leopard because he is younger than Nick so he could do everything quicker like a snow leopard which is fast and agile. Meanwhile, he compares Nick, Jess, and Winston to DOS, a computer operating system which runs slow, because he considers them as old people who are slower than him.

The interruption which contains teasing takes place when Nick, Schmidt, Winston, and Jess just receive a party invitation by their new neighbor. The party has turned Schmidt to act annoyingly. He considers himself as young as the new neighbors and tells everybody that he is actually the youngest and the most successful person in the loft. His statement raises Nick's anger to Schmidt, so he asks him to stop saying such a thing. Nevertheless, Schmidt ignores Nick's utterances and he even interrupts him saying that he compares himself to snow leopard and other to DOS to tease them.

In the data, teasing also occurs in the interruption performed by Nick when he talks to Jess. The instance is described below.

Nick: Okay, just update your resume, you ninny.

Jess : Did you call me a **[ninny?**

Nick: **Yeah,**] I called you a ninny ‘cause you’re acting like a ninny, you ninny.

(11/7/00:01:24-00:01:27)

The dialogue displays that Nick performs interruption to Jess’s utterance which contains teasing. The action of teasing is displayed through Nick’s utterance which calls Jess a ninny. Jess asks for clarification to Nick, and he adds that Jess also acts like a ninny or a grandmother. Jess is a young woman; however, Nick tells her that she is like a grandmother. This is considered as teasing because Nick says an unkind thing to Jess by calling her a ninny.

Nick does teasing to Jess after knowing that Jess always has excuses to not look for job after being unemployed. Since Jess is unemployed, she cannot pay the monthly cost of the water heater, and this causes Schmidt to shut down the heater. When Schmidt, Nick, Jess, and Winston are in the dining room discussing this problem, Jess wants to change the topic by telling them that she is having PMS<sup>1</sup> so she becomes very sensitive and easily gets mad. Nick does not want to hear any excuse from Jess and insists her to apply for a job. He feels annoyed and he calls Jess a ninny or a grandmother when interrupting her.

Further, another example of teasing in interruption is also shown in the dialogue between Nick and Schmidt as follows.

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviation for premenstrual syndrome (a condition in which some women experience unpleasant physical or emotional feelings for a few days before their period)

Nick : That's what... my whole thing about the whole thing with Elizabeth was that I was also suggesting.

Schmidt: Thanks, **[guys.**

Nick : **You'**re an idiot, dude.

(34/22/00:11:00-00:11:02)

In the interruption performed by Nick to Schmidt, the linguistic feature that he employs is teasing. It is displayed when Nick says that Schmidt is an idiot which is an unkind thing to say to a friend. Nick utters "You're an idiot, dude" to Schmidt because Schmidt ignores his suggestion and pretends that Nick does not exist when the conversation takes place, and it annoys Nick to such an extent.

This dialogue occurs when Schmidt asks Nick and Winston for a suggestion on how to make Cece jealous after hearing that she is going to be married. Nick then suggests that he can ask Elizabeth to go to the wedding with him so Cece will be jealous. Schmidt does not agree with his idea because Elizabeth is a fat girl. However, when Winston also asks him to bring Elizabeth to the wedding, Schmidt immediately agrees with Winston's although his idea is actually the same as Nick's. Nick explains that Winston's idea is the same as his idea but Schmidt ignores him and leaves them. Knowing that Schmidt becomes so bothersome, Nick interrupts Schmidt and teases him.

#### d. Swearing

Another linguistic feature associated to men is swearing. In the finding section, it appears twice. Swearing is a linguistic activity which utilizes taboo words, such as 'shit' and 'damn'. Swearing is frequently associated to men; therefore, a woman who performs swearing is intolerable. To reveal how swearing

is performed in the interruptions by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, each of the 2 data discovered is presented.

Nick : Nobody buys people cookies for no reason.

Winston: You still don't get it, do you?

Nick : Nobo[dy...

Winston: **That]** wasn't a cookie, damn it! That was a piece of his heart.  
(9/5/00:07:02-00:07:03)

When Winston interrupts Nick, he also performs swearing. This swearing is shown by the use of words "damn it!" uttered by Winston to Nick when interrupting Nick by saying "That wasn't a cookie, damn it! That was a piece of his heart". The word "damn" is considered as a taboo word; therefore, this interruption contains swearing. Winston performs swearing because of Nick's stubbornness.

It begins when Schmidt all of a sudden buys Nick a cookie. Nick, who feels strange about Schmidt, asks for clarification of Schmidt's intention of buying him a cookie. Schmidt explains that Nick is his friend so he thinks about him. Nick considers his explanation unusual because he thinks that men should not think about other men. Subsequently, they fight and decide not to talk to each other. Nick then consults his problem to Winston. Nonetheless, Winston assumes that it is Nick's fault. Winston claims that the cookie given by Schmidt is part of his heart so Nick has to respect and thank him.

This last instance is also an interruption containing swearing done by Winston.

Schmidt: Also, I get you something. (putting a hat on Winston's head)

Schmidt: Jah [**Rastafari**

Winston: **Take this]** damn thing off my head!

(14/12/00:03:26-00:03:38)

The dialogue occurs between Winston and Schmidt display that Winston interrupts Schmidt when Schmidt utters "Jah Rastafari". As the interruption occurs, Winston performs swearing as well shown by the use of a taboo word 'damn' in his utterance "Take this damn thing off my head". Although Winston's utterance is also a command, the use of 'damn' in the utterance shows that he performs swearing. It is due to Winston's anger to Schmidt who puts a hat in his head and says "Jah Rastafari."

Similar to the previous explanation, Winston also performs swearing as an expression of his anger. The difference is that he does this to Schmidt. Schmidt wants to make Winston a true black man because he feels that Winston, the only black man in the loft, cannot express his true identity when being around them. Schmidt intends to make him a true black man by letting him do anything he wishes. Schmidt then puts a colorful bobble hat which is typically used by Bob Marley to Winston's head. Nonetheless, Winston dislikes what Schmidt does. Then, he interrupts him by swearing to express his anger and annoyance.

## 2. Types of Interruption in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series

### a. Simple Interruption

Simple interruption is an interruption which commonly occurs in conversation. Nonetheless, in the collected data, simple interruption is not frequently employed by the male characters within their conversations in *New*



*Girl: Season 2* TV series. It constitutes 3 data out of 34 data. Simple interruption is an interruption in which the interrupter manages to take the floor. Since the interrupter successfully takes the floor, the interrupted speaker is not able to finish his/her utterance. In simple interruption, there is a simultaneous speech between the interrupter and the interrupted speaker.

An example of simple interruption taken from the data collected is described as follows.

Nick : Nobody buys people cookies for no reason.

Winston: You still don't get it, do you?

Nick : Nobo[dy...

Winston: **That]** wasn't a cookie, damn it! That was a piece of his heart  
(9/5/00:07:02-00:07:03)

The example above is considered as simple interruption since Nick, the interrupted speaker, cannot finish his utterance when Winston interrupts him. It is noticed that Nick wants to repeat his utterance "Nobody buys people cookie for no reason". However, before completing his utterance, he is interrupted by Winston and he is able to grab the floor. Moreover, the simultaneous speech occurs when Nick utters "Nobody" and Winston also speaks at the same time.

Winston interrupts Nick when Nick asks for suggestion to Winston about Schmidt. At first, Schmidt buys Nick a cookie without any specific reason. Nick thinks that what Schmidt has done is unusual because men never buy something to other men without purpose. Nick and Schmidt then fight. Schmidt does not want to talk to Nick. To solve this, Nick then consults to Winston and asks him for suggestion. Winston claims that this is Nick's fault. Yet, Nick insists that

nobody buys a cookie for somebody for no reason. Winston then interrupts him and states that Schmidt's cookie is virtually a part of his heart.

Simple interruption is also presented in the following example.

Cece : I thought you hated your co-workers. You said they were **[a bunch**  
 Schmidt: **Pant-**  
**suited]** corporate She-Hulks? Yeah, I know what I said.  
 (12/7/00:05:02-00:05:04)

The dialogue above reveals that Schmidt performs simple interruption. When Cece states her utterance, she does not finish it because of being interrupted by Schmidt. Cece's utterance, "... You said they were a bunch", is incomplete and supposed to be a complete sentence; however, she is unable to complete her utterance because Schmidt suddenly utters his utterance and grabs the floor by saying "Pant-suited corporate She-Hulks? Yeah, I know what I said."

This interruption takes place in a bar in which Schmidt, Cece, and Robby hang out together. Schmidt tells Cece and Robby about meeting a new boss who in fact is very attractive. He describes that the woman has attracted him. Schmidt even says that she is the one in his working place who has fascinated him. Cece, who is used to be his girlfriend, knows that Schmidt hates everyone in his working place. Therefore, she tells Schmidt that he is used to hate his co-workers. Yet, she cannot finish her utterance due to Schmidt's interruption.

Furthermore, another explanation of simple interruption appears in the data is presented in the conversation below.

Schmidt: That's a racist thing to say, Winston, **[that he**  
 Winston: **Stop it,]** Schmidt!  
 (17/12/00:13:33-00:13:35)

It can be noticed that simple interruption appears in the conversation between Schmidt and Winston. Winston succeeds to interrupt and grab the floor when Schmidt utters “That’s the racist thing to say, Winston, that he”. Schmidt’s utterance is unfinished. When the words “that he” are said, there is a simultaneous speech and an interruption performed by Winston.

Winston performs interruption when Schmidt and Winston are in the car. Schmidt and Winston plan to buy cocaine from a black man in the ghetto. After a long time of waiting, they find someone walking near a car. To discover whether he has cocaine or not, Schmidt calls the man over. Schmidt then asks him to get into the car. Nevertheless, Winston is against Schmidt’s instruction to the man. He worries that the man can be a dangerous person and have a gun. Schmidt says that it is racist, yet he is then interrupted by Winston.

#### b. Overlap Interruption

Overlap interruption is one of the types of interruption which frequently occurs in the data. It has the highest rank which appears 27 times. The male characters in the TV Series regularly perform overlap interruption because both of them want to speak which eventually creates a simultaneous speech. This interruption is categorized as overlap interruption because the interrupted speaker succeeds in maintaining his/her floor even though he/she is being interrupted by another speaker, and the interrupter is still able to take the floor.

The datum below presents dialogue in which Nick performs an overlap interruption.

Nick : Pay up gentlemen, she's sitting on the couch.

Schmidt : yeah, right, **[you won.**

Nick : **Let me]** get a four.

(1/4/00:00:11-00:00:13)

The dialogue displays that Schmidt is able to finish his utterance although he is being interrupted by Nick. Nick can take the floor as well although Schmidt keeps talking. As Schmidt utter "... you won", suddenly at the same time Nick interrupts by saying "Let me get a four". Therefore, both of them speak at the same time in which simultaneous speech occurs.

Nick interrupts Schmidt to command him to give some money. Prior to this, Nick, Schmidt, and Winston just come back to the loft. As they enter the loft, they find Jess sitting and watching TV. She has nothing to do at that moment since he is being unemployed. Then, it seems that Jess, Nick, and Winston make a bet before returning to the loft that Jess will only sit on the couch and watch TV. Whoever the winner is, he will receive money from the loser. It seems that Nick wins the bet and he then interrupts Schmidt to ask the money from him.

Another instance of overlap interruption can be seen in the datum as follows.

Winston: That's my ass cheek! Sch-Schmidt!

Schmidt: I'm getting your phone

Winston: That **[kind of tickles.**

Nick : **Hey! Stop saying]** 'That's my ass cheek' and stop touching his butt!

(20/19/00:10:50-00:10:53)

The dialogue displays that Nick performs an overlap interruption when interrupting Winston. It can be seen that interruption occurs when Nick suddenly speaks at the same time when Winston speaks "That kind of tickles", and it is regarded as a simultaneous speech. However, when performing this interruption,

Nick succeeds in taking the floor, and Winston is also able to complete his utterance. Winston manages to maintain the floor and at the same time Nick manages to take the floor.

This interruption takes place when Winston and Schmidt make noise in the loft. Schmidt initially wants to catch a lionfish as pet and asks Winston to go with him to the beach. Winston agrees with this idea. Then, he prepares himself by wearing a diving suit before going to the beach. After the diving suit is on his body, he realizes that he cannot find his phone. Winston commands Schmidt to call his phone. When Schmidt makes a call, the phone in fact is in the clothes under his diving suit. This annoys Schmidt because it is not easy to take off the suit. When Schmidt helps Winston take off the suit, he touches Winston's butt and Winston yells that it is ticklish. Nick then comes because of hearing their noise. He also interrupts Winston to stop uttering.

Overlap interruption is also performed in the datum below.

Nick : That's just kind of littering.

Winston: His whole **[ride to work,**

Nick : **Okay, you're done.]**

Winston: he'd be thinking like, "What?"

(7/4/00:09:16-00:09:19)

The interruption performed by Nick is categorized as overlap interruption. It occurs since Winston manages to finish his utterance although he is being interrupted by Nick. Simultaneous speech occurs in this interruption when Winston says "His whole ride to whole, he'd be thinking like, 'What'?", and Nick also speaks at the moment when Winston utters "... ride to work...". In

this case, Winston manages to maintain his floor, and Nick can take the floor as well.

Winston and Nick feel annoyed to Schmidt since Schmidt teases them as old people in the loft. They decide to do pranks to Schmidt. When Winston proposes his idea, Nick disagrees with it because Winston's idea is too terrible. Although Nick says that Winston's idea is terrible, Winston seems to ignore him and keeps telling his idea. Later, Nick cannot take it any longer; he interrupts Winston to stop conveying his idea.

#### c. Silent Interruption

Silent interruption is an interruption which is relatively different to simple interruption and overlap. This type of interruption occurs without the presence of simultaneous speech. This interruption takes place when a speaker's utterance appears to be incomplete, the interrupter then takes the floor without the presence of simultaneous speech. Based on the findings, silent interruption constitutes merely 4 data and does not become the dominant type.

The deeper analysis of this type is explained in the following description.

Robby: Why not?

Cece : No, I mean, we have that thing ... (pause)

Robby: Don't worry about my friends. I would love to hang out with your friends.

(10/6/00:06:00-00:06:04)

In the datum above, it is noticed that Cece does not complete her utterance shown by the presence of pause. Robby, who understands what Cece means, takes the floor and manages to finish his utterance. It is seen that Cece does not continue her utterance after the pause and lets Robby complete his utterance. The

dialogue also shows that there is no simultaneous speech that occurs since Cece and Robby do not speak at the same time.

Cece and Robby at that moment are in a Halloween fair. In the fair, they meet Schmidt, which is Cece's former boyfriend. Schmidt has arranged a plan to ruin Cece and Robby's date. He asks them to hang out together so he can get an opportunity to get Cece back. Cece realizes that Schmidt has a plan to ruin her date with Robby. Hence, when Schmidt asks Robby to hang out together, Cece refuses it and tells Robby that they have a plan with Robby's plan. However, Robby says that she does not need to worry about his friend.

A distinctive description of silent interruption in the datum is presented below.

Jamie: Are you guys, uh ... (pause)

Nick : Jamie, I'm begging you to shut up.

(24/20/00:04:01-00:04:04)

Nick's interruption in the datum above is considered as silent interruption. It is shown that Jamie is about to give Nick a question; yet, he does not finish his utterance which creates a pause in his utterance. Since Nick can guess Jamie's question, Nick takes the floor and instructs him to shut up. Jamie also lets Nick to finish his utterance without attempting to speak again. In this datum, simultaneous speech does not exist since Jamie and Nick do not talk at the same time.

The dialogue between Jamie and Nick occur when Nick returns to his home in Chicago to attend his father's funeral. He also takes Schmidt, Winston, and Jess with him. When Nick introduces Jess to his mother, his brother, Jamie, then looks at them suspiciously. Jamie wonders whether Jess is Nick's girl friend or not. To

ensure this, he asks Nick a question but he does not finish his utterance. Instead, he does eye contact with Nick which causes a pause. Nick knows what Jamie is going to ask, so he begs him to shut up.

Another instance of silent interruption is described in the datum below.

Jamie: Cause, uh, you know, DeAnn and I were thinking about getting married, so... (pause)

Nick : Jamie, you know, brothers don't have to get married in order.  
(28/20/00:20:47-20:50)

The silent interruption in the datum is shown when Jamie wants to ask Nick. However, he is unable to complete his utterance because he is afraid that Nick will give an unexpected answer. This creates pause for 2 seconds. Nick seems to know what Jamie intends to say, so he grabs the right of speaking and utters his idea. When Nick talks, there is no simultaneous speech because Jamie does not continue his speech.

The dialogue takes place when Nick, Jess, Schmidt, and Winston are about to leave Chicago and back to California. As Nick walks out the house and is about to say goodbye to his mother, Jamie comes after him and calls him over. Jamie wants to ask for permission to Nick that he wants to get married with his girl friend. Nonetheless, he cannot utter it because Nick is the oldest brother and he feels bad about getting married first. Thus, he states it in an unclear way. However, Nick understands what Jamie is about to say, so he grabs the floor when there is a pause in Jamie's utterance.



### 3. Purposes of Interruption in *New Girl: Season 2* TV Series

#### a. Disruptive Interruption

Disruptive interruption is defined as an act of interruption which occurs because the interrupter considers his/her utterance to have higher priority than the interrupted speaker and he/she urges to deliver his speech. This interruption has three purposes in which all of them are performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, i.e. disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Each of the purposes in the data is described in the following explanation.

##### 1) Disagreement

This interruption has a goal to show disagreement to the speaker. The interrupter generally feels an urge to express his/her disagreement; thus, he/she performs interruption. The data show that disagreement is what the male characters want to express in their interruption. This occurs in 11 data. This makes disagreement as the highest rank in disruptive interruption and also becomes the most frequent purpose of interruption.

An explanation of disagreement is shown below.

Winston: Why not, man? I'm the best with the pranks, man. They call me Prank Sinatra.

Nick : No, you call you Prank Sinatra.

Winston: Oh, come on, **[cause I am.**

Nick : **You're the]** worst at pranks in the whole world.

(6/4/00:08:15-00:08:17)

It is noticed that Nick's interruption has a goal to show his disagreement toward Winston's utterance. When Winston states "Oh, come on, cause I am", he wants to confirm that he is Prank Sinatra who is good at pranks. Yet, his utterance is interrupted by Nick who disagrees with it. Nick does not have the same opinion as

Winston; however, he does not directly state that he disagrees with him by saying “No”. Instead, he says that Winston is the worst at pranks. Nick knows that Winston always proposes terrible ideas at pranks, so Winston’s claim as Prank Sinatra does not suit him.

This dialogue occurs when Winston and Nick plan to do pranks to Schmidt. Schmidt has acted annoyingly, so Winston and Nick want to revenge. When Winston delivers some ideas, Nick thinks that the ideas are terrible. Some of the ideas are too harsh and some are too easy. Nick says that Winston’s ideas cannot be used in this plan. Then, Winston claims that he is the best at pranks, and some people call him Prank Sinatra. Nick absolutely disagrees with Winston and performs interruption to show his disagreement.

A description of the purpose of disagreement is also explained as follows.

Nick : Why would I think about you?

Schmidt: Because we’re friends, we’re not **[animals]**.

Nick : **We’re]** men, Schmidt! The only time a man is allowed to think about another man is when a man is Jay Cutler.

(8/5/00:05:12-00:05:15)

In the dialogue above, Nick initiates interruption to Schmidt’s utterances. This interruption has a goal to show his disagreement to what Schmidt says. Schmidt states that he can think about Nick since they are friends and not animals. Then, Nick suddenly interrupts and tells that they are men. Nick also mentions “The only time a man is allowed to think about another man is when the man is Jay Cutler”. This displays that Nick does not have a similar opinion to Schmidt. Schmidt excuses that he and Nick are friends so they are allowed to think about each other. However, Nick disagrees because he thinks that men do not think

about each other although they are friends, and only Jay Cutler who is allowed to think about another man.

The conversation takes place when Schmidt all of a sudden buys Nick a cookie without any specific reason. Nick, who is very ignorant, thinks that what Schmidt has done to him is unusual because for Nick a man does not buy something to another man without any particular reason. Nick asks him the reason of Schmidt buying him a cookie. Schmidt explains that Nick is his best friend so he thinks about him a lot. He then asks Nick whether he thinks about him or not. Nick then asks why he thinks about him which is answered by Schmidt who answers that they are friend so he thinks about him. Before finishing his utterance, Nick interrupts to show disagreement.

Another instance of interruption performed to show disagreement is revealed in the datum below.

Bonnie: We all depended on you so much and you were just **[a kid.**  
 Nick : **Don't do]** this,  
 Ma.  
 Bonnie: I'm just saying.

(29/20/00:21:07-00:21:10)

Nick's interruption to Bonnie's utterance has a purpose to show disagreement. At first, Bonnie, Nick's mother, feels sorry that the whole family depends on Nick so much to handle the funeral and says that Nick is just a kid to take care of the funeral. Hearing that, Nick interrupts and says "Don't do this, Ma". When saying so, Nick actually wants to show disagreement with his mother's utterance. Nick does not have the same opinion since it has been a responsibility for him as the oldest son to handle the funeral. Although the disagreement is not expressed

directly, Nick's utterance "Don't do this, Ma" is an order to Bonnie to stop feeling guilty and an expression of his disagreement with Bonnie's utterance.

Nick, Jess, Winston, and Schmidt are about to return to California after the funeral of Nick's father is conducted. When Nick is about to say good bye to his mother, Bonnie, she is about to cry. Bonnie apologizes to Nick and feels so sorry. She says that the whole family has depended on him so much to take care of his father's funeral and tells that Nick is just a kid. Knowing that his mother feels sorry, he interrupts to show that he disagrees with her utterance. He realizes that it is his responsibility so his mother does not need to feel sorry.

## 2) Floor Taking

Floor taking is one of the purposes of interruption which aims to take the floor without any intention to change the topic of the current speaker. Typically, the interruption performed only wants to take the floor because the interrupter feels urged to convey his speech and develops the topic of conversation. Floor taking in the data appears 8 times and becomes the least frequent purpose in disruptive interruption.

Below is an explanation of the datum.

Schmidt: How do we **[do this?**

Winston: **Here's what]** we do, Schmidt. We go to the projects, okay! We knock on some doors.

(15/12/00:09:22-00:09:25)

The dialogue displays that Winston's interruption aims to take the floor without any intention to change the topic of the current speaker. As Schmidt asks Winston how to buy cocaine from a black guy, Winston interrupts him. Nonetheless, the interruption here develops Schmidt's topic of conversation. It is seen that Winston

informs Schmidt about how to buy cocaine by knocking some doors. It indicates that his interruption develops Schmidt's topic which is about how to buy cocaine by giving him the answer on how to get the cocaine.

When this interruption takes place, virtually Nick and Schmidt plan to buy cocaine secretly in the ghetto. Nick thinks that buying cocaine can make Winston a true black man since it is what black people generally do, to buy cocaine secretly. Since Nick does not know how to buy cocaine, he asks Winston about it before setting off to the ghetto. Nevertheless, Schmidt's question is interrupted by Winston who is excited to tell him about the way to buy cocaine.

A different instance of this purpose is also described in the datum below.

Jess: It doesn't matter what you say. You just, you have to say good-bye [**to him.**

Nick: **I'm not]** asking you to do too much. Just write my father's eurology.  
(25/20/00:09:57-00:10:00)

When Jess utters her utterance, it is seen that Nick all of a sudden interrupts her as Jess says "... to him." by initially uttering "I'm not...". In his interruption, Nick has a purpose to take the floor of Jess because he feels urged to deliver his speech. Nevertheless, Nick does not intend to change the topic of Jess. He even develops the topic by giving her response to Jess utterance. In the conversation, Jess states "It doesn't matter what you say. You just, you have to say good-bye to him" which commands Nick to write eurology<sup>2</sup> by himself, yet Nick interrupts and says "I'm not asking you to do too much. Just write my father's eurology." in which his topic does not change the topic of Jess before.

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<sup>2</sup> A statement spoken in the funeral by a member of the family to remember the dead person

Initially, Nick asks Jess to do him a favor to write his father's eulogy for the funeral. Jess then agrees to help Nick make his father's eulogy which will be read at the funeral. Jess thinks that Nick has handled everything for the funeral by himself so she wants to help. However, Jess realizes and feels unsure that she will be able to write the eulogy since she does not know Nick's father really well. Jess eventually tells Nick that she cannot help him. Nick, who is stressful due to taking care of the funeral, insists Jess to do it. He also interrupts Jess' utterance and commands her to write the eulogy.

Further, another floor taking purpose of interruption also appears in the datum as follows.

Schmidt: Well, you know what we have to do, right?

Winston: We're gonna **[track Jess down and kill her with this knife.**

Schmidt: **We're gonna sabotage the date.]**

(32/21/00:06:42-00:06:45)

Schmidt's interruption to Winston takes place when Winston utters "... gonna track Jess down and kill her with this knife.", and Schmidt suddenly interrupts him by saying "We're gonna sabotage the date." This interruption aims merely to take the floor without any purpose to change the topic. At first, Schmidt asks Winston what he has to do to ruin Jess and Nick's date. Nonetheless, when Winston delivers his idea, Schmidt also conveys his idea at the same time. It can be noticed that the interruption performed by Schmidt does not change the topic. He even develops it by also proposing his idea to sabotage the date.

Prior to this interruption, Schmidt and Winston finally know that Jess and Nick are dating and having dinner together. They are against the fact that Jess and

Nick are dating because they live together in a loft. Schmidt and Winston plan to ruin the dinner when Nick and Jess have their meal. In the loft, they discuss what to do. When Winston proposes his idea, at the same time Schmidt also delivers the idea of how to ruin the date.

### 3) Topic Change

Another purpose in disruptive interruption is topic change. This interruption takes place to change the topic. This is caused because the interrupter does not want to talk about the topic and intends to change the topic. This purpose appears 8 times in the data, which occurs as frequently as floor taking.

An explanation about how this purpose appears in the data is presented in the following instance.

Schmidt: I'm not down about Cece.

Winston: This is, this **[is a mess.**

Schmidt: **Winston,** there are plenty of things to be down about: the air pollution in China, the deficit, "The Hobbit" wasn't very good. If I want to see dwarves in a real time dinner scene, I would've gone to Korea town. Boo yah! Ball me  
(18/19/00:00:18-00:00:21)

The dialogue above shows that Schmidt initiates interruption to change the topic of the conversation. Winston says that Schmidt's strange behavior is because he is down about Cece who is about to be engaged. Schmidt denies Winston's speech. When Winston states "... is a mess", at the same time Schmidt interrupts and states that he is not down about her. In his utterance, he states that there are several things to be down about instead of Cece's engagement as indication to change the topic of the conversation. It is because he does not want to hear and talk about Cece. If Winston still discusses about her, he will feel more down.

Prior to the interruption, Schmidt, who is in the bar, knows the news about Cece's engagement. This news makes him drinking too much alcohol and behaving strangely. Winston, who is also in the bar along with Jess and Nick, claims that it is because he is down about Cece who is about to be engaged. Nonetheless, Schmidt denies. When Winston says something again, Schmidt interrupts to change the topic.

Another instance is described below.

Schmidt: He's incredibly real

Winston: As real as they get

Schmidt: Yeah, [**the realest.**

Nick : **Shut up,]** both of you!

(19/19/00:02:54-00:02:56)

In the dialogue above, Nick performs interruption to Schmidt's utterance to change the topic. Schmidt and Winston make fun of Nick in front of Nick's boss that Nick is the real man. Nick does not want to hear and talk about what Schmidt and Winston say to his boss, so he interrupts and orders Schmidt to shut up by saying "Shut up, both of you!". Although this appears to be an order, this interruption has a purpose to change the topic. It is because Nick does not want to hear that he is a real man and wants to change the topic by instructing Schmidt to shut up, so Schmidt and Winston can change the topic.

This dialogue takes place when the three of them are in the bar where Nick is working. When Nick's boss comes, she tries to seduce Nick and says that Nick is a real man. Winston and Schmidt who see them then make fun of Nick and say that he is a real man. Nick does not want to hear Schmidt and Winston making fun



of him. Thus, he interrupts Schmidt's utterance since he wants them to change the topic and stop saying that he is a real man.

The following dialogue is another instance of topic change.

Nick : You okay?

Jamie: I'm not **[okay!**

Nick : **Jamie**, here's what I need to you to do. Grab a bunch of kids and teach them how to build a snowman outside.

(23/20/00:02:30-00:02:32)

Nick performs interruption when Jamie says "... okay!" to change the topic of the conversation. In the dialogue, initially Nick asks about Jamie's condition after knowing that their father dies. When Jamie answers that he does not feel great, Nick interrupts and commands him by saying "Jamie, here's what I need you to do. Grab a bunch of kids and teach them how to build a snowman outside.". Nick interrupts with a purpose to change the topic. It is because Nick thinks he has to have another interesting topic, so Jamie's sadness about their father's death will be distracted by teaching the kids how to build a snowman.

Nick, Jess, Winston, and Schmidt go to Chicago, a place where Nick comes from, to attend the funeral of Nick's father. After arriving at Nick's home, Nick meets his brother, Jamie. Jamie, who sees Nick, hugs him and cries. Nick asks him whether he is in a good condition or not which is answered by Jamie by saying that he is not good. Nick then interrupts Jamie to change the topic, so Jamie will lessen his sadness.

#### b. Cooperative Interruption

Cooperative interruption is an interruption which intends to support the speaker's topic within a conversation. Generally, this interruption helps the

speaker by being cooperative about the content of the conversation. There are several purposes in cooperative interruption; nonetheless, only two purposes are employed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, namely to show understanding and to show the need for clarification. Thus, compared to disruptive interruption, the purposes in cooperative interruption are less employed. Below is the description of the two purposes.

#### 1) To Show Understanding

This purpose is employed to show understanding of the speaker's utterance. When the speaker speaks, the interrupter performs interruption in response to the speaker's point to show that he/she understands what the speaker is about to say.

The following datum is an instance of how this purpose is used by the male characters in the TV series.

Jess : It's very awkward, and I don't know how **[to say it.**

Nick: **They hate]** Schmidt.

Jess : So much, how did you know?

(5/4/00:07:44-00:07:47)

Nick initiates interruption in the datum below to show his understanding of Jess utterance. Jess utterance seems to be unclear. She even says that she does not know how to say what she is about to say. Although Jess does not state her utterance clearly, Nick seems to understand Jess utterance. He then says "They hate Schmidt" as his response to show that he understands what Jess wants to say. His understanding of Jess's speech is responded by Jess who says "So much, how did you know?" which indicates that Nick successfully knows what Jess is going to say.

This dialogue occurs after Jess and Schmidt came to a party held by their new neighbors. Since Schmidt acts so annoyingly in the party, this makes the neighbors hate him. Jess then tells Nick about Schmidt who is being so annoying; however, she cannot express what she is about to say. Nick seems to understand what Jess wants to say, that Schmidt acts annoyingly and the neighbors dislike him. Thus, he interrupts and concludes that Jess actually wants to utter that the neighbors hate him.

Another description of this purpose is as follows.

Robby: Why not?

Cece : No, I mean, we have that thing ... (pause)

Robby: Don't worry about my friends. I would love to hang out with your friends.

(10/6/00:06:00-00:06:04)

It is shown that Robby's interruption has a purpose to show understanding of Cece's utterance. Cece's utterance in the dialogue is incomplete since there is a pause. When she states "No, I mean, we have that thing ... (pause)", she cannot express her point completely to Robby because she feels awkward with Schmidt's presence there. Nevertheless, Robby understands that Cece's unfinished utterance actually discusses about something. He then interrupts and talks to Cece in response to her utterance by uttering "Don't worry about my friend. I would love to hang out with your friends." to show his understanding.

Prior to Robby's interruption, Robby and Cece are dating and they are attending a Halloween fair. In the fair, they meet Schmidt who has a plan to ruin their date. Schmidt is Cece's ex-boyfriend and he asks Cece and Robby to hang out together as part of his plan. Cece is seemingly aware that Schmidt has planned

something. When Robby receives Schmidt's invitation, Cece wants to refuse it. She wants to say to Robby that they already have a plan with Robby's friends but she is not able to state it clearly. Robby understands what Cece is about to say, so he performs interruption.

An instance of this purpose is displayed in the datum below.

Jamie: Cause, uh, you know, DeAnn and I were thinking about getting married, so... (pause)

Nick : Jamie, you know, brothers don't have to get married in order.  
(28/20/00:20:47-00:20:50)

Nick's interruption in the datum above aims to show his understanding of Jamie's utterance. Jamie's utterance seems to be unfinished since there is a pause in his utterance. He actually wants to ask for Nick's permission about his wedding. However, he is not able to utter it completely since he feels bad to Nick, as the oldest brother, who is not married yet. Although Jamie does not talk about it completely, Nick understands that Jamie asks for his permission for his wedding. To show his understanding, Nick then gives his response and says that brothers do not have to get married in order as an expression that he gives his permission since Nick thinks that it does not matter if his younger brother gets married first.

Nick, Schmidt, Winston, and Jess walk out of the house to say goodbye to Nick's mother. When Nick is walking to approach his mother, Jamie chases him and calls him. Jamie intends to tell Nick that he wants to get married; yet, he feels bad asking for his permission since Nick, as the oldest son, has not been married yet. For Nick, this is not a big problem if his brother wants to get married first. Thus, he interrupts Jamie's utterance to show his understanding.

## 2) To Show the Need for Clarification

The last purpose performed in the cooperative interruption by the male characters in the TV series is to show the need for clarification. This purpose emerges when the interrupter does not understand what the current speaker says and he/she performs interruption. Generally, the interruption which has this purpose appears in the form of question since the interrupter asks for clarification. This purpose only emerges once in the data.

An interruption which aims to show the need for clarification is displayed in the datum below.

Nick : No, no, no, no, no. I have a date tonight, and you know, there's a lot of women who sleep with you, and I can't figure it out why, so maybe it's about clothes, and maybe... (pause)  
 Schmidt: Are you asking me if I'll help you pick out clothing so you can seduce a woman?  
 (30/21/00:04:57-00:05:00)

The dialogue above displays that Schmidt's interruption is to show the need for clarification over the topic which Nick carries in his utterance. Nick would like to borrow Schmidt's suit in his date with Jess. Nevertheless, he is unable to say it clearly to Schmidt. He even does not manage to finish his utterance which is indicated by the presence of pause in his utterance. Schmidt does not understand what Nick is about to say; thus, he asks for clarification by giving a question "Are you asking me if I'll help you pick out clothing so you can seduce a woman?". His question indicates that he wants Nick to clarify whether his speech is what Nick tends to speak or not.

Initially, Nick has asked Jess to have dinner with him. Since Nick is an ignorant man, he does not know what to wear in his date. He decides to ask for

advice to Schmidt about what clothes he should wear. Since Nick wants to secrete his date from Schmidt and Winston, he does not utter his intention clearly to Schmidt. He knows that the other guys will be curious about whom Nick has date. Nick's unclear utterance is then interrupted by Schmidt.

From the findings and discussion, the men's linguistic features, the types and the purposes of interruption are connected. Every linguistic feature employed in the interruption contains certain types and certain purposes. For instance, command, as the highest rank of the linguistic features, is employed in overlap interruption to show disagreement. Further, when the male characters perform interruption, he employs a report talk by generally performing overlap to change the topic and to show understanding. Teasing is also used in overlap interruption which has disagreement and floor taking purpose. Another is swearing, which is the least frequently use of men's linguistic features, which is employed in simple and overlap interruption to show disagreement and to change the topic of the conversations.

The explanation above indicates that overlap interruption is performed in all men's linguistic features to achieve a certain purpose. The male characters generally perform overlap since they feel urged to convey their idea; thus, they tend to speak at the same time and finish their utterance. Nevertheless, butting-in interruption is not executed in all men's linguistic features. Butting-in interruption emerges when the interrupter does not successfully grab the floor and finish his utterance in his interruption; thus, the male characters do not perform this interruption. If they use it, they are unable to accomplish their purpose.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter informs the conclusions of the findings of the research. There are three points presented in the conclusions section. Further, this chapter also provides suggestions to some parties related to the results of the research.

#### **A. Conclusions**

Several conclusions presented below are based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter.

1. In relation to the first objective of this research, which is to identify the linguistic features employed in the interruptions performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, all of the linguistic features are employed in the TV series. These features encompass report talk, command, teasing, and swearing. Command becomes the most frequently used feature which appears 18 times out of 34 total data. Meanwhile, the least frequently used feature is swearing which only appears twice out of 34 total data.

Command is frequently employed in the interruptions by the male characters in the TV series since it can be a means for them to instruct other characters to do certain action they wish. Particularly, since there are three men and one woman in the loft, the men compete for control, one of which is by a means of command. Additionally, the men and women have a similar age, so it is very likely for them to perform command while interrupting to ask someone to do a certain action.

On the other hand, swearing becomes the lowest rank while performing interruptions. The male characters rarely say any taboo words when performing interruption. Although they are close friends, they still respect each other and avoid swearing, particularly when interrupting. They do not want to speak using some taboo words because they are afraid that it will ruin their friendship.

2. The second objective is to discover the types of interruption which appear in the conversation by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series, and there are three types of interruptions that appear in the TV series. The types are simple interruption, overlap interruption, and silent interruption. Based on the previous chapter, overlap interruption constitutes 27 data out of 34 total data and becomes the highest rank. On the other hand, simple interruption only appears 3 times out of 34 total data which causes this type to be in the lowest rank.

Overlap is commonly employed in the interruptions by the male characters since the speakers are able to speak at the same time and manage to complete their utterances. This indicates that through overlap interruption, the male character who interrupts the current speaker manages to deliver his point via his utterance. Therefore, he is able to accomplish a purpose through his interruption. Additionally, another character, which is being interrupted, also succeeds at finishing and conveying his/her point since he/she also feels necessary to state his/her idea. Nevertheless, the male characters do not frequently employ simple interruption. By a means of this type, the current speaker's utterance is incomplete and causes him/her to fail to deliver his/her idea through his utterance.



Consequently, this type of interruption rarely appears in the conversation by the male characters.

3. The last objective of the research is to describe the purposes of interruption performed by the male characters in *New Girl: Season 2* TV series. Both disruptive and cooperative interruptions appear to accomplish a certain purpose. In disruptive interruption, all three purposes of interruption are performed by the male characters, namely disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Additionally, there are only two purposes in cooperative interruption performed by male characters, i.e. to show understanding and to show the need for clarification. Based on the result, it shows that the disagreement has the highest rank which constitutes 11 data out 34 total data. To show disagreement, the male characters typically perform overlap interruption by giving command to the current speaker. However, showing the need for clarification becomes the lowest rank which only appears once out of 34 total data.

Within ongoing conversation, the male characters frequently initiate interruptions to show disagreement. Each character in the movie has distinctive traits, characters, and cultural background. Therefore, disagreement frequently occurs within conversation. Generally, the interrupter feels that the current speaker's idea is not similar to his idea; thus, he is urged to express his opposite idea. Additionally, the male characters have lived together for a long time, so showing disagreement is common among them.

Meanwhile, showing the need for clarification becomes the lowest rank. The male characters in the series have been together for a long time. They already

understand other characters' traits and behaviors. Thus, in the conversation, they are able to understand what the current speaker intends to say through his/her utterance. As a result, it is not necessary for them to perform interruption as a means to show the need for clarification.

## **B. Suggestions**

Several suggestions are provided based on the conclusions above.

### **1. To students of linguistics**

Interruption is an interesting phenomenon within linguistic study. Therefore, conducting a research about interruption can be an option. When conducting a research, students are suggested to focus on the purposes of the interruption. By a means of interruption, the interrupter does not always intend to show disruptive aims in the conversation. The interruption can be performed to show cooperative aims.

### **2. To English lecturers**

Since interruption can occur in daily life, it is better to show how interruption generally takes place through watching TV series. TV series provides a story which can portray human's daily life. Therefore, this is a suitable medium to explain the phenomenon of interruption which occurs in the conversation in a more interesting way for the students.

### **3. To other researchers**

Several approaches can be utilized to analyze interruption. This research employs sociopragmatic approach to answer the objectives. Other researchers who are about to conduct research about interruption can employ other approaches to

discover any different aspects of interruption, such as the relationship between interruption and power. Other researchers are also allowed to observe how interruption takes place in a different culture and social setting. Therefore, the research about interruption can be more in-depth and abundant.

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**Appendix A. Data Sheet of Linguistic Features, Types, and Purposes of Interruptions Performed by the Male Characters in  
New Girl: Season 2 TV Series**

**Notes:**

**RT** : Report Talk`

**C** : Command

**T** : Teasing

**S** : Swearing

**S** : Simple Interruption

**O**: Overlap

**B**: Butting-in Interruption

**Si**: Silent Interruption

**Di** : Disagreement

**FT** : Floor Taking

**TC** : Topic Change

**TSA** : To show agreement

**TSU** : To show understanding

**TSI** : To show interest in topic

**TSC** : To show the need for clarification

1/4/00:00:10-00:00:13: number of data/ episode/ time

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
1/4/00:00:11-00:00:13	Nick : Pay up gentlemen, she’s sitting on the couch. Schmidt: yeah, right, [you won. Nick : Let me] get a four		√				√				√						Nick, Schmidt, and Winston just come back to the loft and they find Jess sitting on the couch and watching TV. Before coming, they make a bet that Jess will only sit on the couch and watch TV because she is unemployed. Nick wins the bet and he asks Winston and Schmidt to pay. When Schmidt admits that Nick wins the bet, Nick

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	interrupts by employing command to Schmidt to pay him four dollar. The interruption performed by Nick can be categorized as overlap because Schmidt is able to finish his utterance “yeah,right,you won.” , when Nick interrupts him. Nick’s intention to perform interruption merely to take the floor and develop the topic which is about winning the bet.
2/4/00:04:17-00:04:19	Nick : Why don’t you take it down a notch before this old man takes you outside and makes you pick a [switch? Schmidt: <b>I’m like</b> snow leopard. You guys are like DOS.			√			√					√					Schmidt tells everybody that he is the most successful and the youngest person in the loft. He says that unlike his three other friends, he will be growing forever. His statement annoys Nick who is older than Schmidt. Nick then utters something which is interrupted by Schmidt when Nick utters “... switch?”. The interruption is teasing to upset Nick and is categorized as overlap because Nick is able to complete his utterance. Schmidt

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	performs interruption since he does not want to hear what Nick says by changing the topic.
3/4/00:04:54-00:04:57	Schmidt: I'm smelling "Old Spice"? Nick : Yeah and yes, it has "Old" in the title, and yes, it's all over <b>[my body.</b> Schmidt: <b>Okay, well]</b> take it off!		√				√				√						The three men and Jess are on the way to visit the new neighbors in the loft. All of a sudden, Schmidt smells something that he dislikes. Nick tells him that he is using an "Old Spice", a cologne brand. Schmidt, who hates the smell, then interrupts Nick when Nick utters "... my body.". Since Nick can complete his utterance although he is being interrupted, the interruption is classified as overlap which has a purpose to take the floor and develop the topic. In his interruption, he performs command to Nick to take off his T-shirt so Schmidt cannot smell the cologne.
4/4/00:04:57-00:05:00	Schmidt: It's not even a real spice, man. <b>[Take it off!</b> Nick : <b>The spice is]</b> coming back! Everybody knows it!	√					√			√							Schmidt insists Nick to take off the shirt which has "Old Spice" smell. However, Nick does not want to do it. He interrupts Schmidt that the



Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	brand “Old Spice” has launched a new product in which everyone in America knows it which is categorized as report talk. It is because Nick attempts to give information to Nick. The interruption performed by Nick belongs to overlap since Schmidt is able to finish his utterance and has a purpose to show his disagreement to Schmidt’s utterance which states that he is wearing fake cologne.
5/4/00:07:44-00:07:47	Jess : It’s very awkward, and I don’t know how <b>[to say it. They hate]</b> Nick: Schmidt. Jess : So much, how did you know?	√					√							√			Jess and Schmidt are invited to a party by the new neighbors. Since Schmidt acts annoyingly in the party, the neighbors hate him. Jess tells Nick that the neighbors hate Schmidt yet she states it unclearly. Nick understands what Jess is going to say and interrupts her utterance to show his understanding. In the interruption, he performs report talk by analyzing what Jess is about to say and solving it. It can be seen

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FI	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	that the interruption is overlap since Jess is able to finish her utterance although she is being interrupted.
6/4/00:08:15-00:08:17	Winston: Why not, man? I'm the best with the pranks, man. They call me Prank Sinatra. Nick : No, you call you Prank Sinatra. Winston: Oh, come on, [cause I am. Nick : <b>You're the]</b> worst at pranks in the whole world.			√			√			√							Winston and Nick have a plan to do pranks to Schmidt. Winston tells Nick what he has for the plan. Nick disagrees with Winston's idea. Winston then says that he is the best at pranks. People even call him Prank Sinatra. However, Nick disagrees with Winston and interrupts to show his disagreement. Since Winston is able to finish his utterance, the interruption is categorized as overlap. In Nick's interruption, it contains teasing because he talks to Winston in unkind way.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
7/4/00:09:16-00:09:19	Nick : That’s just kind of littering. Winston: His whole [ride to work, Nick : Okay, you’re done.] Winston: he’d be thinking like, “What”?		√				√			√							Winston keeps telling Nick his plan to do pranks to Schmidt. Nick is tired of listening Winston’s terrible idea. He then interrupts Winston to stop speaking since he disagrees with Winston’s idea. This indicates that Nick’s interruption aims to show his disagreement. It is also classified as overlap since Winston is able to complete his utterance when the interruption occurs. Nick’s interruption contains command which instructs Winston to stop talking.
8/5/00:05:12-00:05:15	Nick :Why would I think about you? Schmidt: Because we’re friends, we’re not [animals. Nick : We’re] men, Schmidt! The only time a man is allowed to think about another man is when a man is Jay Cutler.	√					√			√							Schmidt just comes back to the loft and gives Nick a cookie. Nick is curious about the reason why Schmidt buys him a cookie. Schmidt explains that Nick is his best friend who is always in his mind so he thinks about him a lot. They eventually have argument in which Nick interrupts Schmidt to show his disagreement. Nick’s

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	interruption contains report talk because Nick attempts to give Schmidt information. Overlap takes place in this interruption since Schmidt manages to complete his utterance despite Nick’s interruption.
9/5/00:07:02-00:07:03	Nick : Nobody buys people cookies for no reason. Winston: You still don’t get it, do you? Nick : Nobo[dy Winston: <b>That]</b> wasn’t a cookie, damn it! That was a piece of his heart				√	√				√							Nick tells Winston that Schmidt buys him a cookie for no reason. He thinks that it is weird for a man buying a cookie for another man without any reason. However, there is nothing weird about it for Winston. He interrupts that the cookie is not merely a cookie which is categorized as swearing because it contains taboo word ‘damn’. Winston’s interruption aims to show his disagreement to Nick’s utterance and belongs to simple interruption since Nick is not able to finish his utterance and maintain his floor.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FI	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
10/6/00:06:00-00:06:04	Robby: Why not? Cece : No, I mean, we have that thing ... (pause) Robby: Don't worry about my friends. I would love to hang out with your friends.		√						√					√			Cece and Robby are dating and they are attending Halloween fair. In the festival, they meet Schmidt, which is Cece's ex-boyfriend. Schmidt has a plan to ruin their date by asking them to hang out together. Cece attempts to refuse but cannot say it clearly. Nonetheless, Robby interrupts Cece to show his understanding since he knows what Cece wants to say. Robby's interruption contains command since he instructs something to Cece. It can also be noticed that the interruption belongs to silent interruption since there is a pause of Cece's utterance and Robby manages to take the floor.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
11/7/00:01:24-00:01:27	Nick: Okay, just update your resume, you ninny. Jess : Did you call me a [ninny? Nick: Yeah,] I called you a ninny ‘cause you’re acting like a ninny, you ninny.			√			√				√						Schmidt decides to shut down the water heater, because Jess, Nick, and Winston do not have money to pay the cost of the water heater. Schmidt and Nick blame Jess for being unemployed so they cannot enjoy the water heater. Nick asks her to work on her resume to apply for job. He teases her and calls her ninny. However, Jess who is having PMS gets very sensitive and they finally have argument. Later, Nick interrupts Jess’s question to take the floor and develop the topic by giving confirmation. Nick’s interruption contains teasing since he says something to Jess in unkind way to provoke her and also belongs to overlap because Jess manages to finish her utterance.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption								Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative					
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC		
12/7/00: 05:02-00:05:04	Cece : I thought you hated your co-workers. You said they were <b>[a bunch</b> Schmidt: <b>Pant-suited]</b> corporate She-Hulks? Yeah, I know what I said.	√				√								√			Schmidt tells Cece and Robbie that he meets a woman in his working place and he likes her. Nevertheless, Cece knows that Schmidt actually hates his co-workers. Before being able to finish her utterance, she is interrupted by Schmidt which makes it categorized as simple interruption. The interruption occurs here has a purpose to show understanding of Cece’s utterance. It also contains report talk because Schmidt analyzes what Cece is about to say and solves it.	
13/12/00 :03:15-00:03:27	Winston: What are you talking <b>[about?</b> Schmidt: <b>Hey man.]</b> I get it. There are just some nights where I’m dying for my zodie’s egg salad, pastrami piled a mile high, some marzo, kreplach... let’s eat some soul food.	√					√							√			Schmidt wants Winston to be a true black man by asking him to have dinner in any places Winston wishes at. Winston does not understand the Schmidt’s purpose to make him a true black man. Schmidt then interrupts and tells his own story about his experience which belongs to report talk. In Schmidt’s interruption, it has a purpose to	

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	show his understanding that Winston actually just pretends to not know what Schmidt is going to do to make him a true black man. This interruption belongs to overlap, since Winston succeeds to finish his utterance in spite of Schmidt’s interruption.
14/12/00 :03:36- 00:03:38	Schmidt: Also, I get you something. (putting a hat on Winston’s head) Schmidt: Jah [ <b>Rastafari</b> . Winston: <b>Take this</b> ] damn thing off my head!				√		√					√					In order to make Winston a true black guy, Schmidt puts a hat on Winston’s head which has pattern like Bob Marley’s hat. When Schmidt says “Jah Rastafari”, he is interrupted by Winston to change the topic about making him a true black man by commanding Schmidt to take off the hat. It is seen that overlap occurs in the interruption, since Schmidt manages to complete his utterance even though he is interrupted.



Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
15/12/00:09:22-00:09:25	Schmidt: How do we <b>[do this?</b> Winston: <b>Here's what]</b> we do, Schmidt. We go to the projects, okay! We knock on some doors.		√				√				√						Winston and Schmidt go to a ghetto to try to buy cocaine from other black people. Before they get off the car, they set a plan on how to buy cocaine secretly. When Schmidt asks a question, Winston interrupts by performing command to give instruction to Schmidt about what to do. Winston's interruption is classified as overlap which aims to take the floor and develop the topic.
16/00:13:30-00:13:33	Rob : What cool? Schmidt: Yeah, we're <b>[cool.</b> Winston: <b>You]</b> did not invite his guy in this car. He could be crazy, he could have a gun.		√				√			√							Schmidt and Winston find a black man walking near their car. Since Schmidt wants to buy cocaine, he calls the black man and invites him to his car. When Schmidt says something, Winston interrupts which contains command to not invite the man to the car since he could probably a bad guy. The interruption aims to show his disagreement to Schmidt's action and belongs to overlap since Schmidt manages to complete his

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption								Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative					
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC		
																		utterance despite Winston's interruption.
17/12/00 :13:33- 00:13:35	Schmidt: That's a racist thing to say, Winston, <b>[that he</b> Winston: <b>Stop it,]</b> Schmidt!		√			√				√								While waiting for a black guy to get the cocaine, Winston and Schmidt find a walking black guy near their car. Schmidt calls him just in case he has cocaine. However, Winston worries that the man could be crazy and bring a gun. Schmidt says that what Winston has said is a racist thing; however, his utterance is interrupted by Winston who disagrees with Schmidt's speech. He performs command in his interruption to instruct Schmidt to stop talking. Nonetheless, since Schmidt cannot complete his utterance when the interruption occurs, the interruption belongs to simple interruption.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption								Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative					
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC		
18/19/00 :00:18- 00:00:21	Schmidt: I'm not down about Cece. Winston: This is, this <b>[is a mess.</b> Schmidt: <b>Winston,]</b> there are plenty of things to be down about: the air pollution in China, the deficit, "The Hobbit" wasn't very good. If I want to see dwarves in a real time dinner scene, I would've gone to Korea town. Boo yah! Ball me!	√					√						√					After hearing that Cece is about to be engaged, Schmidt drinks too much alcohol. Winston says that Schmidt is down about it. Yet, Schmidt says that he is not down about Cece's engagement. In fact, he interrupts and says about several things which need to be down about. This is categorized as report talk since he gives information and is being knowledgeable about it. Schmidt's interruption aims to change the topic since he does not want to talk about Cece. In addition, Schmidt's interruption is overlap since Winston can complete his utterance despite Schmidt's interruption.
19/19/00 :02:54- 00:02:56	Schmidt: He's incredibly real Winston: As real as they get Schmidt: Yeah, <b>[the realest.</b> Nick : <b>Shut up,]</b> both of you!		√				√						√					Schmidt and Winston are in a bar where Nick is working. When the three of them have conversation, there is a new manager approaching them. She tries to seduce Nick and says that Nick is a real man.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	Winston and Schmidt tell the woman that Nick is incredibly a real man which is interrupted by Nick to change the topic. Nick’s interruption contains command for Schmidt and Winston to shut up. Further, since Schmidt is able to complete his utterance, the interruption is classified as overlap.
20/19/00 :10:50-00:10:53	Winston: That’s my ass cheek! Sch-Schmidt! Schmidt: I’m getting your phone Winston: That [kind of tickles. Nick : Hey! Stop saying] ‘That’s my ass cheek’ and stop touching his butt!		√				√					√					Winston and Schmidt are making a lot of noise because Winston’s phone is in the clothes under his diving suit. Nick then comes and interrupts that they should stop doing what they do. The interruption contains command and has a purpose to change the topic, since Nick does not want to hear what they say. Overlap becomes the type of interruption because Winston manages to complete his utterance even though he is interrupted.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation	
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative					
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC		
21/19/00 :18:50-00:18:52	Jess: But that was before I knew that you were... you were doing all that for your boss, you <b>[sleep with her.</b> Nick: <b>Fine, forget-forget]</b> the boss		√				√								√			Jess and Nick are about to make out, but Jess still feels annoyed to Nick because he has been sleeping together with his boss. Nick then interrupts and performs command to instruct Jess to forget about the boss. Nick performs interruption since he wants to show understanding that Jess is annoyed to Nick because of his boss. When Nick interrupts, Jess can finish her utterance which makes it classified as overlap.
22/19/00 :20:08-00:20:10	Nick: And I mean it, take off your clothes. Jess : You're just chaotic. Everywhere <b>[you go.</b> Nick: <b>Stop talk]</b> ing!		√				√						√					Nick and Jess are about to have sexual intercourse. However, Jess is getting angry at Nick because of what he does at the bar. Jess and Nick yell at each other. Since Jess keeps talking, Nick finally interrupts by performing command to make Jess stop talking. It is because Nick does not want to hear Jess talking and change the topic. Nick's interruption is categorized as

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	overlap because Jess’s success to complete her utterance when Nick interrupts.
23/20/00 :02:30- 00:02:32	Nick : You okay? Jamie: I’m not <b>[okay!</b> Nick : <b>Jamie]</b> , here’s what I need to you to do. Grab a bunch of kids and teach them how to build a snowman outside.		√				√					√					Nick, Jess, Winston, and Schmidt arrive at Nick’s house to attend the funeral of Nick’s father. When Nick meets Jamie, his brother, Jamie is crying. Nick asks him whether he feels good or not. When Jamie answers, Nick performs interruption which contains command to bring the kids outside and teach them how to build a snowman. He does interruption to change the topic so Jamie is not sad anymore. The type of interruption here is categorized as overlap.
24/20/00 :04:01- 00:04:04	Jamie: Are you guys, uh ... (pause) Nick : Jamie, I’m begging you to shut up.		√						√			√					Nick and Jess talk to Nick’s mother. Nick introduces Jess to her. Nick’s brother, Jamie, who sees them then asks Nick whether they are in a relationship or not. Nick interrupts to change the topic by performing command to Jamie to shut up. This

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	interruption belongs to silent interruption since there is a pause in Jamie’s utterance and Nick finally takes the floor.
25/20/00:09:57-00:10:00	Jess: It doesn’t matter what you say. You just, you have to say good-bye <b>[to him]</b> . Nick: <b>I’m not</b> ] asking you to do too much. Just write my father’s eurology.		√				√				√						Nick orders Jess to write his father’s eurology before the funeral. However, Jess is not sure that she will be able to do it because she does not know his father well. Jess tells Nick that she cannot write it. Yet, Nick interrupts and performs command to Jess to write his father’s eurology. This interruption has a purpose to take the floor without changing the topic and belongs to overlap, since Jess succeeds to finish her speech in spite of Nick’s interruption.
26/20/00:10:33-00:10:36	Winston: Don’t shout across <b>[the room]</b> . Schmidt: <b>It’s bad</b> ] luck to see the body before the funeral	√					√				√						Winston and Jess discuss about Nick who has not shown up in the funeral. Schmidt, who is across them, listens to their conversation and shouts to say something because he does not want to be near

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	the dead body. Winston then commands him not to shout across the room. However, Schmidt interrupts and says that it is bad luck to see the body before the funeral to take the floor. In his interruption, he performs report talk since he gives information to Winston. This interruption also belongs to overlap because Winston manages to finish his utterance when Schmidt interrupts.
27/20/00 :12:05- 00:12:07	Schmidt: Yeah, I'm [touching you. Bobby :                    You don't] touch me!		√				√			√							Schmidt is scared of a dead body. However, he has to approach the dead body because of seeing Bobby tries to steal something from the body. Schmidt prevents the action by poking Bobby's hand but Bobby interrupts him by performing command to ask Schmidt to stop touching him. Bobby's interruption aims to show disagreement to Winston's utterance. Further, it is categorized as overlap.



Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
28/20/00 :20:47- 00:20:50	Jamie: Cause, uh, you know, DeAnn and I were thinking about getting married, so... (pause) Nick : Jamie, you know, brothers don't have to get married in order.	√							√					√			Nick, Jess, Schmidt, and Winston walk out the house to say goodbye with Nick's mother. When Nick is about to say goodbye to his mother, Jamie chases him and talks to him about him getting married first. Nick then performs interruption which is classified as silent interruption since there is a pause in Jamie's utterance. Nick's interruption has a purpose to show understanding of what Jamie is about to say and contains report talk since Nick attempts to give information.
29/20/00 :21:07- 00:21:10	Bonnie: We all depended on you so much and you were just [a kid. Nick : Don't do] this, Ma. Bonnie: I'm just saying.		√				√			√							Nick, Jess, Schmidt, and Winston are about to return to their place. Nick says goodbye to his mother, Bonnie. Bonnie feels sorry that Nick sets everything for the funeral. Nick interrupts which contains command to Bonnie's utterance so she stops feeling sorry. His interruption aims to show disagreement to Bonnie's

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	utterance and belongs to overlap, since Bonnie can complete his utterance when Nick interrupts.
30/21/00 :04:57-00:05:00	Nick : No, no, no, no, no. I have a date tonight, and you know, there's a lot of women who sleep with you, and I can't figure it out why, so maybe it's about clothes, and maybe... (pause) Schmidt: Are you asking me if I'll help you pick out clothing so you can seduce a woman?	√							√							√	Nick is about to have date with Jess and he wants to ask some advices to Schmidt about what to wear. However, Nick does not explain what he wants clearly so there is a pause in his utterance. Schmidt then interrupts and performs report talk because he analyzes Nick's unclear utterance and solves it. Schmidt interrupts because he wants to show understanding of Nick's utterance. Additionally, since there is a pause in Nick's utterance, Schmidt's interruption is categorized as silent interruption.

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
31/21/00 :05:15-00:05:17	Schmidt: Now, if somebody asks you who you're wearing tonight, what do you say? Nick : I don't wanna do [that! Schmidt: Do it,] Bro!		√				√			√							Nick looks amazing wearing Schmidt's suit, and Schmidt seems to be proud of it. Then, to show off that he manages to make Nick looks good, Schmidt wants Nick to say that he is wearing Schmidt's suit when somebody asks him what he is wearing. Nick refuses to do it, yet Schmidt insists and interrupts by commanding him to do what he wants. Schmidt wants to show that he disagrees with Nick's utterance. It can be seen that the category of types of this interruption is overlap because Nick's success to finish his utterance.
32/21/00 :06:42-00:06:45	Schmidt: Well, you know what we have to do, right? Winston: We're [gonna track Jess down and kill her with this knife. Schmidt: We're gonna sabotage the date.]		√				√				√						After knowing that Nick dates Jess, Winston and Schmidt intend to ruin the date because they do not wish any relationship among them. As Schmidt asks Winston what to do to ruin the date, Winston's answer is interrupted by Schmidt which aims to take the floor. Schmidt performs

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	command in his interruption because he wants them to sabotage the date. Since both of them are able to finish their utterance, this interruption is classified as overlap.
33/21/00 :08:58-00:09:00	Winston: Or... we could break into a zoo, steal a bear, then we shoot that bear full of Hep C, and then we release the bear in the restaurant right when <b>[they order dessert.</b>  Schmidt: <b>Winston, you're]</b> terrible at pranks. Winston: I get that.			√			√			√							Winston suggests an idea to sabotage the Nick's date. Nevertheless, his idea seems to be illogical to Schmidt. Schmidt then interrupts him and performs teasing that Winston is terrible at pranks. He interrupts because he disagrees with Winston's idea. The interruption performed here belongs to overlap since Winston is able to finish his utterance when Schmidt interrupts.
34/22/00 :11:00-00:11:02	Nick : That's what... my whole thing about the whole thing with Elizabeth was that I was also suggesting.  Schmidt: Thanks, <b>[guys.</b> Nick : <b>You're]</b> an idiot, dude.			√			√				√						Schmidt wants to make Cece jealous in her wedding. Nick suggests something, yet Schmidt does not agree with it. Then, when Winston suggests the similar idea to Nick's, Schmidt immediately agrees with it. Nick explains that he also

Code	Dialogues	Linguistic Features				Types of Interruption				Purposes of Interruption							Explanation
		RT	C	T	S	S	O	B	Si	Disruptive			Cooperative				
										Di	FT	TC	TSA	TSU	TSI	TSC	
																	suggests similar thing, but Schmidt seems to ignore his idea. When Schmidt thanks to Nick and Winston, Nick interrupts and performs teasing by saying thing to Schmidt in unkind way. Nick performs interruption merely to take the floor without changing the topic. Further, the interruption is classified as overlap since Schmidt can complete his utterance although he is interrupted by Nick.
Total		9	18	5	2	3	27	0	4	11	8	8	0	6	0	1	

**Appendix B. Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi**

***SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI***

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Chera Kurnia Larasati  
Pekerjaan : Mahasiswi  
NIM : 10211144035

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan karya ilmiah yang telah dilakukan oleh:

Nama : Amalia Lestari Putri  
NIM : 10211144032  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni  
Judul : **A Sociopragmatic Analysis on Interruptions  
Performed by the Male Characters in *New Girl*: Season  
2 TV Series**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 5 Oktober 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Chera Kurnia Larasati

### ***SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI***

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa

NIM : 10211141012

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan karya ilmiah yang telah dilakukan oleh:

Nama : Amalia Lestari Putri

NIM : 10211144032

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

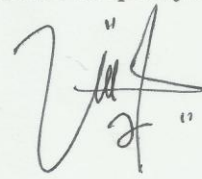
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : **A Sociopragmatic Analysis on Interruptions  
Performed by the Male Characters in *New Girl: Season  
2* TV Series**

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 5 Oktober 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Ahmad Munir