

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter reports the results of the research it is divided into two subcategories, i.e. conclusions and suggestions. In the conclusion, there are two points concluded based on the findings of the research which are related to the objectives of the research. In addition, some suggestions for different parties are also presented in this chapter.

A. Conclusions

In relation to the objectives of this research stated in Chapter I, this research is aimed at giving a description about the types of interruption and the purposes of employing interruption that is performed by all the characters in the movie entitled *12 Angry Men*. Some conclusion is drawn based on the findings and discussion in chapter IV.

1. In relation to the first objective of this research which is to find out the types of interruption employed by the characters in *12 Angry Men*, four types of interruption are found in this movie. They are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. From the four types of interruptions, the overlap interruption reaches in the highest rank which constitutes 18 out of 39 data. This interruption is common especially in formal setting. The overlap interruption is performed by the characters in *12 Angry Men* mostly to disrupt the current speaker. In addition, the overlap interruption is also to support the current speaker, and to be neutral in the conversation.

The interrupter performs overlap interruption since they are highly involved in the conversation. They are very enthusiastic to show their ideas upon the case by speaking at the same time with the speaker. In addition, the interrupter performs interruption to make an elaboration on the topic being discussed.

2. The second objective of this research is to describe the purpose of performing interruption. Regarding the purposes of interruption, there are three main purposes of interruption, i.e. disruptive, cooperative, and neutral. The disruptive purposes are to show disagreement, to take the floor, to change the topic of the discussion. To show agreement, to show understanding, to show interest in topic, and to show clarification belong to cooperative interruption where the interrupter performed it to support the interruptee. In relation to the purpose of disruptive interruption, all the juries tend to employ his disagreement towards the current speaker's idea, the interruptee. However, cooperative interruption is employed mostly to show clarification. All the juries try to clarify the evidence stated by the current speaker. They try to seek the most significant evidence by discussing together. However, the neutral interruption occurs only in overlap interruption and butting-in interruption. It is performed by the jury to show his neutrality. This interruption appears neither to disrupt nor to collaborate with the current speaker. There is a correlation between types and purposes of interruption. Simple interruption is not used to show neutrality; it appears mostly to disrupt the interruptee. However, overlap interruption almost occurs in all the purposes of interruption except in floor taking and to show interest in topic. Butting-in interruption is performed to show disagreement, to show clarification, and to show

neutrality. Finally, silent interruption merely occurs in the purposes of to show understanding and employed by juror number Five.

B. Suggestions

Some suggestions related to several parties are stated in the following based on the conclusion. They are:

1. to the readers

The readers should be aware that the phenomenon of interruption is performed either to disrupt or to be cooperate in the conversation. Mostly, disruptive interruption occurs in formal setting, while cooperative interruption appears mostly in informal and casual conversations.

2. to other researchers

To other researchers, it is possible to conduct a research under the same object. It is also probable to use the same approach to analyse different object since interruption is an interesting phenomenon in everyday life that mostly people do not aware of it.

3. to English Literature students

Several approaches such as sociolinguistics, conversation analysis, and pragmatics can be used to conduct a research under this object. This research only focuses on interruption. Therefore, it is possible to conduct a research with the same approach to analyse an interruption especially in relation to age, social status, and cultural background. For the students of linguistics major, men's language features and the degree of politeness are also an interesting topic to be analysed under the object of this research.

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