

**THE IRREGULARITIES OF TURN-TAKING REFLECTED IN  
KENNY LEON'S *AMERICAN SON***

**THESIS**

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2021**

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KENNY LEON'S *AMERICAN SON***

**THESIS**

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**(S.S.)**

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**MALANG**

**2021**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis under the title “**The Irregularities of Turn-Taking Reflected in Kenny Leon’s *American Son***” is my original scientific work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by other people except those cited and registered in the reference. Due to this fact, if there is any objection or claim, I am truthfully responsible for that.

Malang, 22 May 2021

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## MOTTO

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ يُسْرًا

**And whoever is careful of (his duty to) Allah He will make easy for him his affair.**

**(Q.S At-Talaq: 4)**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents, Moh. Harun Rosyid and Siti Muthoharoh, who have always supported me and prayed for my success. My dear siblings, M. Zaidan Rosyadi and Dini Fithria Achsanti, who have always gave me endless love and supports. Last but not least, thanks to all my family and my friends that I cannot mention all their names.

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Malang, 22 May 2021



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## ABSTRACT

**Fadlila, Nurul Ula. 2021.** The Irregularities of Turn-Taking Reflected in Kenny Leon's *American Son*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Irregularities of turn-taking are language phenomenon that occurs in conversations that do not run smoothly. It usually occurs in conversations that contain conflict, resulting in a disrespectful attitude where the speakers cut off the other speakers' turn in progress. In everyday conversation, irregular turn-taking can occur in both formal and casual types of conversation. These conversations also penetrate drama genre movie where the storyline is the same as what happens in real life. This study analyzed linguistically irregularities of turn-taking contained in the "American Son" movie. The researcher examined the types of irregularities of turn-taking in the form of interruption and overlap using the theory of Zimmerman & West (1975), Murata (1994), and Jefferson (1983). Besides, the researcher also analyzed the reasons for turn-taking irregularities using Murata (1994) and Cook (1989)'s theory.

This study used the qualitative descriptive analysis method. In this method, the researcher took data from the utterances of several main characters in the "American Son" movie. In collecting the data, the researcher made the transcript after watching the movie several times. The data are then categorized, analyzed and then concluded based on the results that have been obtained. This study showed 48 occurrences of irregular turn-taking type, consisting of 35 occurrences of interruptions and 13 occurrences of overlap. Afterwards, researchers also found several reasons for irregular turn-taking, namely agreement, assistance, clarification, disagreement, floor-taking, topic change, tangentialization, signalling annoyance, signalling urgency, and desire to correct.

By the end of the study, the researcher concluded that the main characters in the "American Son" movie often did irregular turn-taking for various reasons. The type of irregular turn-taking that mostly main characters used is intrusive interruptions, and the most common reason is disagreements. The researcher suggests that the following researchers analyze turn-taking irregularities, especially interruptions and overlaps because these are still being discussed in depth. They can also use different theories, and the objects are more varied, so hopefully, they produce richer findings.

## ABSTRAK

**Fadlila, Nurul Ula. 2021.** The Irregularities of Turn-Taking Reflected in Kenny Leon's *American Son*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

*Kata Kunci* : Penyimpangan pengambilan giliran, Interupsi, Overlap, Film drama, American Son.

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Penyimpangan pengambilan giliran merupakan fenomena bahasa yang terjadi dalam percakapan yang tidak berjalan lancar. Hal ini biasanya terjadi dalam percakapan yang mengandung konflik, mengakibatkan sikap tidak hormat di mana pembicara memotong giliran pembicara lain yang sedang berlangsung. Dalam percakapan sehari-hari, pengambilan giliran yang tidak teratur dapat terjadi baik dalam jenis percakapan formal maupun kasual. Percakapan ini juga merambah ke dalam film bergenre drama dimana jalan ceritanya sama dengan yang terjadi dalam kehidupan nyata. Studi ini menganalisis pengambilan giliran yang tidak teratur secara linguistik yang terkandung dalam film "American Son". Peneliti meneliti jenis penyimpangan pengambilan giliran berupa interupsi dan overlap menggunakan teori Zimmerman & West (1975), Murata (1994), dan Jefferson (1983). Selain itu, peneliti juga menganalisis alasan penyimpangan pengambilan giliran menggunakan teori Murata (1994) dan Cook (1989).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam metode ini, peneliti mengambil data dari ucapan beberapa tokoh utama dalam film "American Son". Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti membuat transkripnya setelah menonton film tersebut beberapa kali. Data tersebut kemudian dikategorikan, dianalisis dan kemudian disimpulkan berdasarkan hasil yang telah diperoleh. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu 48 kejadian tipe penyimpangan pengambilan giliran, terdiri dari 35 kejadian interupsi dan 13 kejadian overlap. Setelah itu, peneliti juga menemukan beberapa alasan terjadinya pengambilan giliran yang tidak teratur, yaitu *agreement*, *assistance*, *clarification*, *disagreement*, *floor-taking*, *topic change*, *tangentialization*, *signalling annoyance*, *signalling urgency*, dan *desire to correct*.

Di akhir penelitian, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa para tokoh utama dalam film "American Son" sering melakukan penyimpangan pengambilan giliran karena berbagai alasan. Jenis pengambilan giliran tidak teratur yang sebagian besar digunakan oleh karakter utama adalah interupsi *intrusive* dan alasan paling umum adalah *disagreement*. Peneliti menyarankan kepada para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis penyimpangan pengambilan giliran, terutama interupsi dan overlap karena hal tersebut masih perlu dibahas secara mendalam. Mereka juga bisa menggunakan teori yang berbeda serta objek yang lebih variatif, sehingga diharapkan dapat menghasilkan temuan yang lebih kaya.

## مستخلص البحث

فضيله، نول الاولى. 2021. استخدام الدور غير المنتظم في فيلم "American Son". بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة : أولي الفطرية  
الكلمات الرئيسية : مخالفت تبادل الأدوار، الانقطاع، التداخل، فيلما، الابن الأمريكي

عدم انتظام تبادل الأدوار هو ظاهرة لغوية تحدث في المحادثات التي لا تجري بسلاسة. يحدث هذا عادةً في المحادثات التي تحتوي على تعارض، مما يؤدي إلى موقف غير محترم حيث يقوم المتحدثون بقطع دور المتحدثين الآخرين قيد التقدم. في المحادثة اليومية، يمكن أن يحدث تبادل الأدوار غير المنتظم في كل من المحادثات الرسمية وغير الرسمية. تتغلغل هذه المحادثات أيضاً في فيلم الدراما حيث تكون القصة هي نفسها ما يحدث في الحياة الواقعية. حللت هذه الدراسة تبادل الأدوار اللغوي غير المنتظم الوارد في فيلم "American Son" قام الباحث بفحص أنواع مخالفات تبادل الأدوار في شكل الانقطاع والتداخل باستخدام نظرية (Zimmerman & West (1975، Murata (1994، و Jefferson (1983 إلى جانب ذلك، قام الباحث أيضاً بتحليل أسباب مخالفات تبادل الأدوار باستخدام نظرية Murata (1994 و Cook (1989).

استخدمت هذه الدراسة أسلوب التحليل الوصفي النوعي. وبهذه الطريقة أخذ الباحث البيانات من أقوال عدة شخصيات رئيسية في فيلم "American Son" في جمع البيانات، قام الباحث بعمل النص بعد مشاهدة الفيلم عدة مرات. ثم يتم تصنيف البيانات وتحليلها ثم استنتاجها بناءً على النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها. نتيجة هذه الدراسة أنه كان هناك 48 حالة من نوع تبادل الأدوار غير المنتظم، تتكون من 35 مرة من الانقطاعات و 13 تكراراً للتداخل. بعد ذلك، وجد الباحثون أيضاً عدة أسباب لعدم انتظام تبادل الأدوار، وهي الموافقة، والمساعدة، والتوضيح، والخلاف، وأخذ الكلمة، وتغيير الموضوع، والتماس، والإزعاج المزعج، والإشارة إلى الحاجة الملحة، والرغبة في التصحيح.

وبنهاية الدراسة خلصت الباحثة إلى أن الشخصيات الرئيسية في فيلم "American Son" أمافي البحث الآخر ما تقوم بأخذ لقطات غير منتظمة لأسباب مختلفة. نوع تبادل الأدوار غير المنتظم الذي تستخدمه الشخصيات الرئيسية في الغالب هو المقاطعات المتطفلة والسبب الأكثر شيوعاً هو الخلافات. يقترح الباحث على الباحثين التاليين تحليل مخالفات تبادل الأدوار، خاصة الانقطاعات والتداخلات لأن هذه موضوعات لا تزال قيد المناقشة بعمق. يمكنهم أيضاً استخدام نظريات مختلفة بالإضافة إلى أن الكائنات أكثر تنوعاً، لذلك نأمل أن ينتجوا نتائج أكثر ثراءً.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, scope and limitations of the study, and definitions of key terms that explain some of the terms related to this research. This study examines the turn-taking irregularities found in the *American Son* movie.

#### A. Research Background

Irregularities of turn-taking is one of the language phenomena that often occurs in conflict-containing conversations today. Hilton (2018, p. 9-11) explained that irregularities occur in the conversation which become disrespectful, both in formal or casual conversation. When people engage in conflicted conversations, they often perform irregularities of turn-taking and show disrespect intentionally. Lee (2020, p. 615) described irregularities turn-taking as something that occurs when people cut the conversation by not listening to the person who is speaking in the conversation. There are two types of irregularities, namely overlap and interruption. Interruption occurs when the irregularities are in the middle of a conversation, and those that occur during the transition are called overlap (Zimmerman & West, 1975, pp. 112-113). These two types of irregularities can have positive reasons but are mostly seen to be inappropriate. Therefore, turn-taking irregularities are an important issue to discuss because they occur in everyday life and have different reasons.



The irregularities of turn-taking in real-life conversations have also portrayed the world of movies in the drama genre. Different from the conversation in real life, the irregularities of turn-taking in the drama movie mostly have been scripted by the movie director. As part of the movie script, turn-taking irregularities in the drama movie inclines to occur in various contexts. Pratista (2008, p.14) explained that in the movie of the drama genre, the portrayal of several social issues including justice, violence, discrimination, racism, etc. These social issues portrayal can lead to the emergence of turn-taking irregularities in the drama movie just like in real life. As a matter of fact, Walsh (2012, p.14) explains the condition of irregularities of turn-taking in the drama movie as the condition where the actors in the movie are not fixated on the script to make the scene appear more real. This fact indicates that drama movies contain lots of irregularities of turn-taking based on real-world conversations.

Following up on this topic, the researcher analyzed turn-taking irregularities through a movie entitled *American Son*. The movie, directed by Kenny Leon, was released at the *Toronto International Film Festival* in 2019. France (2020) explained that this movie was one of the nominees for the *Primetime Emmy Awards* in *Outstanding Television Movie*. The researcher also chooses this movie because this is a drama genre movie that has received many reviews from critics regarding racial conflict (Lowry, 2019). The problems in this movie are very emotional that the characters usually improvise not the same as the script and makes it not look like just a movie (Vognar, 2019). As in a real life,

there are many conversations in this movie that break the turn because of the arguments and contradictions that the bereaved families face with the police.

A study on turn-taking irregularities was carried out by Jakob et al. (2019) entitled *"An Analysis of Interruption in Seminar Setting,"* Salman (2020) entitled *"A Conversational Analysis of Selected Episodes of" Hard Talks "and" Bil-Harf Al-Wahid "Programs,"* and Abbas (2020) entitled *"Pragmatics of overlapping talk in therapy."* The three studies conducted research on turn-taking irregularities in formal conversations. In their research, Jakob et al. (2019) used Tannen's theory to examine interruptions in several proposal seminars. The research findings were in the form of the occurrence of several types and reasons for interruptions that supported or hindered the proposal seminar activities. Meanwhile, Salman (2020) used Ferguson's theory regarding the types of interruptions, Murata's theory of interrupt functions, and Gardiner's backchannel theory in several selected episodes in an institutional talk program. The study found that interviewer interrupted more for several reasons than interviewee. Then Abbas (2020) used the theory of Sacks et al. and Jefferson on the types of overlap in psychological therapy sessions. The study found that therapists performed several types of overlap without assessing the reasons for their use. In all three studies, the researchers studied only interruptions or overlaps. Therefore, the researcher examined turn-taking irregularities in the form of different types and reasons of interruptions and overlaps in a conversation.

Furthermore, the previous study with the object in the form of casual conversation was a study by Lestary et al. (2017) and Purnaet al. (2019). Lestary et

al. (2017) with their study entitled "*Interruptions and Silences in Conversations: A Turn-Taking Analysis.*" examines interruptions and their purpose also the silence and meaning behind them in everyday conversations conducted among friends. The research findings are in the form of a function of using interruptions, namely completing or cutting turns without explaining specific types of interruptions and silence in the form of awkward situations or problems in conversation. The last previous research from Purna et al. (2019) entitled "*The Irregularities of Turn-Taking in Me Before You Movie.*" This study examines the use of interruptions and overlaps in a romance genre movie using Zimmerman & West's theory and the reasons behind the use of Wardhaugh's theory. This study found types and reasons for interruptions and overlaps, but there was only one overlap finding because the movie used was a romance genre with calm characters and not many conflicts.

After analyzing several studies that have been carried out, the researcher intends to focus on two irregular turn-takings in the form of interruptions and overlaps compared to several previous studies, which only focused on one of them. Irregularities in interruption and overlap become an inseparable unit because speakers often make mistakes in differentiating them (Zimmerman & West, 1975, pp. 114-115). The conversations in this movie are also in formal and casual conversations, which are different from previous studies that only consisted of one conversation type. Furthermore, the researcher also uses Murata's theory in knowing the types and purposes of using interruptions and Jefferson's theory in terms of types and purposes of using overlaps, which is different from previous

studies using Wardaugh's theory. In this study, researchers used a drama genre movie that raised family and race issues entitled *American Son*, different from previous studies that used romance movies with calm and slightly conflicted characters.

To support this study, the researcher used Zimmerman & West's theory in two types of irregular turn-taking: interruption and overlap. Interruptions occur when the speaker is talking, and in the middle of the conversation, other speakers talk in the conversation as a violation (Beaumont, 2009, p. 910). Meanwhile, there is an overlap as the first speaker nearly completes his turn, but the next speaker immediately takes over. The speakers in conversation who independently choose their turn to speak will encourage them to speak if they feel they have gone through the transition, but this often leads to irregularities of turn-taking. The process of the occurrence of these irregularities proves that the two types of irregularities differ in the timing of the disturbance so that sometimes they are mistaken. Apart from the types of turn-taking irregularities, the analysis is also more detailed regarding the types and reasons of interruption and overlap. Murata (1994, p.385) divides the types of interruptions into intrusive and cooperative, and several reasons of interruptions to determine whether they help or interfere with the course of the conversation. Jefferson's (1983, p.2) theory is also used to investigate differences from overlaps which are divided into three types: transitional, progressional, and recognitional. It is also supported by Cook's (1989, p.52-53) theory of the three reasons of overlap to determine the significance difference of overlap.

This study makes an important contribution to scientific knowledge in linguistic development in the form of conversation analysis, in particular relating to turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruptions and overlap occurs in the movie. This research may also help future readers or researchers better understand conversations that are not going well due to turn-taking irregularities. People tend to commit turn-taking irregularities in daily conversations but do not realize that what they do is interfering with a conversation. The community also does not yet have any knowledge about these irregularities. In this study, the researcher provides an overview of the types of turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruption and overlap and the reasons of their use through drama genre movies so that readers have an awareness of the existence of turn-taking irregularities.

## **B. Research Problems**

In line with the explanation already in the background, therefore, this study formulates two questions:

1. What types of turn-taking irregularities are found in the *American Son* movie?
2. What are the reasons for the occurrences of turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie?

## **C. Research Objectives**

As seen from the variations of the question above, this research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To recognize the types of turn-taking irregularities performed in the *American Son* movie.

2. To identify the reasons for the occurrences of turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie.

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

This research is intended to provide useful contributions in linguistic studies both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study can provide information and participate in the learning of students majoring in English, especially those who study conversational analysis about turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruption and overlap and knowing the reasons of their use. Besides, this study is expected to broaden the readers' knowledge in conversational analysis about types and reasons of turn-taking irregularities, especially interruptions, and overlaps.

Also, this study can practically open the reader's awareness of various things that cause conversations not to go well because they interrupt and overturn other people's conversations to reduce the things that hinder the conversation. It is also hoped this research can be used as references for future researchers engaged in conversational analysis, especially the type and reasons of using irregular turn-taking.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

This study focuses on irregularities of turn-taking by using several theories, namely the irregularities of turn-taking type theory proposed by Zimmerman & West, Murata's theory of the types and reasons of interruptions, Jefferson's theory of the types of overlap, and Cook's theory of the reasons of overlap. The irregularities of turn-taking were intended to analyze the

conversations of the main characters in the *American Son* movie. The researcher chooses the main characters in the movie because the conversations that occur between these characters cause conflicts and contradictions so that there are many turn-taking irregularities that support the research.

In practice, the researcher focuses on two types of turn-taking irregularities, namely interruption, and overlap based on Zimmerman & West's theory without examining other types of turn-taking irregularities. Then in determining the reasons of its use, the researcher used the theory of Murata and Cook. The researcher also focuses on utterances that contain interruptions and overlaps. The researcher also focused on examining speech in the movie only on utterances that contain interruptions and overlaps. Since this study uses *American Son* movie in which the movie uses a script made by the director, the conversation in it is not completely reflexive and looks unnatural. This case becomes the limitation of this study.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Irregularities of Turn-Taking : Distractions in conversation due to several factors such as the conversation conflict and how well the speakers know each other.
2. Interruption : Violation of turn-taking rules by taking over the turn in the middle of an ongoing conversation

3. Overlap : Irregularities that occur when the first speaker is almost finished or is still in transition to finish the conversation.
4. Drama movie : A genre of movie that carries the theme of events in everyday life.
5. *American Son* : A drama genre movie about several conflicts faced by a family who lost their child.

#### **G. Previous Study**

In recent years, researchers have produced research on turn-taking irregularities in various fields of study. Such as research conducted by Lestary et al. (2017). The study analyzes three casual conversations conducted by students using a turn-taking approach from conversational analysis using Sacks theory. The turn-taking approach is used to examine turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruptions and their purpose and silence, and their meanings. The researchers used a qualitative descriptive analysis by recording the conversations and then transcribing them using Jefferson's theory of symbols in the transcript. The researcher found that it used interruptions for two purposes from several conversations analyzed: completing a turn or cutting other people's turns. In comparison, silence is done when a speaker has trouble in the middle of a conversation or feels awkward.

The second study was conducted by Purna et al. (2019) entitled "*The Irregularities of Turn-Taking in Me Before You Movie.*" As the title clearly shows,



this study focuses on analyzing conversations in irregular turn-taking, obtained from data in the form of a romantic genre movie entitled *Me Before You*. The types of turn-taking were analyzed using Zimmerman & West's theory. The researcher also used Wardaugh's theory to examine why the characters in the movie use irregular turn-taking. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze existing data. In this study, researchers found that almost all the movie characters were interrupted, but there was very little overlap in the movie. The movie genre is romantic, so the characters have a gentle nature and contain little conflict. It can say that the interruptions in this study are more than overlap for various reasons such as assistance, tangentialization, and others.

Next is a journal article entitled "*An Analysis of Interruption in Seminar Setting*" conducted by Jakob et al. (2019). This study also uses a different object of study from the first and second previous studies. In this study, the researcher used an object in the form of a conversation between an English lecturer and students in a proposal seminar. The object is studied using an irregular turn-taking type but only focuses on interruption. In examining interruption, the writer hopes to determine the types and reasons for using interruption using Tannen's theory. Existing data were processed with a qualitative descriptive method using three conversations from a proposal seminar held by the Makassar State University in 2016. The study found that turn-taking irregularities included some of these conversations because proposal seminar participants and supervisors tended to use interruption to state arguments, maintain an opinion, and clarify something.

The fourth previous research is Salman's (2020) study entitled "*A Conversational Analysis of Selected Episodes of 'Hard Talk' And 'Bil-Harf Al-Wahid' Programs.*" The researcher conducted a conversational analysis method in the form of turn-taking irregularities in interruption and backchannel. Interruption analysis uses Ferguson's theory of the type of interruption, then Murata's theory of the function of interruptions, and also Gardiner's theory of classifying backchannels. The study used conversations between interviewers and interviewees, namely prominent political figures in two selected episodes of the British program "*BBC Hard Talk*" and the Iraqi program "*Bil-Harf Al-Wahid.*" There were three main findings in the research: in the two programs, the interviewer interrupted more, then in the "*Bil-Harf Al-Wahid*" program, almost all interruption functions existed, but in the "*BBC Hard Talk*" program only a few. The last findings were the program "*BBC Hard Talk,*" which uses a lot of backchannel in the form of a head nod, in contrast to the program "*Bil-Harf Al-Wahid,*" which used a lot of vocal backchannels.

Previous research that examined turn-taking irregularities was research conducted by Abbas (2020). This study provides a different object from previous studies in that the conversational analysis was carried out in two psychotherapy sessions. The reason for choosing the object is that the conversation is considered a cure for people with many problems. The object is then analyzed from the conversations that occur throughout the session, focusing on one type of turn-taking irregularities, namely overlap. Not only were overlap types studied using the theory of Sack et al. but also the reasons for using the overlap and how to deal

with overlap using Jefferson's theory. It used a descriptive qualitative method by looking at two therapy sessions and transcribing them into text. This study found that overlap often occurred in the first session due to incorrect assessment of the speaker's time because there was progressional and transitional overlap. Meanwhile, It found the second session of therapy to be more professional terminal. It also found that the therapist has more overlap to encourage the patient to continue the story.

In some of the previous studies above, the researcher got a lot of information about irregularities in turn-taking using a conversational analysis approach. Nevertheless, it found several similarities and differences from previous studies with the researcher's research. Some of the similarities are that the topic is the same regarding turn-taking irregularities. Then there is one object of study that is the same, namely in the form of a movie, besides that the method used is the same. However, It found more differences, namely, the researcher focused on two types of turn-taking irregularities, where some previous researchers only focused on interruptions or overlaps. The researcher used a combination of theories regarding turn-taking irregularities analyzed using the theory of Zimmerman & West (1975). Then in analyzing the types and reasons of interruptions, the researcher uses Murata's theory (1994) and the types and reasons of overlaps using Jefferson's (1983) and Cook's (1989) theory.

Zimmerman & West's theory clearly states that the next competent speaker will know where the first speaker transitions to finish the conversation, either chosen by the first speaker or decides to start the conversation on his own.

However, people will try to take over turns simultaneously when they feel that the previous speaker is almost finishing the conversation, resulting in the overlap. Besides, this sometimes creates imbalances in taking over other people's turn to speak. Special attention is given to distinguishing errors in turn-taking/overlap and violations in turn-taking/interruption. Then Jefferson's theory is also chosen, which explains that the types of overlap and Cook's theory of reasons of overlap are not just the listener not wanting to listen but dividing it into several counter reasons based on the phenomenon that occurs. Finally, Murata's theory about types and reasons of using interruptions is also chosen where the theory explains the reasons of interruptions that help and hinders the course of the conversation.

The combination of these theories is suitable to be applied to the data used in this research. It is a movie titled *American Son* with many conflicts and contradictions in angry parents losing their children and getting unfair treatment about racial differences. In contrast, in previous studies using romantic genre movies, there are only a few conflicts. This research is expected to expand knowledge about turn-taking irregularities and can fill in information that has not been discussed in previous studies.

## **H. Research Methodology**

This section explains the research methods used in this study. There are six points in the form of research design, then data and data sources, followed by research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Each will describe below:

## **1. Research Design**

In studying the turn-taking irregularities, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The researcher uses the qualitative approach because it focuses on existing social phenomena in writings or conversations from speakers (Creswell, 2007, p.37). According to Vanderstoep et al. (2009, p.7), qualitative research focuses on descriptive data in writing and conversations from the subject under study. So it is clear that the qualitative data descriptively based on the speakers' words, not in the form of sizes or numbers (Royadi, 2019).

This study limits the main characters' utterances, which contain irregular turn-taking and data in conversations between characters in the *American Son* movie. By using qualitative method, this study highlights the utterances without entering numerical analysis data. The data are analyzed descriptively using a combination of theory in the form of irregular turn-taking from Zimmerman & West (1975), then the types and reasons of using interruptions with Murata's theory (1994), types of overlap using Jefferson's theory (1983), and also reasons of overlap using Cook's theory (2989).

## **2. Research Instrument**

Based on a qualitative approach, the researcher places herself as the main research instrument (Moleong, 2015, p.9). The researcher has a significant role in designing, collecting, and analyzing existing data in conversations between the *American Son* movie characters. The secondary instruments are in the movie's form and the transcripts of conversations in the movie.

### **3. Data**

This study's primary data are three main characters utterances in the movie, starting from words, phrases, clauses to whole sentences (Sudaryono, 2017, p.87-92). This research focuses on a conversational analysis that contains turn-taking irregularities in conversations carried out by the main characters which involved in the movie. Furthermore, the researcher also takes supporting data in transcripts of conversations carried out by the movie characters. The researcher makes the transcript by writing the utterances in the movie.

### **4. Data Source**

The *American Son* movie, released in 2019, is used as the data source in this study. The main movie characters carry out the irregularities of turn-taking from words to sentences. The subjects use the main characters in three people, a black mother named Kendra Ellis Connor, Kendra's husband named Scott Connor, and a police officer named Paul Larkin.

The utterances that occur in the movie revolved around the conflict between parents' unrest when losing their child and at the same time being faced with a situation of racial differences that occurs in America. So, the utterances which carried out by these characters contain a lot of conflicts and leads to turn-taking irregularities. The study takes data in the form of a movie by downloading it through a website.

It also uses supporting data sources in this study to form a transcript of the movie's conversation from the 1 hour 30 minutes movie duration. This data are

not obtained from the website because the movie's transcript is not yet available, so the researcher transcribes the movie's conversations using Cutting's transcription symbol (Cutting, 2002, p.6).

## **5. Data Collection**

There are several steps in collecting data. The first thing the researcher does is to download the movie. The researcher downloads the movie titled *American Son* from the website. Second, the researcher watches the movie several times and listens to the ongoing conversations to fit the research. At the same time, the researcher observes the utterances uttered by the characters so that the clarity of the sound of the utterances are known.

After paying attention to the voice's clarity, the researcher observes and takes notes on the movie's utterances. Taking notes is used to know at a glance the turn-taking irregularities contained in the movie. The fourth step after completing the observation is that the researcher makes a transcript based on Cutting in the form of a sign (=) for interruptions and a sign (/) for overlap (2002, p.6). The researcher carries out the movie transcript because the transcript file is not available on the search site.

## **6. Data Analysis**

The researcher takes several steps in analyzing the research based on the collected data. First, the researcher chooses the characters' utterances in the *American Son* movie that contain irregular turn-taking. The researcher takes the utterances in the movie from the transcription that the researcher has done. The

next step is to classify the types of turn-taking irregularities using Zimmerman & West's theory (1975) and the types of interruptions using Murata's theory, and the types of overlaps using Jefferson's theory.

The third step is that the researcher identifies the types and reasons for the interruption using Murata's theory (1994). In the fourth step, the researcher identifies the types of overlap using Jefferson's theory (1983) and reasons of overlap using Cook's theory (1989). After that, the researcher analyzes and describes the data from the classification that the research. The researcher analyzed using table 1.

**Table 1. Sample of the reason of irregular turn-taking and analysis**

Data		Reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities									
Min	Dialogue	Reasons for Overlap			Reasons for Interruption						
		S A	S U	T C	A G	A S	C L	D S	F T	T C	T G
	Paul: Oh, it just was logged in, you know, from an incident. It could've been ticketed, =could've been towed Kendra: =But Jamal, my son, he was driving it = and he Paul:= Oh, I thought you told me you weren't sure whether or not he was						√				

In table 1, the minute column contains information about the timing of irregular turn-taking in the film. The dialogue column shows conversations or utterances that contain irregular turn-taking in the *American Son* movie. Besides, the following three columns have reasons for using overlap, namely (SA), which means Signaling Annoyance, (SU), namely Signaling Urgency, and (TC), namely Topic Change. The next is seven columns that shared the reasons for using



interruptions, namely (AG) agreement, (AS) assistance, (CL) clarification, (DS) disagreement, (FT) floor-taking, (TC) topic change, and (TG) tangentialization.

In the sixth step, the researcher finds the most dominant type of irregular turn-taking in movies. Finally, the researcher reports the data analysis in the form of discussion results and findings, which then ends with conclusions and suggestions.

### **I. Triangulation**

Checking the validity of the data is a very important part of qualitative research, which is to determine the degree of confidence in the research results. The basic idea is that the phenomenon under study can be understood well so that high-level truths can be obtained if approached from various points of view (Rahardjo, 2010, p.1). Photographing a single phenomenon from different viewpoints allows a reliable level of truth to be obtained. To check the validity of the data in this study, the researcher used a triangulation technique. According to Sugiyono (2010, p. 330), triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines data from various data collection techniques and existing data sources. This research was shown to the proficient researcher in linguistics topics, namely Farah Anjanillah. Therefore, this research is intended to provide more accurate information about the validity of the data.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This section contains a description of the theory related to research. In this case, the definition of turn-taking irregularities was derived from Zimmerman and West (1975) and then supported by other linguists such as Murata (1994), who discussed the types and reasons of interruptions. The researcher also uses Jefferson's (1983) theory of the overlap types and Cook's (1989) theory of the overlap reasons to assist the researcher.

#### **A. Theoretical Description**

##### **1. Turn-Taking Irregularities**

Turn-taking irregularities are something that interrupts the course of the conversation because there are no clear rules that can be done by the speakers in the conversation (Balandina, 2018, p.275). The absence of clear conversation rules makes the speaker spontaneous in taking turns in the conversation. The speakers do not know in advance how many speeches turn they will take, what topics they will cover or the order in which they are handled, how long it will take for each turn so that irregularities in conversation usually occur. The speaker can describe these irregularities as "impoliteness" if one speaker interrupts another or "embarrassment" if one of the speakers is constantly waiting for an opportunity to take a turn and no one fills up that turn (Yule, 2010, p.146). Irregularities of turn-taking in conversation rules are reflected in some of the features used in conversation. Yule in Dinhas (2018, p.10) stated that features that cause

irregularities in turn-taking are divided into six categories: interruption, overlap, backchannel, pause, silence, and gap.

#### **a. Interruption**

Interruption is a phenomenon where the second speaker takes away the person's rights by prohibiting him from continuing the conversation. Taking turns in interruptions occurs when another speaker interrupts the conversation in the middle of an ongoing conversation. Interruptions are indicated by (=) in the transcription of a conversation. Here is an example of an interruption made by a student and lecturer in the research of Jakob et al. (2019):

Student:... I think after The analysis of the first teacher. I think this is not enough for my = **data** and then I look another teacher

Lecturer: = **saturated, saturated data.**

Student: yes', and then aaa video.

In the example above, a student answers a question related to his research proposal. Then the lecturer interrupts by saying a few words in the middle of an ongoing conversation.

#### **b. Overlap**

Overlap is a phenomenon when speakers produce simultaneous conversations (Liddicoat, 2007, p.82). It occurs when the first speaker is still speaking, and then the other speakers are also speaking. The last words of the first speaker and the first words of the next speaker are heard together so that the disturbance occurs at the first speaker's transition time to end his speech. Overlaps

are indicated by (//) in the transcription of the conversation. Here is an example of the overlap between therapist and patient in Abbas's study (2020, p. 1259).

Therapist: my name is **Dr.** //....

Patient: // **no your proper name isn't doctor**

Therapist: at work I am Dr. Beddy

Patient: you're not a doctor, doctor, who, doctor who, didly dang, woddly

dang[Laughter from John], it's good that, do you watch that it's fantastic that program?

Therapist: ok.

In the example above, a patient overlaps when a doctor is introducing himself. The patient feels the doctor is about to end the conversation after introducing himself so that the conversation occurs simultaneously at the transition time.

### c. **Backchannel**

Backchannel is an indication that the listener is paying attention to the speaker and invites him to continue the conversation. According to Yule in Salman (2020, p.425), there are many different ways to backchannel, including head nods, smiles, facial expressions, and other gestures. Still, the most common vocal indication is called a vocal backchannel.

Example:

Interviewee: I am currently busy working on several books

Interviewer: **uh-uh**

Interviewee: to be published in the middle of the year, and hopefully

Interviewer: **yeah**

interviewee: can be filmed in the coming year

Interviewer: **mmm**

The example using signals 'uh- uh ', 'yeah,' 'mmm' shows that the listener is following and doesn't mind what the speaker is saying.

#### **d. Pause**

Yule in Dinhas (2018, p.10) states that pause is the silence between turns. In a conversation, there is a pause in the form of a long or short pause. Pause can be problematic, in which pause occurs to indicate the next speaker to speak or the speaker wants to take a short breath to continue his explanation. An example of pause that occurs in the Zathura film scene in the study of Dinhas (2018)

Dad: Just keep your eye on them. Make sure they don't burn down the house. Alright?

**(2 seconds)**

Dad: Okay?

Lisa: I'm not sure.

In the example above, there is a conversation in the film where the father character pauses for a few seconds to take a breath to continue his words.

#### **e. Gap**

Gap is a moment where there is no talk in conversation. Gap occurs when the next speaker takes over a turn but doesn't do it. Gaps occur in several problems, for example, when the topic of conversation is unclear or less specific, as found in Liddicoat (2007, p. 81):

Anne: so are you gonna be free on the weekend

**(4 seconds)**

Anne: Say on Saturday

Beth: Yeah

In the example above, you can see that Anne's first turn; she asked Beth about something and waited for Beth to respond. However, there was silence for 4 seconds without a response from the next speaker. This problem occurs when the next speaker does not understand the conversation or requires further explanation from the first speaker, resulting in gaps in the conversation.

#### **f.Silence**

Silence is the absence of speech when the speaker has the right to take over the speech turn. Robert in Lestary et al. (2017, p.63) states that the occurrence of silence makes conversations not run smoothly. So that Silence can be an indication of a problem that occurs in a conversation. Conversations will not run smoothly if silence is not broken. Besides, silence can lead to disappointment with speakers engaged in conversation and cause negative emotions (Koudenburg, 2011, p.512). Example of Silence in casual conversations between friends in the research of Lestary et al. (2017)

R: Already old right?

A: Younger than me

R: Oh younger than you

A: Younger than me younger than me

R: Like Mature supposed to be married already

A: If if (you're) telling enat to get married means you are telling me to get married also but not getting married I don't have that

**(4 minutes)**

R: If only we are here with Nadia

The example above shows the conversation between A and R. Silence occurred for 4 seconds in the utterances spoken by R. Silence indicates that A does not agree with the utterances said by R, so that there is silence for 4 seconds.

## **2. Zimmerman & West's Theory of Turn-Taking Irregularities**

Zimmerman and West (1975, p.112) stated that sometimes turn-taking does not run smoothly due to disturbances regarding the turn-taking of speech after the first speaker. Disturbances of taking turns in the conversation in the form of cutting off the speaker's turn to speak so t hat the conversation does not proceed properly are called turn-taking irregularities. From there, they divided turn-taking irregularities into two types, namely interruptions, and overlaps.

Interruption is a form of violation in taking turns that occurs in a conversation where the speaker cuts the conversation of the person talking in the middle of the conversation (Zimmerman & West, 1975, p.114). Beaumont (2009: 910) assumes that interruption is speech performance when the other speaker starts talking while the current speaker is talking. So the other speaker cuts his turn without allowing the speaker who is taking the turn to complete his turn. It is said that because the next speaker interrupts the turn of the person who is talking even though the conversation is enjoying his turn.

Zimmerman & West (1975, p.106) revealed that overlap is a form of anticipation made by the next speaker. The next speaker does not speak exactly when the previous speaker ends, but the conversation takes place when the previous speaker is about to end the conversation. So there is a simultaneous sound in the last few words before the conversation is over. Overlap is a behavior where the next speaker takes his turn to speak without waiting for the person speaking who will immediately end the conversation. In practice, the use of this overlap will result in the speaker's sound and the other speaker being heard simultaneously.

### **3. Murata's Theory of Types of Interruption**

Murata (1994, p.385-400) then divided the interruption types into two major parts, namely cooperative and intrusive.

#### **a. Cooperative Interruption**

Cooperative interruption is a form of cooperation that occurs in a conversation by responding to the conversation that is being carried out by the speaker (Murata 1994, p.390). For example, like 'yeah,' 'surely' and 'OK,' when the speaker is in talks.

#### **b. Intrusive Interruption**

Murata (1994, p.385) argues that an intrusive interruption is a form of interruption in interfering in the topic, then changing the topic, disagreeing with or justifying the topic brought up by the speaker. So intrusive interruption is the



listener's attitude who tries to dominate the conversation carried out by the speaker by interrupting.

#### **4. Murata's Theory of Reasons of Interruption**

There are several reasons for using cooperative interruptions (Murata, 1994, p.391):

##### **a. Agreement**

The agreement has the meaning that someone who interrupts it shows compliance, support, and approval. The goal is as a form of involvement with the conversation topic and a form of enthusiasm for the other person. There are a few words to show agreement, such as 'waw is interesting,' 'I agree with you, 'really amazing.'

##### **b. Assistance**

Assistance usually occurs when the person doing the interrupt because they think that the speaker requires help. Interruption assistance aims to help the speaker finish his sentence by providing words, phrases to sentences. Some words used to interrupt, such as 'do you mean the A?', 'Whose house the other side of the street?'

##### **c. Clarification**

Clarification interruptions can occur when the speaker is in conversation, but listening to the conversation does not fully understand what the speaker is saying. It encourages listeners to interrupt so that it interferes with the speaker in delivering his speech, but this is done to clarify the speaker. Examples of

clarification interruptions are 'excuse me' and 'sorry?' to ask the speaker to repeat what he/she said.

Then, there are several reasons for doing the following intrusive interruptions (Murata, 1994, p.386-389):

**d. Disagreement**

'Not like that, 'no no,' 'wait a minute' and 'It is not correct' are some words used to express forms of disagreement. Disagreement in the form of interruptions usually occurs when the listener does not share thoughts or disagrees with what the speaker is saying. The listener interrupts to show disapproval to someone who is talking by interrupting the course of a conversation.

**e. Floor-Taking**

Floor-taking can occur if, in a conversation, there is one speaker who wants to be dominant in a conversation. The speaker who wants to be dominant will try to lead the course of the conversation. To achieve this goal, the speaker will interrupt to take over the topic that other speakers are bringing up. If another speaker interrupts, then the speaker who is delivering the conversation chooses to stop talking and gives the interrupt's turn to the interrupting person. It is known as floor-taking interruption.

**f. Topic-Change**

Words like 'let's not talk about that' are examples of interruptions that change the topic. Topic-change usually occurs when the listener is not pleased with the topic being discussed by the speaker. The listener who knows the topic

being discussed is beyond estimation, and the listener will spontaneously interrupt the speaker to change the topic being discussed. Then, topic-change can also occur if the topic being discussed is very boring, or it could be that the listener is not in good condition to talk about the topic being discussed.

#### **g. Tangentialization**

Tangentialization is one of the turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruptions made by the listener because the topic being discussed is already known to the listener. Conversations that contain topics that discuss the latest information, sometimes the information that is conveyed is already known to the listeners in a conversation. The listener will spontaneously interrupt in the middle of the conversation to indicate to the speaker that the topic does not need to be discussed anymore.

### **5. Jefferson's Theory of Types of Overlap**

According to Jefferson (1983, p.2), there are three types of overlap.

#### **a. Transitional Overlap**

Transitional overlap is an overlap type oriented to the syntactic completeness of a speech and appears adjacent to the point that may be complete (Jefferson, 1983, p.2). In other words, the transitional can produce two activities; namely, the next speaker decides to speak when the speech is almost finished, while the current speaker decides to finish the speech until it is finished. The next speaker overlaps and will allow the current speaker to finish his speech and then take over the conversation.

### **b. Recognitional Overlap**

In the recognitional overlap, the next speaker is not oriented towards the current speaker's completeness (Jefferson, 1983, p.2). It is what distinguishes transitional and recognitional overlap. In practice, recognitional overlap occurs when the next speaker learns that an ongoing conversation is coming to an end. Still, the next speaker starts the conversation before the current speaker has time to finish his speech. In other words, the next speaker monitors the ongoing conversation and enters the conversation without giving the current speaker a chance to finish his speech and becomes syntactically incomplete speech.

### **c. Progressional Overlap**

Progressional overlap occurs when some non-fluency occurs, such as stuttering and silence while speech is in progress. In other words, it shows that professional overlap can occur anywhere in speech, either at the beginning, middle or end, if there is a lack of fluency (Jefferson, 1983, p.3). When the next speaker realizes that there is a disturbance in the speech's progress that is not fluent, the speaker will immediately take over his turn. In other words, the next speaker will consider the inconvenience caused by this situation and make a transition sign that the next speaker to take over the turn to speak.

## **6. Cook's Theory of the Reasons of Overlap**

Cook (1989, p.52) states that overlap occurs when speakers feel they know the beginning or end of a conversation. Also, the speakers will signal when they are about to end their turn so that other speakers can take over the conversation. However, overlap often occurs when the current speaking is in the transition of

the conversation and the next speaker takes over the turn of the conversation for several reasons:

**a. Signalling annoyance**

Signalling annoyance usually occurs when a speaker engaged in a conversation does not feel comfortable with the topic being discussed in the conversation. Several things trigger this, such as conversation topics that trigger conflict and insult one speaker in the conversation. So that the speaker who feels cornered overlaps to disrupt the course of the conversation. This overlapping will immediately stop the conversation because the speaker is annoyed.

**b. Signalling urgency**

Signalling urgency means that a conversation must end immediately because the speaker is going to do something else. Some speakers overlap with other speakers by taking over turns at transition time to convey something more urgent (Lee, 2020, p. 616). For example, in everyday conversations, people who are in a hurry to work will leave the conversation. Another example in a conversation in a talk show is that the host will stop the conversation if it has entered for a television commercial duration. Thus, the speakers overlap to show an urgent situation.

**c. Desire to correct what being said.**

In a conversation, current speakers usually make mistakes in conveying something, such as an incorrect choice of words. It then encourages speakers who are aware of the error to overlap. The overlap is carried out before the speaker

ends his conversation with an excuse to justify the words spoken by the current speaker(Cogo & Dewey, 2012, p. 143)..

The essence of the whole theoretical framework already described above, the researcher examined the types of turn-taking irregularities using the theory of Zimmerman and West (1975), which divides the type of turn-taking irregularities be interruptions and overlap. Then the types of interruptions were analyzed using Murata's (1994), namely cooperative interruptions and intrusive interruptions. In addition, researchers also use Jefferson's (1983) theory which divides the types of overlap into transitional overlap, professional overlap, and recognitional overlap. Then, to discuss the next problem in the form of reasons for turn-taking irregularities, the researcher used Murata's (1994) theory to analyze the reasons for interruptions consisting of seven reasons in the form of agreement, assistance, clarification, disagreement, floor-taking, topic change, and tangentialization. The researcher also Cook's (1989) theory about three overlap reasons, namely signalling annoyance, signalling urgency, and desire to correct what being said.

## **B. American Son movie**

The movie entitled *American Son* premiered on 1 November 2019 at the *Toronto International Film Festival* event. A movie by director Kenny Leon revolves around ideas wrapped in racism, sexism, and family conflict. This movie is a drama genre movie. Drama genre movie tells about problems in everyday life. The problems raised in drama movies are social issues such as justice, discrimination, race, and violations (Pratista, 2008, p. 14). The social issues raised

in the drama movie made the existing movie script as real as possible with daily conversations and improvised to make the existing conflicts more real.

*American son* tells the story of a mother named Kendra, starring Kerry Washington, a black American woman at the Miami police station. She was at the police station to report the loss of her 18-year-old son, Jamal. Jamal did not return home, nor could he reach his number after traveling with friends in the *West Point* car. The police officer who received the report of the loss was named Paul Larkin, starring Jeremy Jordan. Instead of processing it by standard protocol, Paul, who received the report, instead asked Kendra some racist questions. He asks if Jamal has a tattoo or even has gold teeth. Then Kendra called her ex-husband and told him about her missing child, and a row over the phone ensued. It wasn't long before Kendra's ex-husband Scott, starring Steven Pasquale, came to the police station. Scott, one of the FBI agents who is also a white male, received very good treatment from Paul, compared to his attitude towards Kendra. Until then, Lt. Stokes comes, They were adrift in conflict and racial disparities in finding their children.

The *American son* movie has been listed as several award nominees since its release. This movie was one of the nominees for the *2020 Emmy Awards* in the *Outstanding Television Movie* category (France, 2020). This movie has also been nominated in several award categories in the *NAACP Image Award*, namely the *Outstanding Television Movie, Mini-Series, or Dramatic Special category*. As the female lead in this movie, Kerry Washington received a nomination in the category of *Outstanding Actress in a Television Movie, Mini-Series or Dramatic*

*Special*. Besides, Director Kenny Leon was nominated in the *Outstanding Directing in a Television Movie* category. This movie also received a nomination in the *PGA award in Outstanding Producer of Streamed or Television Motion Pictures*. Apart from being listed in various nominations, this movie has also received many reviews from various movie critics regarding racial conflicts. The conflict that occurred in the *American Son* movie sparked a very emotional debate so that this movie was not fixated on the movie script and looked real (Vognar, 2019). As in real life, the problems faced by families who lost their children and the injustices that were received at the police station brought real situations of conflict to the audience.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains various results from this research. Researcher analyzed utterances containing the type of turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie based on the theory of Zimmerman & West (1975), Murata (1994), and Jefferson (1983). The researcher also analyzes the reasons for the use of turn-taking irregularities in the form of interruptions using Murata's theory (1994), and also overlaps using Cook's theory (1989) which is contained in the conversations in the *American Son* movie.

This section consists of two main parts; research findings and discussion. The research findings show the results of the answers to the questions in the research question in the form of types and reasons for using turn-taking irregularities. Furthermore, a detailed explanation is presented in the discussion session. This session provides a detailed description of each data turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie.

#### **A. Finding**

In this section, the researcher finds that turn-taking irregularities occur in conversations between characters in the *American Son* movie. The type of turn-taking irregularities that occurs most in this movie is interruptions. The findings laid out in the table in order to provide a clear picture of turn-taking frequency of occurrence of irregularities, the interruption and overlap.

**Table 2. The frequencies of the Occurrence of Types Turn-Taking Irregularities in the *American Son* Movie.**

No.	Types of Interruption	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cooperative	7	14,58%
2.	Intrusive	28	58,33%
		35	<b>72,92%</b>
	<b>Types of Overlap</b>		
1.	Transitional	2	4,17%
2.	Progressional	6	12,50%
3.	Recognitional	4	8,33%
		13	<b>27,08%</b>
<b>Total</b>		48	<b>100%</b>

### **1. Types of Turn-Taking Irregularities**

This research finds that there are many turn-taking irregularities in conversations that contained conflicts and debates on the *American Son* movie, both interruptions, and overlaps. The researcher finds 48 times the turn-taking irregularities that occurred between the characters in the *American Son* movie.

#### **a. Interruption**

Interruption occurs when the next speaker interrupts the ongoing speaker's conversation so that it cuts off the speaker's turn to speak. interruption can be seen when the next speaker when the speaker is forced to stop the turn and took over the stream. There are two types of interruptions, namely cooperative and intrusive. The occurrence of turn-taking irregularities in conversation is usually related to the individual's internal character, such as habits or attitude, and can also be influenced by external factors such as social status, age differences, gender, and racial differences. These factors can lead to interruptions in the conversation, thereby ignoring turn-taking rules. In this study, the researcher found that the number of interruptions occurred more than the overlaps as in Table 2. Interruptions occurred 35 times (72,92%). Of the 36 times the incident is then

divided into two types: cooperative interruptions as much as 7 times (14,58%) and intrusive interruptions as much as 28 times (58,33%).

### 1) Cooperative Interruption

Cooperative interruption in the *American Son* movie occurs when the characters in a conversation interrupt as a form of agreement by the conversation brought up by the character who is talking. Cooperative interruption occurs when the next speaker interrupts with positive reasons to support the conversation. Below is the occurrence of a cooperative interruption:

#### (Datum 1)

**Minute** : (00.05.28-00.05.49)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: Uh-huh. Listen, I'd still appreciate it if you all **=would**

Paul : **=Ma'am, we will.**

Kendra: But you said that before, and you're leaving. And I would really like to know what is going on.

The above conversation happened at the time when Kendra, Jamal's mother asked about the condition of her missing child to a police officer named Paul. When Kendra was about to ask Paul to find news about his missing son by saying "I would still appreciate it if you all **would**", Paul interrupted her. Kendra has not completed her request, but Paul has taken over her turn and did not give her a chance to finish the conversation. Paul made the interruption as a form of positive response to Kendra that he would do what Kendra said to find information about her missing son. Therefore, interruptions in the above

conversation include cooperative interruption because the next speaker wants to give a positive response to the previous speaker's conversation. Then, another cooperative interruption is described in the datum below.

**(Datum 2)**

**Minute** : (00.10.10-00.10.18)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra : The scar?

Paul : Yeah, where did he get it?

Kendra : You mean how did he get it?

Paul : Well, both, I guess, yeah. =**Ma'am?**

Kendra : =**Does this** matter? It's not from a gang fight.

The dialogue above contains basic questions that Paul as a police officer asks to dig up information about Kendra's missing child. Kendra provides information that her son has scars. Then Paul asked where and how the Kendra child got the scars by saying that " Well, both, I guess, yeah. =**Ma'am?**". Not finished with the conversation, Kendra has cut the conversation and took Paul's turn to ask for clarification about what Paul was asking by saying "=**Does this matter?**". Kendra conducted a cooperative interruption as a form of positive response in the form of asking clarity about the questions raised by Paul.

## 2) **Intrusive Interruption**

intrusive interruption is a type of interruption where one of the speakers involved in the conversation wants to dominate over the other speakers. Intrusive interruption in the *American Son* movie occurs when characters want to interrupt

for negative reasons such as disagreeing with the topic of conversation, changing the topic, and so on. For further explanation, the occurrence of intrusive interruption in the *American Son* movie is as follows.

**(Datum 3)**

**Minute** : (00.03.27-00.03.32)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Oh, it just was logged in, you know, from an incident. It could've been ticketed, could've been **=towed**

Kendra: **=But** Jamal, my son, he was driving it, and he

The conversation above clearly shows that there is intrusive interruption performed by Kendra. When Paul opened the conversation by explaining to Kendra that her missing son could have been detained at the police station because his name was recorded at the police station. Paul explained that his son's vehicle was recorded in an incident possibly because of a ticket or towing. Not finished with his sentence, Kendra interrupts Paul to show his disapproval on the grounds that the police have arrested Jamal by saying "**=But** Jamal, my son, he was driving it ". Kendra says it is for sure that she did not agree with the words of Paul and convinced her son to drive a car properly. In addition to it, there is intrusive interruptions made by Paul in the following datum.

**(Datum 4)**

**Minute** : (00.03.32-00.03.37)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: But Jamal, my son, he was driving it, **=and he**

Paul := **Oh, I** thought you told me you weren't sure whether or

not he was

Paul performed intrusive interruption in the above utterances. Paul interrupted the conversation that was being carried out by Kendra. When Kendra said that "But Jamal, my son, he was driving it, **and he** ", Paul started speaking thus interrupting Kendra's conversation by conveying his disapproval with Kendra's words that and not allowing her to finish her sentences. Paul only took Kendra's turn to talk and didn't give her a chance to talk because he didn't agree with what Kendra was saying.

#### **b. Overlap**

Apart from interruptions, there is another type of turn-taking irregularities in a conversation called overlap. The overlap in the *American Son* movie amount less than the interruption. There are three types of overlap that occur in the movie, namely transitional overlap, progressional overlap, and also recognitional overlap. Overlap occurs when the next character speaks when the first character who is speaking has reached the transition time, so that the voices of both are heard together and become unclear. The researcher found that there were 13 overlapping times (27,08%) in conversations in the movie. This can be seen in table 2. that there are 13 times (27,08%) overlap of the 49 times the turn-taking irregularities occurred in the movie. Of the 13 occurrences, there were 2 transitional overlaps (4, 17%), 6 progressional overlaps (12,50%), and 4 recognitional overlaps (8,33%).

## 1) Transitional Overlap

Transitional overlap in the *American Son* movie occurs when the next speaker starts talking on the possibility of completing an ongoing turn so as not to interrupt the ongoing conversation. The next speaker starts speaking without giving a transition between the previous speaker and the next speaker. The occurrence of transitional overlap can be seen in the datum below

### (Datum 5)

**Minute** : (00.05.36-00.05.43)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: But you said that before, and you're leaving. And I would  
really like to know what is going on.

Paul : Look, I told you, as soon as the AM liaison officer gets  
**here**//

Kendra: //No, I mean now.

The occurrence of the transitional overlap above was taken in the scene when Paul told Kendra to wait for the arrival of Lt. Stokes to find out information related to her missing son. The transitional overlap above was carried out by Kendra when Paul had reached a transition in his conversation. She didn't give a transition time between Paul's talks and just took over the turn. She immediately responded to Paul's talk. Kendra knows that Paul is about to finish the conversation, so when he ends his words by saying "**here**", Kendra starts talking "**No**" without giving time to transition in the conversation. That is why the above utterances are included in the transitional overlap type. Apart from that, here is the transitional overlap made by Kendra again in her conversation with Lt. Stokes

**(Datum 6)**

**Minute** : (01.10.10-01.10.29)

**Dialogue** :

Lt.Stokes : Get him out of here. Now, again, my name is  
Lieutenant John **Stokes**//.

Kendra : //I **would** very much like to know if my  
son is okay.

The dialogue above shows the transitional overlap which is done again by Kendra. She takes over the conversation straight away without giving a transition time between her talk and the talk conducted by Lt. Stokes. Kendra chimed in on Lt. Stokes' conversation because she knew that Lt. Stokes was already at a transitional time when he introduced himself and said "Lieutenant John **Stokes**", so without lingering Kendra took over the turn without giving the transition by saying "**I would** very much like to know". This was later called with transitional overlap.

**2) Recognitional Overlap**

In the *American Son* movie, recognitional overlap occurs when the character involved in the conversation realizes that the character who is talking is about to finish the conversation, but the character starts speaking before the character who is talking gets a chance to end the conversation. This resulted in words appearing simultaneously and not being heard clearly. Below is one of the types of recognitional overlap uttered by Kendra to Paul.



**(Datum 7)**

**Minute** : (00.11.21-00.11.32)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : I love Emily Dickinson. "It is a far, far better thing I do  
than I've ever done. It is a far, **//far better**

Kendra: **//That's** Charles Dickens.

From the above conversation, Kendra made recognitional overlap when Paul was in his turn to speak. When Paul says that " It is a far, **//far better** " Kendra clearly interrupts Paul's conversation by saying " **//That's** Charles Dickens." close to the time he ends his conversation. Therefore, it is called recognitional overlap because Kendra takes over Paul's conversation right before he ends his talk. causing the same words between Paul and Kendra so that the sound is not too clear. Then below is another datum regarding recognitional overlap.

**(Datum 8)**

**Minute** : (00.34.14-00.34.35)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : His world is not that world. His world is definitely my world. We workd hard to make it my world. We spent almost a quarter of a million dollars putting that kid through the best prep schools in the city. He grew up in Coral Gables, for Christ's sake. He's had every possible advantage. I simply will not accept him regressing **//into**

Kendra: **//into what?** Just say it Scott.

The conversation above contains the debate between ex-husband and wife between Scott and Kendra. Scott said that his black child cannot be equated with

other black children, he has the advantage of attending a school of white children. Scott also did not want his son to get caught up in the association with black children by saying that " I simply will not accept him regressing //into ". When Scott was about to end his conversation, Kendra did recognitional overlap by saying "//into what? " when Scott was about to end the conversation so that it caused the conversation to be simultaneously and not clearly heard.

### 3) Progressional Overlap

Progressional overlap occurs in uncomfortable conversations in the *American Son* movie. Uncomfortable conversations can be in the form of irregularities such as pauses, stutters, or silences in the conversation. Progressional overlap occurs when the next speaker realizes that something is wrong in the progress of a conversation. Therefore, the next speaker starts the conversation to move on to the next conversation and is not stuck there. here is a datum about the professional overlap that Kendra has done to Paul.

#### (Datum 9)

**Minute** : (00.05.59-00.06.01)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : =This can't be that hard. I'm very sorry, ma'am, **I-I//**

Kendra: //**Either** he's in the system or he isn't.

From the above dialogue, it is clear that Paul stuttered while delivering his conversation. He said " I'm very sorry, ma'am, **I-I//**" in a smooth manner because of the stutter he was experiencing, which made the conversation uncomfortable. This prompted Kendra to open up new conversations when Paul stuttered by

saying "**//Either** he's in the system or he isn't.". The irregularity carried out by Kendra is called progressional overlap because Kendra as the next speaker interrupts Paul's conversation because he experiences a stutter in his conversation. In addition, below is another datum regarding the professional overlap carried out by Kendra.

**(Datum 10)**

**Minute** : (00.15.59-00.16.12)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: but he might not get here for another few hours?

Paul : He's been paged.

Kendra: That's when he normally comes in.

Paul : Apparently.

Kendra: Not acceptable.

Paul : No, ma'am. It is what it is. **I...//**

Kendra: **//No**. I called the police at three o'clock in the morning.

I'm told my car's been

The dialogue contains a discussion about the existence of Lietunant Stokes. Paul explained that Lietunant Stokes, who knew the details of the disappearance of Kendra's child, would come in a few moments. However, Paul paused while he spoke by saying " No, ma'am. It is what it is. **I...//**". Kendra then took over the turn of the conversation due to Paul's pause which resulted in the conversation not going smoothly. Kendra did a progressional overlap by saying "**//No**. I called the police " when Paul was pause during his conversation.

After some analysis of the types of irregularities of turn-taking, the researcher found that in 48 occurrences of irregularities of turn-taking, the irregularities of turn-taking that mostly reflected in *American Son* movie was the intrusive interruption. The result shows that irregularities of turn-taking mostly uttered by Kendra. The list of the data about the character who uttered the irregularities of turn-taking will be shown on the table 3 below.

**Table 3. The Frequencies of the character who uttered the irregularities of turn-taking**

No	Characters	Irregularities of Turn-Taking		Frequency	Percentage
		Interruption	Overlap		
1.	Kendra	21	12	33	68,75%
2.	Scott	6	0	6	12,5%
3.	Paul	8	1	9	18,75%
<b>Total</b>				<b>48</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 3, Kendra is the character who most often states irregularities of turn-taking. She made 33 irregularities of turn-taking consisting of 21 interruptions and 12 overlaps. She does a lot of irregularities of turn-taking when involved in conflicted conversations. She had an argument between husband and wife with her ex-husband Scott. In addition, She also did a lot of arguing with a police officer named Paul when handling the case of her missing son.

## **2. Reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities**

There are several reasons for the reasons of the turn-taking irregularities found in the *American Son* movie. The researcher interpreted the reasons for the irregularities of the turn taken by the main characters consisting of three

characters, namely Kendra, Scott, and Paul. In table 2, the researcher found that there were 48 incidents of irregularities in taking turns for various reasons. Below is a brief picture of the frequency and percentage of reasons for using turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie

**Table 4. The Frequencies of the Occurrence of Reasons of Turn-Taking Irregularities in *American Son* Movie**

No	Reasons of Interruption	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agreement	3	6,25%
2.	Assistance	1	2,08%
3.	Clarification	3	6,25%
4.	Disagreement	9	18,75%
5.	Floor-Taking	7	14,58%
6.	Topic Change	5	10,42%
7.	Tangentialization	7	14,58%
		<b>35</b>	<b>72,92%</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Reasons of Overlap</b>		
8.	Signalling Annoyance	3	6,25%
9.	Signalling Urgency	5	10,42%
10.	Desire to Correct	5	10,42%
		13	27,08%
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **a. Reasons of Interruption**

Speakers who are involved in the conversation may have some reason to interrupt other speakers. In this study, researchers found that there were 7 reasons of interruptions that were made by the main characters in the *American Son* movie. In table 4, it can be seen that 36 times the reasons for the occurrence of interruptions, there are various reasons for doing the interruption. These reasons are agreement occurred 3 times (6,25%), then an occurrences for assistance (2,08%), 3 occurrences for clarification (6,25%), 9 occurrences for disagreement (18,75%), 7 occurrences for floor-taking (14,58%), 5 occurrences for topic change (10,42%), and finally 7 occurrences for tangentialization (14,58%).

## 1) Agreement

This reason usually occurs when the other characters agree on the topic of conversation brought by the character who is getting their turn to talk. When the speaker is discussing an important topic, then other speakers rush to give a positive response to the ongoing conversation, that's where the interruption occurs. For a more detailed explanation, below is datum on the occurrence of an agreement interruption between the main characters in the *American Son* movie.

### (Datum 11)

**Minute** : (00.08.34-00.08.54)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: It's just what I used to call him when he was little. It's what I call him now when I want to knock the cool out of him in front of his friends. He doesn't have a street name. Can you please just run all this through your computer and **=find out what is going on?**

Paul : **=Ma'am!** I am going to. I just need to make sure that we have all the correct information here, so we aren't just spinning our wheels.

In the dialogue above, Kendra is seen explaining her son Jamal's little name, and explaining that her son does not have a street name like most black children. After giving this information to Paul, Kendra asked Paul to provide information regarding the whereabouts of her missing son by saying " Can you please just run all this through your computer and **=find out what is going on?** ". Kendra has not finished her word yet, but Paul interrupts her question by saying "**=Ma'am!** I am going to." because he agrees and will do what Kendra asks. To express Paul's agreement, he interrupted Kendra before she ended the

conversation. Below is another datum of the agreement interruption made by Scott to Paul.

**(Datum 12)**

**Minute** : (00.23.15-00.23-25)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Right, right. And she's gonna be right back so, okay, so far, all i know the car is pulled over, three black males in a Lexus, like, a late model Lexus, I think= **Expired tags or the driver's texting**

Scott : =**Okay**, hold on

The conversation above contains an agreement interruption made by Scott when Paul was explaining the conditions of Jamal Connor's missing. Paul explained that a Lexus car containing 3 black men was stopped, then he said " I think= **Expired tags or the driver's texting** ". Not finished with the conversation, Scott interrupted Paul's turn to speak as a form of agreement with Paul which Paul conveyed by saying "**=Okay**". Scott takes over Paul's turn before he finishes to show his agreement of what Paul has to say.

**2) Assistance**

Assistance is the reason why speakers sometimes interrupt to save other speakers from difficulties in the middle of their utterances. The occurrence of assistance interruption is usually indicated by a pause in the middle of the ongoing pronunciation. From the pause that occurs, the next speaker can know that the current speaker is in need of help so that the next speaker interrupts. In this study, there is only an assistance interruption as follows

**(Datum 13)**

**Minute** : (00.15.49-00.16.01)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Lieutenant Stokes. Oh he's the AM public affairs liaison officer. Look I'm pretty new here. I don't know him personally. They told me that he's been paged to come down here immediately, **=but**

Kendra: **=but he** might not get here for another few hours?

In the dialogue above, Paul is seen explaining to Kendra that Lieutenant Stokes has been called to come and provide information to Kendra regarding her missing son. Paul also said that he was just a new police officer and did not know Lieutenant Stokes so well that no further explanation could be offered. This makes Paul pause the conversation " They told me that he's been paged to come down here immediately, **=but** ". Paul, who was experiencing pause, made Kendra interrupt Paul to help say what Paul wanted to say "**=but he** might not get here for another few hours?". This means that the interruption made by Kendra is an interruption of assistance to help Paul's difficulty.

**3) Clarification**

In the *American Son* movie, clarification is one reason to interrupt a speaker who is speaking. The reason for this happened to get an explanation of the spoken speech. This is because sometimes the conversation carried out by the ongoing speaker cannot be conveyed clearly. Therefore, the next speaker made clarifying interruptions to get a clear message according to what the speaker intended. For more detail, here is an interruption of clarification in the *American Son* movie.



**(Datum 14)**

**Minute** : (00.15.39-00.15.48)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : That is all I can tell you. Uh, lieutenant Stokes, he doesn't normally get in until about 8:00, and I've been instructed that all further information needs to go through **=him.**

Kendra: **=I'm sorry, who?**

The dialogue above shows that Kendra interrupts the clarification of the explanation given by Paul. Paul explained that a police officer named John Stokes would arrive at 8 o'clock and provide more information in an utterance " and I've been instructed that all further information needs to go through **=him.**". Then Kendra interrupts before Paul ends his words by saying "**=I'm sorry, who?**". Kendra interrupts Paul's utterance to clarify about the name that Paul had previously mentioned. In addition, there was also an interruption of clarification made by Kendra on her ex-husband Scott in the following datum

**(Datum 15)**

**Minute** : (00.27.53-00.28.02)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : Acting all crazy= **isn't gonna help the situation.**

Kendra:= **Who's acting crazy?** They have our son. We wanna know where he is. They can tell us. This ain't complicated.

At the beginning of the conversation, Scott said that " Acting all crazy= **isn't gonna help the situation.**". But before Scott finishes his words, Kendra interrupts her saying that she wants to respond and clarifies to Scott what she meant by saying "**= Who's acting crazy?** They have our son.". Kendra said this

to clarify that he was not acting crazy as claimed by Scott, because he just wants to know where her son is being detained by the police. So, it can be concluded that Kendra interrupted Scott with an excuse to clarify something.

#### 4) Disagreement

In some conversations contained in the *American Son* movie, when the character does not agree with the opinion of another character, the character will show his disagreement by interrupting what the other character is saying before the word is finished. In this case, the speaker conducting the interruption to show his disagreement of the speaker's current utterances. Therefore, the speaker interrupted by reason of disagreement. Below is some data regarding the disagreement interruption in the *American Son* movie.

##### (Datum 16)

**Minute** : (00.19.32-00.19.53)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: You keep saing that, I understand, I share your concerns,  
Is that some HR training video or something?

Paul : No

Kendra: When dealing with a problem personality put the person at  
ease. diffuse the situation.

Paul : What? No.

Kendra: Echo their feelings,=**Look, I have a PhD in psychology.  
I teach at the university, okay? So I know when I'm  
being managed.**

Paul : =**I don't know. Ma'am.** Ms. Connor

The dialogue above contains reasons for the interruption in the form of disagreement made by Paul against Kendra. Kendra initially asked Paul whether the police were given material in the form of HR training videos so that Paul could handle individual problems so that it seemed that the problem was easy to deal with. Paul continues to reject the assumption from Kendra, until when Kendra says " Echo their feelings,=**Look, I have a PhD in psychology.**" Paul immediately cuts Kendra's turn before she finishes her utterances by saying " =**I don't know. Ma'am.**". This shows that Paul disagree with Kendra's opinion. To refute this assumption against him, Paul interrupted Kendra for reasons of disagreement with Kendra's utterances. In addition, there was interruption for reason of disagreement made by Kendra against Scott as follows.

**(Datum 17)**

**Minute** : (00.28.46-00.28.54)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : Can we not just go off in the weeds on =**some**

Kendra: =**This isn't** off in the weeds. You know how I killed myself to make sure Jamal speaks proper English.

The dialogue above clearly shows that Kendra expresses her disapproval by cutting off Scott's utterance before she has a chance to continue her utterance. In this case, Kendra tells Scott that her assumption about Kendra talking off topic is incorrect. Kendra expressed her disagreement that she spoke in line with the topic being discussed namely regarding their child's development by saying " =**This isn't** off in the weeds.". Therefore, he interrupted Scott in the middle of his utterance by reason of disagreement.

## 5) Floor-Taking

Floor-taking is a reason to interrupt that occurs when the characters in the *American Son* movie want to be dominant in a conversation. These characters want to be seen as leading an ongoing conversation. Therefore, the person who was interrupting didn't pay much attention to what the speaker was saying at the moment. In addition, the person who was interrupting also took over the turn to speak to the latest speaker. Floor-taking can be said to be successful when the latest speaker gives his turn to speak to the next speaker. Below is a dialogue about the floor-taking reasons of interruption.

**(Datum 18)**

**Minute** : (00.06.18-00.06.27)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: Well don't you all have computers? I don't know a database with names and DOBs **=you can**

Paul : **=Yes, but** I am not authorized to just go running down the rabbit hole. What if somebody walks in, and they

In the previous dialogue, Kendra asked Paul whether the police had a computer that had a database device to provide information related to her missing son. Not finished with her utterance, Paul took over the turn saying "**=Yes, but I am not authorized**". This utterance is an irregularity done by Paul. Paul as the next speaker interrupted Kendra, the previous speaker by cutting off the utterance that was being carried out by Kendra. In this case, the interruption was a floor-taking reason to take over another turn of speech. Furthermore, this interruption can be said to be successful because Kendra as the previous speaker gave her turn

and did not continue her utterance since being interrupted by Paul. In addition, there is floor-taking interruptions which is not said to be successful as follows

**(Datum 19)**

**Minute** : (01.11.33-01.11.44)

**Dialogue** :

Lt.Stokes : Three African-American males have been taken into police custody in connection with the incident. We don't know much more about the stop except **=I won't compete with your outrage and speculation.**

Kendra : **=The cop shot at someone. I saw a video. There were shots fired.**

The dialogue above happened between Lieutenant John Stokes and Kendra. Lt. Stokes explained to Kendra that there were 3 African-American men who were detained by the police because of an incident. Lt. Stokes also said " We don't know much more about the stop except ". However, before he could finish her utterance, when he said "**=I won't compete** ", Kendra cut his utterance. At this point, Kendra forces Lt. Stokes to give her a turn. However, Lt. Stokes ignored this by saying "**with your outrage and speculation.**" so that the conversation took place simultaneously at the same time. In this case, floor-taking interruption is categorized as unsuccessful because Lt. Stokes, the current speaker, does not leave his turn to Kendra. This reason makes a clear distinction between successful floor-taking interruption because the current speaker gives a turn and stops talking.

## 6) Topic Change

In the *American Son* movie, there are several occurrences of the interruption of topic change. Sometimes, topic change occurs when the atmosphere in the conversation is not good. So that the characters who were interrupted in the topic change did not have the slightest chance to continue their utterance. It can also be called by stealing turn and turn it into another topic. The occurrence of topic change interruptions is usually due to characters who are uncomfortable with the topic being discussed, there are topics that are not expected to be discussed, there are topics that are boring or awkward, and also show interest in other things. In this movie, there are several datum about interruption occurrences for the reason of topic change as follows

### (Datum 20)

**Minute** : (00.16.41-00.16.46)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Ma'am, I have kids too.

Kendra: Do you?

Paul : Okay, I do.

Kendra: Okay, how old are they?

Paul : Well =**they're**

Kendra: =**Any of** them black?

In the dialogue above, Paul told Kendra that he also has children. He said "Ma'am, I have kids too.". Then Kendra asks Paul how old Paul's children are. Then Paul answered " Well =**they're** " while at the same time Kendra asked her interest by saying " =**Any of** them black?". At this point, Kendra interrupts Paul's

utterance by cutting off his utterance and creating spontaneous talk. Kendra, as the next speaker, cut Paul's utterance in the middle of his utterance. She ignored that it was Paul's turn to speak. Therefore, interruptions in this dialogue are categorized as topic change because the next speaker changes a new topic of conversation. Below are other occurrences taken from the dialogue between Scott and Kendra.

**(Datum 21)**

**Minute** : (00.35.50-00.35.53)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : No one's saying= **even he's in a car**

Kendra: =**He doesn't** have a right with his black friends

The dialogue above was written about the interruption of topic change that Kendra did with her ex-husband Scott. When Scott said " No one's saying= **even** ", Kendra as the next speaker cut his utterance and gave another explanation because Scott's previous utterance was not what she expected to discuss. Kendra said "**=He doesn't** have a right with his black friends " to show that her topic specialization is a right that black children have, not ordinary children. So that the interruption made by Kendra to Scott had a reason for topic change.

**7) Tangentialization**

Tangentialization interruption occurs when the next speaker thinks that the topic of conversation being discussed has already been known to the next speaker. by interrupting, the speaker further prevents himself from hearing unwanted things from the current speaker. In addition, tangentialization occurs when the next speaker already knows what the current speaker is going to say, so that the

next speaker interrupts the conversation. Here is the occurrence of the interruption for the reason of tangentialization.

**(Datum 22)**

**Minute** : (00.03.34-00.03.50)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Oh, I thought you told me you weren't sure whether or not  
=**he was**

K : =**Well, yeah.** Yes. Okay, yeah, I didn't see him drive  
away in it. I did not actually see him get in the car. Correct.  
But the car's not in our driveway. He's ben gone since eight  
o'clock last night. Going on eight, I mean, nine hours. He's  
usually home at midnight.

The dialogue on the first occurrence of tangentialization interruption above is seen when Paul begins to express his opinion by saying " Oh, I thought you told me you weren't sure whether or not =**he was** ". Unfortunately, before Paul finishes his utterance, Kendra takes his turn and says "=**Well, yeah.** Yes. Okay, yeah, I didn't see him drive away in it.". From Kendra's utterance, she seemed to know where Paul's conversation was going. Kendra knew what Paul was going to say that he was not sure whether Kendra's son was driving the car or not. Therefore, Kendra cut Paul's turn with the reason of tangetialization because she knew what Paul was trying to say about his son. In addition, below is another occurrence of tangentialization interrupton between Kendra and Scott.

**(Datum 23)**

**Minute** : (00.30.20-00.30.38)

**Dialogue** :

Kendra: You know, you may not remember, but in Arabic, Jamal



means =**beauty**.

Scott : =**means beauty**. Yes, how could I forget? “Hey beauty, you wanna toss a football around?” I can’t wait til he’s 21, so me and the guys can head on over to the tavern and hoist a glass of whiskey with ol’ beauty. Maybe he’ll bring his friends.

In the above conversation, Kendra, Scott's ex-wife started talking about the meaning of her son's name, Jamal. Kendra begins her utterance by saying " You know, you may not remember, but in Arabic, Jamal means =**beauty**". However, not finished with her utterance, Scott took over the conversation by saying "=**means beauty**. Yes, how could I forget? “Hey beauty, you wanna toss a football around?” I can’t wait til he’s 21, so me and the guys can head on over to the tavern and hoist a glass of whiskey with ol’ beauty. Maybe he’ll bring his friends." Scott cuts off Kendra's utterance because he clearly knows what Kendra is going to say about her son's name. She didn't hear any further and took over by conveying the utterance Kendra might have said earlier. That's why he did tangentialization interruption to avoid things that he didn't want the information he had heard before.

#### **b. Reasons of Overlap**

In overlap, speakers have reasons as well as interruptions. There are 3 reasons for the overlap, namely signaling annoyance, signaling urgency, and desire to correct. However, the findings in table 3. indicate that the number of overlaps occurs less than the interruptions. In this study, the researcher found that there were 13 occurrences (27.08%) of overlap produced by the main characters in the *American Son* movie. Of the 13 occurrences (27.08%), there were 3 occurrences

(6.25%) of signaling annoyance, 5 occurrences (10.42%) of signaling urgency, and 5 occurrences (10.42%) of desire to correct.

### 1) Signalling Annoyance

In the *American Son* movie, there was a reason for the overlap, which is signaling annoyance. Signaling annoyance occurred when characters who are involved in a conversation feel that they are being annoyed by another character involved in the conversation. Annoyances by the current speaker make the next speaker turn off the current speaker in the conversation in the form of overlap. The overlap based on the annoyance of the current speaker that contains the reason for the signaling annoyance. The following is a dialog that contains some overlap with the reasons for signaling annoyance

#### (Datum 24)

**Minute** : (00.16.06-00.16.10)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : No, ma'am. It is what it is. //I

Kendra: //No. I called the police at three o'clock in the morning.  
I'm told my car's been involved

In the dialogue above, Paul said that " No, ma'am. It is what it is. //I ". When Paul reaches transition time, Kendra cuts Paul's utterance by saying "//No. I called the police ". Kendra's utterance is an overlap because it occurs at the time of the transition. Kendra's overlap shows that Kendra is annoyed by Paul's statement. In addition, there is overlap for the reason of signaling annoyance that Kendra did to Scott in the following datum.

**(Datum 25)**

**Minute** : (01.01.40-01.01.48)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : Looking for a bigot behind every tree. Because that's what this shit leads to. "Shoot cops" bumper stickers and all this micro aggression bullshit //on college compuses.

Kendra: //can we drop it?

The dialog above contained an overlap of the reasons for the signaling annoyance Kendra shares with Scott. At first Scott said something to Kendra by saying "'Shoot cops" bumper stickers and all this micro aggression bullshit //on college compuses.". However, when Scott was about to end his utterance, Kendra cut Scott's utterance right after he ended the utterance and told Scott to stop and not talk about it. Kendra did the overlap because he felt uncomfortable with the Scott's statement by saying "//can we drop it?". The overlap that Kendra does on the basis of being annoyed is an overlap for signaling annoyance

**2) Signalling Urgency**

In a conversation, the speaker usually cuts the turn of other speakers during the transition to convey more important things to be discussed. In addition, the speaker can also overlap when he is in a hurry to carry out different activities. Therefore, the speakers overlap for the reason of signalling urgency to show something that is urgent to be done / discussed. Below is a datum that contains signaling urgency for overlap.

**(Datum 26)**

**Minute** : (00.06.13-00.06.16)

**Dialogue :**

P : Ma'am,as soon as the AM liaison officer **//gets here.**

K : **//Officer,** please.

In the dialogue above, there is an overlap that Kendra did to Paul. When Paul said " Ma'am,as soon as the AM liaison officer **//gets here.**" Kendra cut Paul's turn just as he was about to end his utterance. Paul said Kendra should wait for the AM liaison officer to arrive, but Kendra said to immediately inform her by overlapping and saying "**//Officer,** please ". Kendra's utterance is an overlap for signaling urgency. In addition, there is overlap for signaling urgency in other conversation between Paul and Kendra as follows

**(Datum 27)**

**Minute :** (01.10.10-01.10.29)

**Dialogue :**

Lt.Stokes: Get him out of here. Now, again, my name is Lieutenant

John **Stokes//.**

Kendra: **//I would** very much like to know if my son is okay.

The dialogue above shows that Kendra overlap for signalling urgency of Lt. Stokes. When Lt. Stokes introduced himself by saying " my name is Lieutenant John **Stokes//.**" Kendra came in it was Lt. Stokes' turn right at the time of transition. Kendra overlaps by saying " **//I would** very much like to know if my son is okay. ". Kendra's utterance clearly shows that she is in a hurry to immediately find out the condition of her child being detained at the police station. So, Kendra overlaps Lt. Stokes to signaling urgency.

### 3) Desire to Correct

Desire to correct is one of the reasons for the overlap found in the *American Son* movie. This reason usually occurs when the current speaker delivers his utterance but there is an error or is judged wrong by the next speaker. This makes the next speaker enter into the current speaker's utterance right before the current speaker ends his utterance to make corrections to the mistakes made. This is one occurrence of overlap for desire to correct.

#### (Datum 28)

**Minute** : (00.18.36-00.18.51)

**Dialogue** :

Paul : Okay Listen, as soon as Lieutenant Stokes gets here, I am going to see that you speak to him immediately. We are gonna find out where Jerome is **and//**

Kendra: **//Jamal**, his name is Jamal.

The dialogue above shows that there is an overlap in Kendra's desire to correct with Paul. When Paul says " We are gonna find out where Jerome is **and//** " Kendra overlaps Paul's utterance without allowing time or space for transitions between the previous speaker and the next speaker. Trump took the name of Kendra's son with the wrong name and then Kendra overlapped to correct the error pronounced by Paul "**//Jamal**, his name is Jamal. ". In addition, there was other overlap occurrence of desire to correct in the following datum.

#### (Datum 29)

**Minute** : (00.37.33-00.37.49)

**Dialogue** :

Scott : Oh boy, I tell you, I can see exactly what's been going on. I'm out of house a few months and sure enough you are filling his mind full of victimhood psychobabble. // **"pity me! Pity me"**

Kendra: // **you know what?** I've done nothing of the sort. Instead of pointing a finger at me, maybe you ought to be looking in the mirror.

In the dialogue above, Scott says "and sure enough you are filling his mind full of victimhood psychobabble. // **"pity me! Pity me"**". However, when he was about to reach the transition time, Kendra entered Scott's utterance so that two voices occurred simultaneously and could not be heard clearly. Kendra overlaps by saying "// **you know what?** I've done nothing of the sort.". This was done by Kendra to desire to correct Scott's statement that what was said was not true, so Kendra corrected this by overlapping.

## **B. Discussion**

This section contains a discussion of the types and reasons for turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie. In connection with the findings, the researcher has analyzed the turn-taking irregularities carried out by the main characters in the *American Son* movie, namely Kendra, Scott, and Paul. These findings include the types of turn-taking irregularities as well as the reasons for turn-taking irregularities. In addition, the researcher has classified the types of turn-taking irregularities on utterances in the *American Son* movie using the theory of Zimmerman & West (1975), Jefferson (1983), and Murata (1994). After classifying the types, the researcher analyzed the reasons for turn-taking

irregularities in interruption and overlap using Cook (1989) and Murata's (1994) theory.

After analyzing the data, this study found that from 48 occurrences of turn-taking irregularities, the highest frequency of turn-taking irregularities is interruptions. Then the most frequent type of interruption is an intrusive interruption. According to Zimmerman & West (1975, p.114), interruption is a violation where the next speaker cuts the ongoing speaker's conversation. The main characters in *American Son's* movie usually interrupt when they get into arguments or conflicts and try to dominate other characters. It is in line with Murata's (1994, p.385) explanations that speakers who carry out intrusive interruption may have negative intentions to spoil someone else's turn or dominate the conversation. This type of interruption is often found in *American Son's* movie because of the many debates between the characters. The result shows that irregularities of turn-taking mostly uttered by Kendra because she was involved in many debates with other main characters. This indicates that the irregularities of turn-taking is common in conversations that contain conflicts.

On the other hand, the lowest frequency of turn-taking irregularities is overlaps with the transitional type. It rarely happens, because in some cases, the characters in the *American Son* movie start talking when another character is about to end the conversation so that there is an overlap. The next speaker who overlaps makes the final talk of the first speaker to create a sound that is simultaneous with the beginning talk of the second speaker (Liddicoat, 2007, p.82). The transitional overlap type is rarely done by the characters in

the *American Son* movie because the overlap occurs at the transition time when the utterance may be complete (Jefferson, 1983, p.2). This type creates disturbance caused by the first speaker taking over the turn at the time of the transition so that there is no space between the two utterances.

Furthermore, the researcher found the most frequent reasons for turn-taking irregularities were interruption for disagreements. The characters interrupt the other characters because they disagree with the other characters. Based on Lestary et al. (2017, p.56), the speaker interrupts the current speaker to show a difference of opinion. Then the speaker will cut the conversation to show disagreement (Murata, 1994, p.386). On the other hand, the lowest frequency of the reasons for turn-taking irregularities was assistance in the interruption. It occurs when the next speaker takes over the current speaker's turn because he found it difficult to finish his utterance (Murata, 1994, p.387). This reason only happens once because the characters in the *American Son* movie get into a conflict and they don't need help in completing their utterance. The reasons above are a form of disrespect that has an effect on discomfort for the characters involved in the conversation (Hilton, 2018, p. 9-11).

This study shows 48 types of occurrences and the reasons for turn-taking irregularities in the object of research. The object selected in this study is still of the same type as the object used by Purna et al. (2019) in the form of a movie. However, this study still different from previous studies. These differences are in the form of movie genres and the theories used. In an earlier study, Purna et al. (2019) used all the characters in the romantic genre movie entitled *Me Before*



*You* and only did a few interruptions and overlaps. Meanwhile, the current study uses drama genre movies with various life conflicts to produce more diverse findings. They also analyzed the reasons for interruptions and overlaps using Wardaugh's (1991) theory. In contrast, the current study used Murata's (1994) theory for interruption reasons and Cook's (1989) theory for overlapping reasons and found ten kinds of reasons for interruptions and overlaps.

Turn-taking irregularities often occur in everyday conversations, both in formal and casual conversations. In casual conversations, turn-taking irregularities arise because there are no clear rules regarding the turn to speak between speakers. So it makes other speakers who want to dominate the conversation may occur in this type of conversation (Lestary et al., 2017; Purna et al., 2019). In addition, even in a formal situation, it does not rule out turn-taking irregularities (Jakob et al., 2019; Salman, 2020; Abbas, 2020). Other than that, this study used a combination of formal and casual conversations in the form of formal conversations between parents and the police and casual conversations in the form of debates between the father and mother of the victim in the *American Son* movie so that the findings presented are more diverse than previous studies.

Besides, the types and reasons for interruptions (Murata, 1994) are often carried out by several main characters in the *American Son* movie. It has similarities with several previous studies by Lestary et al. (2017), Jakob et al. (2020), and Salman (2020), which examined the types of interruptions and their reasons with different study objects. These studies have found that interruptions can cut or support the current turn of the speaker. Apart from that, there are

various reasons for the types of interruptions that have been produced. However, some of the previous studies only examined one kind of irregular turn-taking, namely interruptions. In this study, the researcher focused on interruptions and overlaps because errors often distinguish the two irregularities so that this research produces different and certainly richer findings.

Other than that, the findings of several types of overlap in this study resonate with the existing inquiry conducted by Abbas (2020) regarding the types of overlap that occurred in the two psychological therapy sessions. That previous study found transitional and progressional overlap types that were analyzed using Jefferson's theory on the two therapy sessions with the highest frequency performed by the therapist. In contrast, in this study, the researcher focused not only on overlap types but also on the reasons for using overlap using Cook's (1989) theory. So that the result is the finding that there are several overlap types for different reasons of use.

To sum up, the researcher has already answered overarching problems of the study regarding the types of turn-taking irregularities and their reasons. In this study, the researcher used a drama genre movie entitled *American Son*. It was found that there were 48 occurrences of turn-taking irregularities, with the most frequent type being 35 times the types of interruption. The researcher found that of the 35 types of interruptions, there were 28 times the types of intrusive interruptions. In addition, 13 of the 48 occurrences of turn-taking irregularities were overlapped. The irregularities of turn-taking, interruption and overlap, in *American Son* movie mostly uttered by Kendra because she was involved in

conversations containing conflicts with other characters. After knowing the types, the researcher analyzed the reasons for the turn-taking irregularities. There are seven reasons for the interruption in the *American Son* movie with the most disagreements being carried out. There are also three overlap reasons in the form of signaling annoyance, signaling urgency, and desire to correct. In addition, the reasons for the irregularities of turn-taking became disrespectful actions that caused the conversation to not run smoothly and inconveniences that occurred between the speakers involved in it.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides a brief explanation of this study's results in conclusion based on the findings and discussions. In addition, there are also suggestions for researchers who are exploring related to this study.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, there are 48 occurrences of the type of turn-taking irregularities, with the interruptions being higher than overlap. The most common type of interruption is an intrusive interruption. Besides, the lowest type is transitional overlap. More interruptions occur in the *American Son* movie because the main characters are involved in several problems and conversations. The characters don't want to wait for the turn and stop the other characters' turn.

Meanwhile, there are reasons for turn-taking irregularities in the form of reasons for interruptions and reasons for overlap. The reasons for interruptions have been analyzed using Murata's theory in seven reasons for interruptions. Those are agreement, assistance, clarification, disagreement, floor-taking, topic change, and tangentialization. Besides, the reasons for overlap are analyzed using Cook's theory. There are three reasons for overlap, namely signalling annoyance, signalling urgency, and desire to correct. The most frequent reason is interruptions for disagreement. However, the interruptions for assistance had the lowest

frequency. All the reasons for these turn-taking irregularities are found in the utterances of the main characters in the *American Son* movie.

## **B. Suggestion**

This research has revealed the type and reason for the turn-taking irregularities in the *American Son* movie. The researcher suggests that more readers should conduct studies on turn-taking irregularities for the readers to understand more deeply that turn-taking irregularities are a linguistic phenomenon that occurs in life. Besides, the object of discussion is not limited to the movie only. Other objects that contain turn-taking irregularities and can be observed directly, such as conversations in tourist areas or live debates on television, can be other sources to enrich understanding regarding turn-taking irregularities.

This study uses the types of turn-taking irregularities proposed by Zimmerman & West, Jefferson, and Murata. Besides, it also supported by Murata's theory of the reasons for interruption and Cook's theory of reasons for overlap. For further research, the researcher suggests the following researchers use various theories with different approaches. The next researcher can explore turn-taking irregularities in terms of different ages or conflict levels with varying theories from this study. Therefore, turn-taking irregularities is still a broad topic to be analyzed with various theories and approaches.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Nurul Ula Fadlila** was born in Kudus on August 15, 1999. She graduated from the Islamic high school Banat Kudus in 2017. Since high school, she has been active in academic and organizational activities. She has won several competitions in English debate, English speech and been a member of the tourism ambassador of Kudus city. She then continued her study at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2017, majoring in English Literature. She was active in an English debate organization called Advanced Debate Community (ADC) and has participated in several English debate competitions. She also studied at the Islamic boarding school tahfidz Oemah Qur'an to enrich his religious knowledge and study the Qur'an.

## **APPENDIX**

No	Data		Types of Turn-Taking Irregularities					Purposes of Turn-Taking Irregularities									Description			
	Min	Conversation	Interruption		overlap			Reasons for Interruptions						Reason for Overlaps						
			C O	I N	T R	P R	R E	A G	A S	C L	D S	F T	T C	T G	S A	S U		T C		
1	00.0 3.15 - 00.0 3.17	K : Show= P : =That's all we really know right now.		√									√							Paul cuts Kendra's utterance in the middle of his utterance to dominate the conversation which is an intrusive type of interruption. Meanwhile, the reason is Paul wants to dominate the conversation or floor-taking
2	00: 03: 27- 00.0 3.32	P : Oh, it just was logged in, you know, from an incident. It could've been ticketed, could've been =towed K : =But Jamal, my son, he was driving it, and he		√								√								When Paul says "could've been =towed" Kendra does an intrusive type of interrupt with Paul because she disagrees with Paul's opinion. Therefore, the reason for the interruption made by Kendra was disagreement
3	00.0 3.32 - 00.0 3.35	K : But Jamal, my son, he was driving it, =and he P : = Oh, I thought you told me you weren't sure whether or not he was		√								√								Paul cut Kendra's utterance with the negative aim of being a type of intrusive interruption. Then the reason for the interruption was Paul's disagreement with what Kendra was saying
4	00.0 3.35 - 00.0 3.50	P : Oh, I thought you told me you weren't sure whether or not =he was K : =Well, yeah. Yes. Okay, yeah, I didn't see him drive away in it. I did not actually see him get in the car. Correct. But the car's not in our driveway. He's ben gone since eight o'clock last night. Going on eight, I mean, nine hours. He's usually home at midnight.		√											√					When Paul was delivering his utterance, Kendra cut utterance Paul absence of positive goals, so that is included in intrusive interruption. The reason Kendra did this was because she already knew what Paul was going to say so she interrupted tangentialization

5	00.0 3.51 - 00.0 3.58	K : He never came home. And when I called the police, they said something happened to the car = <b>and</b> P := <b>Okay</b> , I thought you told me they said that it=was		√										√						Paul cut Kendra's utterance in the middle of his utterance because he already knew what Kendra was trying to say, so Kendra didn't have the opportunity to complete her utterance. This includes the type of intrusive interruption for reasons of tangentialization
6	00.0 3.58 - 00.0 4.11	P :Okay, I thought you told me they said that it= <b>was</b> K : = <b>Hold on</b> . I wrote it down. Okay. "An incident", I, That what she said, an incident. "Identified in an incident". ()		√										√						When Paul delivers his utterance Kendra cuts in the middle of the occurrence saying "= <b>hold on</b> ". This was done by Kendra to stop Paul's utterance because he already knew what Paul was going to say. Therefore, this dialogue is a type of intrusive interruption with a reason for tangentialization
7	00.0 4.42 - 00.0 4.46	P : Not for 48 hours, no. Or if there's evidence of, you // <b>know</b> K : // <b>Foul play</b> .					√											√		in the dialogue, Kendra cut off Paul's utterance when he was about to end his utterance. She overlapped to provide corrections and justify the utterance delivered by Paul. So that the dialogue is a type of recognitional overlap with a reason of desire to correct.
8	00.0 5.28 - 00.0 5.49	K : Uh-huh. Listen, I'd still appreciate it if you all = <b>would</b> P : = <b>Ma'am</b> , we will.	√					√												Paul cuts Kendra's utterance with the positive reason that Paul wants to show that he agrees with Kendra. Therefore, this irregularity is included in cooperative interruptions with a reason for agreement.
9	00.0 5.40 - 00.0 5.44	P : Look, I told you, as soon as the AM liaison officer gets <b>here</b> // K : // <b>No</b> , I mean now.			√													√		There was transitional overlap because Kendra cut Paul's utterance when he almost finished delivering it without giving a transition time. The reason is that Kendra wants to immediately find

																		out information related to her child so that it is included in the signalling urgency.
10	00.0 5.46 - 00.0 5.53	P : Well, I will be happy to walk you back out to reception.= <b>You could check again to see</b> K : = <b>I was</b> just at reception for half an hour.		√														In the midst of utterance delivered by Paul, Kendra stepped in to stop Paul's turn with an excuse to dominate the course of the conversation. Therefore the dialogue is an intrusive interruption with a reason, namely floor-taking.
11	00.0 5.57 - 00.0 5.59	K : Look, she sent me to = <b>you</b> . P : = <b>This</b> can't be that hard. I'm very sorry, ma'am,		√														Paul cut Kendra's utterance in the middle of his delivery and did not give Kendra a chance to finish his utterance because Paul already knew what Kendra would say by saying " <b>This can't be that hard</b> ". It is an intrusive interruption for the reason of tangentialization
12	00.0 5.59 - 00.0 6.01	P : =This can't be that hard. I'm very sorry, ma'am, // <b>I-I</b> K : // <b>Either</b> he's in the system or he isn't.				√												When Paul conveyed his utterance, he experienced a stutter. Therefore Kendra did a progressional overlap to help Paul from not having a smooth conversation. The reason for this overlap is signaling annoyance, because Kendra does not agree with Paul's utterance.
13	00.0 6.13 - 00.0 6.16	P :=Ma'am,as soon as the AM liaison officer // <b>gets here</b> . K : // <b>Officer</b> , please.					√											Kendra's overlap with Scott is recognitional overlap. Because Kendra cut Paul's utterance close to the transition time, so that the sound was simultaneously heard and was not clear. The reason for this overlap is the signaling urgency because Kendra is in a hurry to get information regarding the whereabouts of her child.
14	00.0 6.18	K : Well don't you all have computers? I don't know a database		√														Paul cut Kendra's utterance in the middle of her delivery and didn't give Kendra a

	- 00.0 6.27	with names and DOBs = <b>you can</b> P : = <b>Yes</b> , but I am not authorized to just go running down the rabbit hole. What if somebody walks in, and they															chance to finish her utterance because Paul wanted to take over and dominate the conversation. This is an intrusive interruption for the reason of floor-taking.
15	00.0 6.25 - 00.0 6- 28	P : Yes, but I am not authorized to just go running down the rabbit hole. What if somebody walks in, // <b>and they</b> K : // <b>please.</b>		√									√				Paul explained to Kendra that there are procedures for conveying information. However, not finished with his utterance, Kendra cut Paul's utterance and did an intrusive overlap. Kendra did this because she knew what Paul was trying to say so she overlapped with a tangentialization reason.
16	00.0 8.34 - 00.0 8.54	K : It's just what I used to call him when he was little. It's what I call him now when I want to knock the cool out of him in front of his friends. He doesn't have a street name. Can you please just run all this through your computer and = <b>find out what is going on?</b> P : = <b>Ma'am! I am going to.</b> I just need to make sure that we have all the correct information here, so we aren't just spinning our wheels.	√						√								This is cooperative interruption because Paul cut Kendra's utterance with a positive meaning. The reason is that Paul agrees with what Kendra said so that this reason is included in the agreement.
17	00.1 0.15 - 00.1 0.18	P : Well, both, I guess, yeah.= <b>Ma'am?</b> K : = <b>Does this matter?</b> It's not from a gang fight.	√						√								Kendra cut the utterance conveyed by Paul with a positive meaning that she wanted to clarify what Paul had said, so that the meaning he wanted to convey became clear. Thus, the dialogue is a type of cooperative interruption with a reason of clarification

18	00.1 0.18 - 00.1 0.23	P : Okay. <b>=Lady, listen</b> K : <b>=Officer</b> , Respectfully, are there many 6'2" black boys involved in incidents tonight, you need to know if they might just have scars on their tummies?	✓							✓					Kendra cut off Paul's utterance and took over Paul's turn to dominate the conversation. Therefore, the dialogue includes intrusive interruption in the form of floor-taking reasons
19	00.1 1.21 - 00.1 1.32	P : I love Emily Dickinson. "It is a far, far better thing I do than I've ever done. It is a far, <b>//far better</b> K : <b>//That's Charles</b> Dickens.				✓								✓	The dialogue is included in recognitional overlap because Kendra cuts Paul's words close to the transition time so that their voices are heard simultaneously. The reason for this overlap is that Kendra wants to provide corrections to Scott's misstatements.
20	00.1 5.39 - 00.1 5.48	P : That is all I can tell you. Uh, lieutenant Stokes, he doesn't normally get in until about 8:00, and I've been instructed that all further information needs to go through <b>=him</b> . K : <b>=I'm sorry</b> , who?	✓						✓						Kendra cut off Paul's words when he was about to reach a transitional period so that there was recognitional overlap. The reason for this overlap is that Kendra does not clearly hear the name of the person Paul is talking about, so Kendra asks Paul to clarify the utterance he uttered.
21	00.1 5.49 - 00.1 6.01	P : Lieutenant Stokes. Oh he's the AM public affairs liaison officer. Look I'm pretty new here. I don't know him personally. They told me that he's been paged to come down here immediately, <b>=but</b> K : <b>=but he</b> might not get here for another few hours?	✓					✓							The dialogue was a cooperative interruption because Kendra interrupted when Paul felt he needed help with his utterance which was not delivered smoothly. So the reason for using cooperative interruption is assistance.
22	00.1 6.06 -	P : No, ma'am. It is what it is. <b>//I</b> K : <b>//No</b> . I called the police at			✓								✓		This is a progressional overlap where Kendra overlaps the transition time between the first and second speakers.

	00.1 6.10	three o'clock in the morning. I'm told my car's been involved																The reason for this overlap is that Kendra wants to show its annoyance with Paul's utterance.
23	00.1 6.29 - 00.1 6.36	P : I told you, you're gonna have to be patient and wait to the AM liaison officer to <b>=get here.</b> K : <b>=I sat in that</b> lobby almost half an hour before I even got to speak to you.		√							√							Kendra cuts off Paul's utterance when he tells Kendra to be patient waiting while Kendra has been waiting so long that he doesn't want to hear Paul's explanation and wants to dominate the conversation. Therefore, what Kendra did was intrusive interruption for floor-taking of a conversation
24	00.1 6.41 - 00.1 6.46	P : Well <b>=they're</b> K : <b>=Any of</b> them black?		√								√						There was an interruption intrusive in the middle of Paul's utterance by Kendra. She cut off Paul's utterance and then changed the subject because she was interested in other things.
25	00.1 7.03 - 00.1 7.06	P : Look, Ms. Connor. //I K : //Ms. Ellis-Connor				√											√	When Paul conveyed his utterance, he went into pause. Therefore Kendra carried out a progressional overlap to make the conversation run smoothly again. The reason is that she wanted to clarify the mistakes Paul had said.
26	00.1 7.10 - 00.1 7.41	P : I am doing the best that I can <b>=to help figure out</b> K : <b>=Do you have</b> a black son?		√								√						This is an intrusive interruption because Kendra cuts Paul's utterance in the middle of his speech. Kendra did this because she was interested in discussing other topics so she interrupted to change the topic in the middle of the conversation.
27	00.1 7.53 - 00.1 8.05	P : Fine, whatever. You know what? I really thought that we had developed <b>=a kind of</b> K : <b>=Why are you</b> still here?		√								√						Kendra cuts Paul's utterance in the middle of his utterance because he is not interested in talking about Paul's utterance. Therefore, it is a type of intrusive interruption to change the topic.



28	00.1 8.24 - 00.1 8.26	P : Ma'am, = <b>Look I</b> K : = <b>Where is he?</b>		√																When Paul delivered his words, Kendra cut Paul off by changing the topic of conversation because she didn't want to discuss the topic Paul was talking about. Therefore this dialogue is a type of intrusive interruption to change the topic of conversation
29	00.1 8.36 - 00.1 8.51	P : Okay Listen, as soon as Lieutenant Stokes gets here, I am going to see that you speak to him immediately. We are gonna find out where Jerome is <b>and//</b> K : // <b>Jamal</b> , his name is Jamal.				√													√	In the dialogue, Paul experienced a pause in his utterance. This prompted Kendra to overlap close to the transition time which was called progressional overlap. The reason for using this overlap is that Kendra wants to correct Paul's mistakes in speech.
30	00.1 9.32 - 00.1 9.53	K : Echo their feelings,= <b>Look, I have a PhD in psychology. I teach at the university, okay? So I know when I'm being managed.</b> P : = <b>I don't know.</b> Ma'am. Ms. Connor		√								√								When Kendra delivers utterance and gives assumption to Paul, Paul enters in the middle of Kendra's turn. Paul did intrusive overlap because he disagreed with the assumption given by Kendra. So he did an intrusive overlap to show disagreement.
31	00.2 3.05 - 00.2 3.09	S : Excuse me, are <b>you//</b> P : // <b>I was just</b> texting Amy to get your ETA. Jesus Christ, what took you so long?				√													√	This is the progressional overlap that Paul did against Scott because Scott had a pause in his utterance. Paul did a progressional overlap for signaling urgency, because he was in a hurry to say something
32	00.2 3.15 - 00.2 3- 25	P : Right, right. And she's gonna be right back so, okay, so far, all i know the car is pulled over, three black males in a Lexus, like, a late model Lexus, I think= <b>Expired tags or the driver's texting</b> S : = <b>Okay, hold on</b>	√																	Scott interrupts the conversation Paul is having with the positive sense that he agrees with what Paul said. So that the dialogue is a cooperative interruption for an agreement on something.

33	00.2 7.53 - 00.2 8.02	S : Acting all crazy= <b>isn't gonna help the situation.</b> K := <b>Who's acting crazy?</b> They have our son. We wanna know where he is. They can tell us. This ain't complicated.	√								√									This was Kendra's cooperative interruption against Scott. Scott told Kendra not to go crazy. Not finished with his words, Kendra cut Scott's utterance with a positive intention, namely to clarify that Scott's response to her was incorrect.
34	00.2 8.46 - 00.2 8.54	S : Can we not just go off in the weeds on = <b>some</b> K : = <b>This isn't</b> off in the weeds. You know how I killed myself to make sure Jamal speaks proper English.		√							√									The dialogue shows the intrusive interruption carried out by Kendra. When Paul was delivering his utterance, kendra cut Paul's turn because she did not agree with what Paul said. Therefore, this intrusive interruption was carried out for a reason of disagreement.
35	00.3 0.20 - 00.3 0.38	K : You know, you may not remember, but in Arabic, Jamal means = <b>beauty</b> . S : = <b>means beauty</b> . Yes, how could I forget? "Hey beauty, you wanna toss a football around?" I ca't wait til he's 21, so me and the guys can head on over to the tavern and hoist a galss of whiskey with ol' beauty. Maybe he'll bring his friends.		√													√			Scott made an intrusive interruption when Kendra was delivering her utterance. The interruption was carried out by Scott because he already knew what Kendra was going to say so he did intrusive interruption for tangentialization.
36	00.3 4.14 - 00.3 4.34	S : His world is not that world. His world is definitely my world. We workd hard to make it my world. We spent almost a quarter of a million dollars putting that kid through the best prep schools in the city. He grew up in Coral Gables, for Christ's sake.							√									√		he dialogue above contains the recognitional overlap type. When Scott delivered his utterance and was about to reach transition time, Kendra cut Scott's turn so that it created the same sound. Kendra said " <b>//into what?</b> " for signaling urgency. She asked Scott to immediately

		He's had every possible advantage. I simply will not accept him regressing //into K : //into what? Just say it Scott.															say what he meant.
37	00.3 5.50 - 00.3 5.53	S : No one's saying= <b>even he's in a car</b> K : = <b>He doesn't have</b> a right with his black friends		√								√					Kendra cut off Scott's utterance while she was delivering her utterance. This was done by Kendra so that Scott did not have the opportunity to continue his utterance, so it was called intrusive interruption. The reason for the interruption was to change the topic because Kendra was interested in a different topic than the one Scott was talking about
38	00.3 6.28 - 00.3 6.57	S : No. I think our half-white, half-black, who gives a shite what race he is son the one who got 1470 on his SATs and aced AP physics, knows better than to commit unforced errors in life by taking stupid risks. Especially, when he is on the cusp of doing great things. I think he understands that, like it or not, the way that you present yourself in life has consequences. If you wear your pants halfway down your ass, and ghetto hair, = <b>then you got</b> K : = <b>then you got no right</b> to complain when you walk by, and a white lady clutches her purse?		√								√					There was an intrusive interruption that Kendra made to Scott. When Scott was conveying his utterance talking about his son, Kendra cut Scott's utterance with a negative meaning. Kendra knew what Scott was going to say so she took over from Scott with a reason for tangentialization
39	00.3	S : Oh boy, I tell you, I can see						√								√	Kendra did the recognitional overlap by

	7.33 - 00.3 7.49	exactly what's been going on. I'm out of house a few months and sure enough you are filling his mind full of victimhood psychobabble. // " <b>pity me! Pity me</b> " K : // <b>you know what?</b> I've done nothing of the sort. Instead of pointing a finger at me, maybe you ought to be looking in the mirror.															saying " <b>// you know what?</b> I've done nothing of the sort. ". Kendra conveyed her utterance when Scott was delivering utterance and was about to enter a transition period. So that their two voices met and could not be heard clearly. The reason Kendra overlaps is because she wants to correct Scott's utterance that it is not quite right.
40	00.3 8.34 - 00.3 9.07	S : I didn't mean for it to come out like that. I just, I' so sick and tired of having the same frickin' argument with you. Over and over and over again. That is what i walked away from. Not, you know. Kenny, i'm sorry, = <b>I didn't mean to</b> K : = <b>stop. Just put</b> out the shovel down and stop digging.		√						√							There was an intrusive interruption that was carried out by Kendra to Scott. When Scott was saying something, Kendra interrupted Scott because she did not agree with what Scott said. So that Scott does not have the opportunity to finish his words. Kendra's interruption was to show disagreement towards Scott's utterance.
41	00.4 0.16 - 00.4 2.46	K : This time of night, I always get agitated. You have no ide. I'm usually awake about this time. I don't know I've had a sleep-filled night since that boy was born. Most nights, my eyes fire wide open out of a sound sleep. Heart beating so hard I feel it throbbing in my ears. Always right about this time. Too late to go back to sleep, too early to get on with the day, you just snoring away. Usually I go stand in the door to his room and listen to him breathe, sometimes I go in and touch the muscle on his neck or shoulder. Stand there and bullshit myself "don't		√						√							Scot commits intrusive interruption to Kendara. This can be seen when Kendra is telling what she has been through with her son Jamal, Scoot suddenly interrupts Kendra's words and expresses his disapproval by saying that " <b>=No, look.</b> ". Scoot conducted the interruption to show the disagreement

		worry Kendra, he is big and powerful, this world can't hurt him". Until the nagging feeling comes back, and I dwell on how fragile he is. And whatever nightmare that has just woke me up, someone texting in an SUV or an errant punch in a bar fight a ruptured appendix in some third world country. Most, most mothers can sit there in the dark and get rational go back to sleep. But sometimes, in my nightmares I see nooses and crosses and white men with Brylcreem crew cuts. Last summer, when Jamal wanted to drive with Jeff to Bonnaroo, = <b>I was, I just S</b> : = <b>No, look</b> , J and I just thought you were a little over the top with the mother hen thing, thinking he was too young.															
42	00.5 6.02 - 00.5 6.09	K : You really think that's what this is about? = <b>A bumper sticker?</b> S : = <b>Sure didn't help</b> . Look, if I'm a cop rolling down the street at 2:00 a.m, and it's close call on probable cause		√							√						Scott conducted an intrusive interruption by cutting Kendra's words in the middle of his conversation about something. Scott made this interruption to appear more dominant in a conversation. So that Scott's interruption has a reason for floor-taking
43	01.0 1.40 - 01.0 1.48	S : Looking for a bigot behind every tree. Because that's what this shit leads to. "Shoot cops" bumper stickers and all this micro aggression bullshit //on college compuses.					√						√				This is a recognitional overlap made by Kendra to Scott. Scott is saying something, when Scott is about to reach a transition period, Kendra is in Scott's turn and delivers her utterance. This was

		K : //can we drop it?																done by Kendra, which made two sounds occur simultaneously. Kendra overlaps Scott for signaling annoyance and asks Scott to stop talking about it
44	01.0 6.10 - 01.0 6.17	K : Wait. It could be him, Scott. He could be hurt. Jamal could be hurt, = <b>We have to</b> S : = <b>I don't know</b> . I saw what you saw, okay? I mean , Hey		√						√								This is an intrusive interruption by Scott to Kendra. When Kendra said that the person he saw was Jamal, Scott immediately interrupted Kendra's words and claimed that he did not know about it. Scott's reason for doing intrusive interruption is to show his disagreement to what Kendra said.
45	01.0 8.10 - 01.0 8.20	L : If you can't afford an attorney, one will be appointed free of charge before any questioning, if you wish. If you decide = <b>Listen to me, You wanna keep on racking up charges or calm down and get this over with?</b> S : = <b>Stop, Just don't fucking touch me.</b>		√						√								Kendra makes an intrusive interruption by cutting off Scott's utterance and telling him to stop talking. This was done by Kendra because she did not agree with Scott's words and told him to stop her utterance. Therefore, this interrupt has reason to show disagreement.
46	01.1 0.10 - 01.1 0.29	L : Get him out of here. Now, again, my name is Lieutenant John <b>Stokes//</b> . K : // <b>I would</b> very much like to know if my son is okay.			√											√		This is Kendra's transitional overlap with Lt. Stokes' utterance. When Lt. Stokes was introducing himself and his utterance had reached a transition period, Kendra entered the turn so there was no transition time between Lt. Stokes and Kendra. Kendra asked " <b>//I would</b> very much like to know if my son is okay." without responding to the introduction made by Lt. Stokes because of the signaling urgency to immediately find out information related to her child.

47	01.1 1.33 - 01.1 1.44	L : Three African-American males have been taken into police custody in connection with the incident. We don't know much more about the stop except <b>=I won't compete with your outrage and speculation.</b> K : <b>=The cop shot</b> at someone. I saw a video. There were shots fired.		√								√							There was an intrusive interruption that was carried out by Kendra to Lt. Stokes when he was explaining something to Kendra. Kendra cut off Lt. Stokes' conversation with a negative meaning, namely that she wanted to dominate the conversation they were having. So it can be seen that the reason for the interruption made by Kendra was for floor-taking of other speaker.
48	01.1 3.54 - 00.1 4.19	L : Yes. That's what it tells me. And it tells me that the people who patrol the streets with legal authority to use deadly force are not robots. They help their kids brush their teeth at night and read them Dr. Seuss and pray they get to do it again the next night. And when they see some nihilistic, agitating young thug, <b>=pride may get the best of them.</b> K : <b>=who do you think you are</b> calling my son a thug? Running cover for some cracker-ass cop.		√							√							There was an intrusive interruption that occurred when Lt. Stokes was conveying his utterance, Kendra suddenly cut the conversation with a negative meaning. Kendra interrupted because she did not agree with what Lt. Stokes had said. So that the dialogue contains an intrusive type of interruption for a reason, namely disagreement.	