

**INTERRUPTION IN *DOCTOR FOSTER SERIES 1* MOVIE BY THE  
MALE CHARACTER: A SOCIOPRAGMATIC STUDY**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2021**

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**THESIS**

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### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This is to clarify that Wilda Afifah's thesis entitled "**Interruption in *Doctor Foster Series 1* Movie by the Male Character: A Sociopragmatic Study**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

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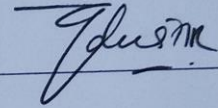
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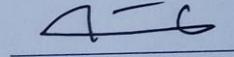
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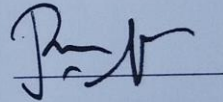
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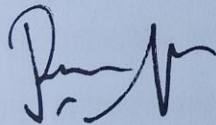
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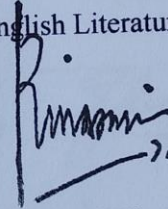
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**MOTTO**

*“Don't strive to be famous, strive to be talented”*

Maisie Williams

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My Beloved Family: My father Kholiq, My mother Ni'ma, and My sister Picha

My Thesis Advisor: Mrs. Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah M. Pd.

Myself: Wilda Afifah

All of the people who have contributed to this thesis.

Thank you from my deepest heart and I'm Grateful to have some amazing people  
who always love and support me.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Alhamdulillah, I thank God for the presence of Allah SWT. The Ruler of the universe for all the graces that have been bestowed upon me, so that I can complete my thesis with the title Interruption in Doctor Foster Series 1 Movie by The Male Character: Sociopragmatic Study as a requirement for this Bachelor of Literature (S.S) degree properly. I don't forget to greet and thank the Holy Prophet Muhammad SAW who has been my guide in living life. Then, I would like to say thank you for:

1. My thesis advisor, Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, who has been patient and sincere in guiding and helping me in writing this thesis.
2. My family: my father Kholiq, my mother Ni'ma, my sister Picha, and all my big family who always love me.
3. My best friends: Dila, Ocha, Lyla, Ifa, Ika, Atuz who always support me at my worst times.
4. All of my friends in SASING UIN Malang' 17, thank you for all the support.

This thesis is far from perfect and it still lacks many aspects. Criticism and suggestions will be accepted to improve this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis will give the benefits for writers and readers in general for the present and the future.

Wilda Afifah

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## ABSTRACT

Afifah.Wilda 2021. *Interruption in Doctor Foster series 1 Movie by the Male Character: A Sociopragmatic Study*. Minor Thesis. Linguistics, English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Hj Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd.

**Keywords:** *sociopragmatics, interruption, linguistic features*

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Interruption is frequently perceived as a negative and disrespectful conduct in society since it restricts others' ability to communicate. Nevertheless, it is not necessarily intended to be detrimental or distracting. Interruptions might be beneficial, helpful, or neutral in nature. On the other hand, the researcher aimed to analyze interruptions by male characters in *Doctor Foster series 1* movie using a sociopragmatic approach. This research has three objectives: to identify the linguistic features employed in the interruptions, to find out the types of interruption, and to describe the purposes of the interruptions.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method and was supported by the quantitative method in presenting the occurrence of the data in frequency. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative to get a deep understanding of interruption performed by the male character. Since the conversation was presented descriptively with the researcher as the main instrument and the data sheet as the secondary instrument, the descriptive qualitative technique was used. The data of this research were in the form of utterances, while the contexts of the data were the dialogues containing interruption uttered by the male characters in the TV series. The source of the data was the first five episodes in the *Doctor Foster* movie and their transcript.

The finding in this research indicated that of the 18 utterances produced by Simon. First, there are three types of interruption found in the movie. Based on the data, simple interruption gets the highest number of occurrences 9 data out of a total of 18 data. Second, three functional categories of interruption are identified in the movie i.e. disruptive, cooperative and neutral. In disruptive interruption, all three purposes of interruption are found, i.e. disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Meanwhile, all three purposes of interruption of cooperative are found, i.e. clarification, agreement and tangentialization. The last finding, three linguistic features purposed by Simon are found, i.e. report talk, command and teasing. The main purpose of interruption in this research is to show disagreement. It means that interruptions are mostly used by the male characters disruptively as tool to argue their partners and to show their different opinions.

## ABSTRACT

Afifah.Wilda 2021. *Interruption in Doctor Foster series 1 Movie by the Male Character: A Sociopragmatic Study* Skripsi. Linguistik. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Peneliti bertujuan untuk menganalisis interupsi yang dilakukan oleh tokoh laki-laki dalam film Doctor Foster seri 1 dengan menggunakan pendekatan sosio-pragmatis. Penelitian ini memiliki tiga tujuan: untuk mengidentifikasi fitur linguistik yang digunakan dalam interupsi, untuk mengetahui jenis interupsi, dan untuk menggambarkan tujuan interupsi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan didukung oleh metode kuantitatif dalam menyajikan pemunculan data secara frekuensi. Metode kualitatif yang deskriptif diterapkan karena pembahasan disajikan secara deskriptif dengan sang peneliti sebagai instrumen utama dan lembaran data sebagai instrumen sekunder. Data penelitian ini berbentuk ucapan, sedangkan konteks data adalah dialog yang memuat interupsi yang diucapkan oleh karakter laki-laki dalam serial TV. Sumber data adalah episode pertama sampai lima dalam film Doctor Foster.

Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 18 ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh Simon. Pertama, ada tiga jenis interupsi yang ditemukan dalam film. Berdasarkan data gangguan sederhana mendapatkan jumlah kejadian terbanyak yaitu 9 data dari total 18 data. Kedua, tiga kategori fungsional interupsi diidentifikasi dalam film yaitu mengganggu, kooperatif dan netral. Dalam interupsi yang mengganggu, ketiga tujuan interupsi ditemukan, yaitu ketidaksepakatan, pengambilan keputusan, dan perubahan topik. Sementara itu, ditemukan ketiga tujuan pemutusan koperasi, yaitu klarifikasi, kesepakatan dan tangensialitas. Temuan terakhir, ditemukan tiga ciri kebahasaan yang dimaksudkan oleh Simon, yaitu report talk, command dan teasing. Tujuan utama interupsi dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menunjukkan ketidaksetujuan. Artinya interupsi lebih banyak digunakan oleh tokoh laki-laki secara mengganggu sebagai alat untuk berdebat dengan pasangannya dan untuk menunjukkan pendapat yang berbeda.

## البحث مستخلص

عفيفة ولدى. 2021. مقاطعة اثناء الكلام في فيلم " *Doctor Foster Series* 1" باستجواب الممثل: دراسة الاجتماعية. قسم اللغة والادب الانجليزي بكلية الانسانية جامعة الاسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. مشرفة : الدكتورة الحاجّة رحمني نور عنده الماجستير.

الكلمة الرئيسية: الاجتماعية, مقاطعة اثناء الكلام, اللغوية

يقصد الباحث لتحليل مقاطعة أثناء كلام يعمله الممثل في فيلم " *Doctor Foster Series* 1" باستعمال تقريب الاجتماعي. القصد في هذه الأبحاث هو: تعيين اللغويّ استعمل في مقاطعة اثناء الكلام, تعليم انواع الجنس من مقاطعة اثناء الكلام, والتعبير عن قصد مقاطعة اثناء الكلام.

يستخدم هذا الابحاث الطريقة الوصفية النوعية والمدعومة بالطريقة الكمية في عرض تكرارات البيانات التكرارية. تم تطبيق المنهج النوعي الوصفي لأنه تم عرض المناقشة بشكل وصفي مع الباحث كأداة رئيسية و ورقة البيانات كأداة ثانوية. جاءت بيانات هذا البحث على شكل كلام ، اما أن سياق البيانات عبارة عن حوار يحتوي على الانقطاعات التي تحدثها الشخصيات الذكورية في المسلسل التلفزيوني. مصدر البيانات هو أول إلى خمس حلقات من

فلم *Doctor Foster Series 1*.

النتائج في هذا الأبحاث هو قد تكوّن 18 كلامًا قالها سيمون. أولاً ، هناك ثلاثة أنواع من المقاطعات الموجودة في الفيلم. بناءً على بيانات الاضطراب البسيط، كان 9 بيانات من 18 بيانات. ثانيًا ، ثلاث فئات وظيفية من المقاطعات في الفيلم ، وهي المزعجة والتعاونية والحيادية. في مقاطعة المقاطعات ، تم العثور على جميع أهداف المقاطعة الثلاثة ، وهي الخلاف واتخاذ القرار وتغيير الموضوع. وفي الوقت نفسه ، وجد أن الأغراض الثلاثة لإنهاء التعاونية هي التوضيح والاتفاق والتماس. الاكتشاف الأخير ، وجد ثلاث خصائص لغوية قصدها سيمون ، وهي الحديث عن الكلام ، والأمر ، والمضايقة.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains the emergence and the concept of researching interruption in Doctor Foster Movie Series 1. The subchapters cover the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, definition of the key term, method, and previous study.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

An ideal conversation is structured to avoid interruptions. The coordination between speaker and listener is perfect in that the speaker sends the right signals, verbal or no verbal to the listener when a turn-taking change is due. The listener understands and accepts the signal to change directions. Any violation of the orderliness of the turn exchange principle is considered a serious violation of the current speaker's rights, as well as a serious disruption of the conversation's flow. According to this viewpoint, interruption is a power device imposed on the interrupter (Li,2001).

As social beings, people need communication to negotiate their daily businesses. Through communication, people can exchange ideas, opinions, information, news, and feelings (Newman, 2003). Since communicating regularly, the most used tool to communicate is language, both written and spoken language. Language is the key to communication success and is an agreed system of sound signs to be used by members of particular community groups in cooperating, communicating, and identifying themselves. Language as a communication tool undoubtedly has a conscious or unconscious role dictated by

an individual's needs. Practically, human communication is established mainly through conversation.

The starting point for research on Conversation Analysis (C.A.) is the analysis of turn-taking mechanisms. When someone usually speaks, the other member of the conversation must listen (Woofit,2005). This pattern is referred to as turn-taking. The conversation usually happens smoothly in normal turn-taking. That means people know how to do a nice turn. On the other hand, an irregular conversation occurs because people don't make the right turn, sometimes interrupt their ideas, feelings, and opinions.

A shared sense of interruption is that one speaker begins to talk before another speaks. It is possible to punish interruptions for being rude. For example, adults can admonish children for interrupting (Drew, 2009). Interruption is a moral category that accuses the incoming speaker of a hostile transgression of another person's speaking rights (Hutchby, 2017). The interruption has a disruptive purpose if the speaker cuts their partner's turn to take the floor. This study, the researcher is expected to perform interruption research to reveal the interruption's normal and interactive effects.

The differences in men's and women's actions in making interruptions related to their gender identity. Gender is a social factor that influences the use of language. Due to gender, men and women have various ways of interruption. The principal explanation for variations in style and linguistic characteristics in the speech was the unequal role of men and women in society. For instance, men prefer to apply for jobs such as soldiers, police officers, and engineers, which are

traditionally male-dominated positions. Women tend to fill jobs such as teachers, homemakers, careers, and nurses, which are stereotypically the same characters who are cooperative, expressive, kind, and polite. The fact that men and women play different roles based on their gender identities impacts their attitudes and speaking styles (Wardhaugh, 2006).

This research used a socio-pragmatic approach to analyze the gender-related interruption phenomenon. Sociopragmatic is a combination of sociolinguistic and pragmatic methods. The researcher used sociolinguistic theories to identify the male characters' linguistic features in *Doctor Foster TV Series*. This study deals with conversation analysis in a pragmatic approach to investigate the types and purposes of interruption. The principle of conversational analysis can be found in pragmatics, where it is used to analyze natural communication (Cruse, 2006). For informal conversation research, it is widely used. Since interruptions arise in the everyday conversation of human beings, conversation analysis is an effective analysis technique. Conversation analysis also focuses on meaning and context.

As an indivisible part of the conversation, the interruption can be observed in any media that involve communicative activities, such as in the movie. In most situations, a movie's plot is adapted from real-life incidents in which the movie's characters are formed to resemble people's actions and speech in a real problem. In this sense, the film characters are expected to act and talk like people do in real life. Thus, a film can be a good source of interruption research as it represents how people in real life use their language to interact with

each other through conversations conducted by the characters in the film (Fei, 2010)

This research used the American drama T.V. series entitled *Doctor Foster* in the T.V. drama series, the researcher assumes that there are many complex issues and many arguments between the actors that include interruptions. In this drama T.V. series, readers can see many of the phenomena of desperate housewives' lives because the topic contains many conflicts in the characters' lives. For these reasons, this T.V. series is used as a research object.

There are several problems that can be found in the *Doctor Foster* movie because the story is related to real life. The phenomena that can be observed in this movie series are differences of language style between men and women, the use of speech act among the characters and the performance of interruption in the conversation.

The first problem that can be analyzed further is the differences of language style between men and women. As explained previously, men and women have different language styles in their conversation in social life. It is possible to analyze women's language, men's language, or differences between them by using the linguistic features of the character's utterances.

The second problem is speech acts. Speech acts are defined as language that is used to perform an action. People frequently do something implicitly through their utterances. Speech act phenomena can be found in social interaction, and this movie is one of the media that portrays human social interaction. Therefore, speech acts can be analyzed in this movie.

Then the third problem is interruption which becomes the focus of this research. The basic idea of interruption is when there is a violation from the second speaker toward the turn of the first speaker. Many people frequently talk simultaneously to show their attention, interest, enthusiasm and support, by using for example minimal responses and back-channel items. Some others violate the speech turn; intend to grab the floor, to show their disagreement, and to change the topic of conversation. Therefore, interruption is one of the important parts of conversation that can be found in real social interaction or media such as movies, talk shows, and TV series.

### **C. Research Question**

Based on the limitation of the problem, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of interruptions presented by the male character in the *Doctor Foster TV Series*?
2. What are the functions of interruption presented by the male character in the *Doctor Foster TV Series*?
3. What are the linguistic features uttered in the interruption performed by the male characters in the *Doctor Foster TV Series*?

### **C. Objective**

1. To find out the types of interruption on the *Doctor Foster TV Series*
2. To describe the functions of interruption on the *Doctor Foster Series*
3. To identify the linguistics features uttered on the *Doctor foster Series*

#### **D. Significance of the study**

This research concerns the types of interruption and linguistic characteristics used in breakages by the main characters. To describe the functions of interruption the researcher used a sociopragmatic study. Conducting this study, the researcher hopes that it will give many benefits to the reader, particularly for linguistics learners. This research is intended to educate readers about interrupts and to raise their awareness that interruptions do not only occur in daily discussion but also come in a variety of forms and reasons, so that they understand how to include acceptable interruptions into daily conversation.

#### **E. Scope and limitation**

The researcher aims to describe the types of different interruption, analyze the purpose of the different interruption and linguistic features of different interruption performed by the main characters in *Doctor Foster TV Series*. The researcher elected *Doctor Foster TV Series* as the subject of the study. The data were examined using three theories: using Ferguson's theory to find out the types of interruption, using Murata and Goldberg's to observe the purpose of interruption, and using Tannen theory to find out the linguistic features. However, this study's valid result aims to gain a deeper understanding of the interruption in the Doctor Foster TV Series.

#### **F. Definitions of Key Terms**

1. Sociopragmatics: sociopragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics which is based on the language used in different cultures of language communities in different social situations, among different social classes,

gender, etc.

2. Conversation analysis: Conversation analysis is an approach that focuses on verbal interruption, (Woofit, 2005). In conversation analysis, it is associated with conversational mechanisms: those are turn-taking, adjacency pair, and preference.

3. Interruption: Interruptions are defined as subsequent speaker turns that begin inside the current speaker's turn unit, that is, at least two syllables after or before the conclusion of the current speaker's turn unit. Interruptions are to be distinguished from interventions which facilitate a current turn.

### **G. Previous study**

There are many studies about interruption previously done. The researcher classified those previous studies into the similarities and differences between the subject and the objectives of the studies. Firstly, interruptions in political debate focus on gender and power by Suwandi (2019). This study is set to investigate the types, functions, and reasons for the interruption of the presidential candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, during the first until the third presidential debate and the power tendencies apparent during interruption research. The result of her research is more powerful because she tends to do interruption than Hillary. She used a descriptive qualitative approach.

Secondly, Faizah & Kurniawan (2016) conducted a study in Mata Najwa on overlaps and interruptions between males and females. The result of their study is that women tend to interrupt as men, and it shows that women use competition and cooperation more than men. In terms of overlaps, the female

overlaps more than the male. The study findings are contrary to Xu's (2009), Lakoff's and Zimmerman and West (1975) research, which clarify men's propensity to disrupt the conversation. The subject of the research is the T.V. talk show presenter, who is a woman. The presenter has the power to define the subject. It was shown that the presenter used the competitive interruption resulting from their analysis of 68, 35%, which contained several functionalities, such as changing the subject to set the subject, taking the floor to speak and improving the issue. In using various subjects, the outcome of Faizah's & Kurniawan's (2016) research needs to be reinvestigated.

The next previous study is conducted by Lestary's Turn-Taking Analysis (2017). She examines the purposes and meanings of silences in conversations behind interruptions. The data is taken from three casual conversations between friends. She discovers that speakers interrupt for two purposes: to complete turns and to cut them. She used the qualitative method to analyze the data.

The previous study was conducted by Anindya (2014) in the Oprah Winfrey show. She discovered the types and reasons for the interruption. She found fifteen out of twenty cases of successful interruption and five instances of unsuccessful interruption. Seven reasons for interruption were found by the researcher to break up, complete, seek clarification, agree and reject some point. It used the method of content analysis. It also used pragmatics theory, in particular, Sack's theory of a conversation interruption.

From the previous study above, it can be concluded that most of them focus on types of interruption. The researcher investigates by using a different

approach and object. By using different objects, the study will display different results in different contexts. This has broadened the scope for identifying the use of interruptions in the media, especially in television dramas.

## **H. Research Method**

This study investigates interruption phenomena in Doctor Foster TV Series. To analyze the data, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach.

### **1. Research Design**

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to get a deep understanding of interruption performed by Simon. The qualitative research method is essentially a method of interpreting or interpreting a phenomenon or symptom, both the perpetrator and the product of his actions, to interpret a phenomenon in depth (Raharjo, 2020).

### **2. Data instrument**

The research instrument in the present study was the researcher herself because the researcher completed all the items that led to the success of this research. According to Creswell (2009), the researcher is the main instrument in qualitative research to collect the data by performing analysis, observation, or interview. The researcher was closely involved in all phases of the research observation, examination, and interpretation of data.

### **3. Data source**

The primary data in this analysis was the dialogue spoken by the main characters in the Doctor Foster TV series. The knowledge used in this study

concentrated on the characteristics of interruption and linguistics held by the characters while interrupting. The knowledge was provided in the form of a dialogue between the main characters. The T.V. series dialogue containing interruptions were the contexts for the data. The data for this analysis came from the first five episodes from the first season of the American television series Doctor Foster and its transcript. They were chosen because everything was clarified in those episodes.

#### **4. Data collection**

The researcher used visual analysis because the data came from T.V. shows. The procedures in this research are: first, the researcher downloaded the Doctor Foster Movie season 1. Second, the researcher watched and chose the dialogues that contain interruptions. Last, the researcher marked the interruption and the linguistic characteristics of the main characters in the transcript and documented the duration of the interruption.

#### **4. Data analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher started several types to analyze the data in this study. In analyzing the data, the researcher takes steps: first, categorizing words, sentences and phrases that contain interruption proposed by Ferguson (1980); second, analyzing the data based on the context and the theories to answer the research question. Third, I consulted the data to my supervisor. Last, the researcher wrote the research report and drew the conclusion to describing the source domain and arranging the data into types and purposes of interruption.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter demonstrates a relevant literature review which contains some theories that are related to the object of the research and a brief explanation about the interruption in Doctor *Foster Movie Series 1* as the object of the research.

#### 1. Socio-pragmatics

In social interaction, language plays an important role. Language is a means of communication between people. This is regarded as something so common that it is rarely considered, such as walking and breathing. Language has such a strong influence on human life that it is not uncommon for societal disputes to be caused by language (Culpeper, 2017). One of the examples is how teachers, students and their peers use language. The way people use language is clearly influenced by certain factors, as demonstrated by this example. According to the phenomenon, it is not only the form and function that must be understood but also the social aspects that influence the use of language.

Pragmatics is the right approach to observe the language form and meaning, but if there are differences in social situations, social class and culture that affect people's language use, sociolinguistics must also be used. Pragmatics is to research how context and convention in their broadest sense contribute to meaning (Senft, 2014). Meanwhile, Wardaugh (2006) defines sociolinguistics as "the study of the relationship between language and society in order to understand the structure of language and how language functions in

communication." Therefore, pragmatics and sociolinguistics must be combined in an analysis of the meaning of language in relation to social contexts. Socio-pragmatics is a combination of sociolinguistics and pragmatics.

Socio-pragmatics focus on any interaction between certain aspects of the social context and the use of a specific language leading to pragmatic meaning. It is the main focus on how language is used in a situational context, and how that situational context shapes the norms that speakers use or exploit for pragmatic purposes (Culpeper, 2011). According to Lacostró (2012) pragmatics examines language based on the place and time of the user of the language and Socio-pragmatics provides the basis for pragmatics to review language usage in social and cultural aspects, in accordance with the context of the place and time. It is explained that Socio-pragmatics is closely related to pragmatics.

As a result, the scope of pragmatics as a whole expands to include Socio-pragmatics. Furthermore, Socio-pragmatics deviates from sociolinguistics, so the field of sociolinguistic studies, in general, is included in the scope of Socio-pragmatics. If sociolinguistics is based on sociology, it must investigate the relationship of language to social structures, social organizations, and human behavior. Meanwhile, pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning. Therefore, pragmatics and sociolinguistics work together. In short, the appropriate study can be said to understand language use in communications based on a social context.

## **2. Conversation Analysis**

The conversation is used to exchange information, thoughts, ideas, and emotions, so it has a cooperative aspect. Speakers want to know if they've made their point, if others are interested in what they've said, and if a comment is relevant, acceptable, surprising, or shocking in conversation. Together, they can try to understand the topics of mutual interest and the purpose of the communication. The conversation is made more cooperative in information formats because the information formats consist of common, logical sequences which allow the listeners to understand easily (Nowitca, 2003).

Conversation analysis is one approach that primarily focuses on talk or spoken conversation (Davies and Elder, 2004). The ca come from the work of Harvey sacks, originally in the form of a talk course he developed at the University of California during 1964-1972. Two key collaborators who played key roles in the early years were Gail Jefferson, who also developed special transcription systems used in ca, and Emanuel a schegloff. Among them, the three characters published many basic papers in ca Jefferson and then edited the sacks original transcript (Hutchby, 2017).

The analytics of conversation began to emerge as an independent investigation field aimed at understanding the organizational structure of conversation that influenced many disciplines of the social sciences involved in human communication (Lerner, 2004). Similarly, Hutchby (2017) states that conversation analysis (CA) is investigating the organization and order of human social action through the prism of everyday speech in interaction situations. For that reason, conversation analysis refers to their object of study

talk interaction.

As a result, the purpose of the conversation analysis is to see how conversational participants understand one other and respond to each other by examining how each participant builds the structure of the discussion. Conversation analysis is concerned with the way a conversation is produced and interpreted by its participants. Conversation analysis can be used to identify patterns or conversational structures in the way each participant attempts to participate in the conversation, maintains their turn to speak, determines the next addressee, or determines when to give their turn.

### **3. Interruption**

One of the phenomena of conversation is an interruption. Perfect conversation when the listeners understand when they have a chance to turn in the conversation (Li, 2001). Broadly speaking, it means that the next speaker cuts into the ongoing utterance of the current speaker. Particularly, the interruption can be concluded as an unorganized conversation because both the speaker and listener do not understand about the change in conversation.

#### **3.1 Types of interruption**

To find out the types of interruption, the researcher will use the theory proposed by Ferguson (Amalia, 2016). He comes to the conclusion that there are four different types of interruptions. He divides the forms of interruptions into four which are simple interruptions, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption and silent interruption. Further explanations for each of these types are provided below.

### **a. Simple interruption**

Silent interruption is a phenomenon when the interrupter interrupts the present speaker. The phenomenon of silent interruption occurs when the interrupter succeeds in interrupting the current speaker. The interrupter takes the floor and stops the interrupted person, so his/her sentence is incomplete (Putri,2019)

The exchange of turns occurs in this situation (Itakura,2001).

Here's an example:

*A: How's your paper coming?*  
*B: Alright, I guess. I haven't done much in the past two weeks.*  
*A: Yeah. Know how that [can]*  
*B: [Hey], you got an extra cigarette?*  
*A: Oh, uh sure (hands the pack) like my [pa --]*  
*B: [How] about the match?*  
*A: Where you go up like my [pa --]*  
*B: [Thanks]*  
*A: Sure. I was gonna tell you [my --]*  
*B: [Hey] I'd really like to talk but I gotta run.*  
*A: Yeah*

In the example of the conversation above, there are four interruptions made by speaker B against the speech of speaker A. Speaker B always manages to interrupt Speaker A's speech before he completes it. A and B make several utterances at the same time, as evidenced by the words in square brackets. When A was about to say the word can, B interrupted by saying Hey. Because utterance A has not yet reached the end of a sentence in syntactic terms, it can be said that speaker B succeeded in interrupting it, which is known as a simple interruption.

### **b. Overlap interruption**

Overlap occurs when two speakers try to speak at the same time. The problem overlap is usually resolved by one or both speakers ceasing to speak at the same time. Overlaps frequently occur as a result of self-selection, in which two speakers choose to speak next to each other. This means there is no break during the simultaneous speech (A'yunin, 2019).

*A: I expect you would like to go [with him]*

*B: [well I'd] prefer it*

In the preceding example conversation, speaker A and B both say the same thing at the same time. When speaker A says with him, which is the end of the sentence, speaker B interrupts with "well, I'd." Personnel A completes his speech, as does Speaker B's initial speech. When employee B learns that speaker A will finish his speech immediately, he interrupts. As a result, speaker B managed to overlap.

### **c. Butting-in interruption**

Butting-in interruption occurs when two speakers are speaking at the same time but the interrupter cannot finish his or her utterance. It occurs when the speaker still speaks and doesn't know the switch. The first speaker who is interrupted is able to maintain control of the floor and finish his or her speech (A'yunin,2019).

*A: I don't know [I've got]*

*B: [I think I-]*

*A: mixed feelings, I think it would be nice to have a baby*

There are utterances that are uttered simultaneously by speakers A and B in the conversation above. Personnel B says I think I was right

when speaker A said I've got and then immediately stops because he feels he didn't take over his turn because he saw speaker A continue the conversation. Syntactically, the utterance B, namely I think I, is not a complete sentence. As a result, B failed to attempt an interruption, which is referred to as a butting-in interruption.

#### **d. Silent interruption**

A silent interruption occurs when the current speaker pauses before the sentence is finished. This type of interruption does not involve simultaneous speech. When the first speaker has been silent for a while, the interrupter takes the floor. The following conversation shows an example of silent interruption, in which the second speaker wants to continue speaking after a brief pause, but the interrupters interrupt them instead (A'yunin,2019).

*A: it wasn't in ours actually it was a bloke and um [*

*B: [but anybody who's a bit lazy I suppose, is it, that he used to pick on?*

The above example shows that speaker A did not complete his speech. It can be seen from the use of the words and um at the end of a sentence that does not complete the sentence. This implies that speaker A. still has something to say. There is no communication between speakers A and B. However, speaker B takes over his turn to speak when speaker A has not finished his speech. As a result, speaker B was successful in implementing a silent interruption.

### **3.2 Function of interruption**

**a. Cooperative**

Interruptions can be classified as cooperative when the purpose of the turn-taking is to finish another person's utterance or to add a supportive comment. Zhao and Gantz (2003) suggested that an interrupter should show agreement, understanding, interest in the subject and the need for clarification with cooperative interruptions.

**1. Agreement**

Interruption is one way to show the agreement, support, and understanding of the speech partner for the utterances uttered by the speakers. This interruption can also be shown by developing an opinion on what the speaker said. One way is to use backchannels, which is to make sounds like "uhmm", "uh huh", "yeah", or "yes". This shows the form of speech partner's approval of the utterances delivered by speakers. The following is an example of an interrupt that indicates agreement (Putri,2019)

*A: Can you tell me something about your style and the way you look, how would you describe yourselves*  
*B: I dunno, I hate those sorts of [questions uhm]*  
*A: [yeah horrible] isn't it?*

In the example conversation above, speaker A asks speaker B about style, way of thinking, and self-description. Petitioner B answers that he doesn't know because he hates being asked that question. However, before he finishes his speech, speaker A interrupts with the word yeah which shows agreement with speaker B.

## 2. Assistance

The assistance function appears as a result of the interrupter's recognition that the current speaker requires assistance in expressing his/her idea. The interrupter assists the current speaker by suggesting a word, phrase, sentence, or idea that could be used to finish the current speaker's incomplete utterance. Below is an example of an interruption-related assistance function (Putri,2019)

*B: He had this uh whatever I can't think of his first name, [Watts on]*  
*A: [Dan Watts]*

In the example conversation above, A interrupts the utterance of B. Speaker B says that he forgot someone's first name because he only remembers their last name. Then speaker B comes in to assist speaker B in saying the person's name.

## 3. Clarification

This role aids the continuation of the conversation by ensuring that the interlocutors have a common understanding of the knowledge that has been transmitted. If the listener has a question about something the current speaker has just said, he or she might interrupt to ask for clarification on the matter. In some cases, it can also be interrupted by the listener to clarify information which the current speaker does not understand well (Putri, 2019) The following dialogue is an example.

*A: I'll go to supermarket for a while [and I --]*  
*B: [Go where?]*

In the example conversation above, speaker A tells the partner that B says that he is going to the supermarkets for a while. But partner B did not hear what speaker A said, so he interrupted to get an explanation about it. Speaker A was unable to finish his speech because he was interrupted by B's speech partner.

### **b. Disruptive interruption**

Interruption can be disruptive if it is used to disrupt someone's turn and prevent him or her from contributing to the conversation. The interrupter is the dominant person in conversation, so that interruption is used as a tool for winning the floor, discussing the views of others, blocking someone to speak, changing the topic, etc. As a result, disruptive interruption serves three purposes: expressing disagreement, taking the floor, and changing the topic (Putri,2019). They are all found in this research and profoundly described in the following explanation.

#### **1. Disagreement**

Disagreement is the most apparent purpose of interruption. It shows that most interrupters use interruption to give a different idea from the idea of the present speaker. It's understandable because, in most everyday conversations, an interruption occurs during an argument, and it's usually caused by a divergence of opinion between the speaker and his or her interlocutor (Putri, 2019).

*Host: Well did you- did you then explain that, you understood that, you know*

*dogs have the call of nature just as er as people do, and they don't have the same kind of control and so [therefore, s- so*

*Caller: [No, but dogs can be trained*

*Host: I haven't finished, so therefore the owner ... being there has the responsibility*

In the preceding example conversation, the caller interrupts the presenter's speech. The caller interrupted while the host was still talking and made him stop talking. This interruption was made by the caller because he felt he did not agree with what the presenter said. This is done by using the words *No* and *but* when he interrupts.

## **2. Floor taking**

In this case, the interrupter takes the floor from the current speaker in order to gain a speaking space for himself. Although the floor is given to another speaker, the topic remains the same or does not change. The interrupter usually takes the discussion further by claiming the floor in order to satisfy his or her need to convey something related to the topic at hand (Putri, 2019). An example of floor-taking is provided below.

*T: How about your flower arranging? Is [that uh*

*P: [Uh actually still only now and then, but uhm uhm (0.5) I think me and more more (1.8) uhm I mean no. only now and then but maybe, ah right!, maybe not plain but also speckled and much better. Und also, uh flowers much pretty or something [you know? but uh*

*: [oh right! sounds interesting.*

The above conversation is an example of a conversation between a therapist and a patient suffering from aphasia. The patient interrupts the therapist's speech asking about flower arrangement activities. The patient interrupts while the therapist is still talking and has not achieved TRP. This interruption is done by the patient not to change the topic of conversation but to answer the speaker's question about the flower arranging activities he does.

### **3. Topic change**

Topic change is also the basis for conversational interruptions. The speech partner does this because the topic being discussed by the speech partner is no longer interesting to discuss further and there are other topics to discuss. As a result, the speech partner can change the conversation without responding to the speaker's speech (Putri,2019). The following dialogue is an example of topic-change.

Marjorie: *Well? She doesn't know. ((laughs))*

Loretta: *Ohh my God*

Marjorie: *Well it [was an-]*

Loretta: *[Are you] watching Daktari?*

Marjorie: *No*

Loretta: *Oh my gosh Officer Henry is locked in the cage with a lion.*

The above conversation was taken from the telephone conversation between Marjorie and Loretta. Marjorie was recounting a conversation she had just had with her friend. However, while she was telling the story, Loretta interrupted Marjorie's speech, asking if she was watching a Daktari program. The question clearly had nothing to do with what Marjorie was

talking about. This was done by Loretta to change the topic of conversation because he felt uninterested in what Marjorie was talking about.

#### **4. Tangentialization**

As proposed by Kennedy and Camden (1983), tangentialization is the additional function of interruption. In this case, the interrupter summarizes the information that the current speaker wants to say because that information has already been delivered in the previous conversation or it is already known by the interrupter, so the interrupter does not want to hear that information anymore. The following dialogue is an example of tangentialization.

*A: He is like do treat me nice like just being comfortable actually with this personality I am also not percent very in.*

*B: In my opinion if you already have like this it's better to just go on with him but just do not give wholeheartedly [thinks like that] that hurt.*

*A: [Yes,yes,yes] yes I know I know I already anticipation I mean if for example he is not there anymore well that;s okay not a problem.*

(Agustina Lestary, 2017: 58)

In the example of tangentialization above, it can be seen if A interrupts B because she does not want to hear what B will say next because she already knows. It can be proved by A who says "Yes I know I know", where previously, B tries to give W a piece of advice.

#### **c. Neutral interruption**

In function, the interruption can be neither disruptive nor supportive. Multiple interruptions show the interrupter's neutral intentions. They usually happen when the interrupter wants to inform the current speaker about something that requires the current speaker's immediate attention or when the

interrupter mistimes his/her turn because he/she is unaware of when the current speaker is ready to give up his/her turn. In the case of a mistiming error, the interrupter may stop speaking as soon as she or he notices that the current speaker continues to speak (Putri, 2019). The neutral interruption is demonstrated in the following example.

*A: I'll go to supermarket for a while [and--]*  
*B: [Go where?]*

In the example of the conversation above, speaker A has not had the chance to finish his speech when speaker B interrupts A's speech. The interruption made by speaker B does not show support and collaboration to build the conversation. Petitioner B didn't actually mean to pick up over the conversation. The interruption also did not show a sense of resistance and competition from speaker B to speech A. Speaker B interrupts with the reason for asking for clarification on the speech of speaker A.

#### **4. Men's Language**

In social life, men and women undoubtedly desire to communicate properly. One of the communication instruments that have been utilized from ancient times is language. According to Chaer & Agustina (2010), a language is a tool for conveying ideas. In more detail, it is said that a language is a tool that is used to interact in the form of thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. In addition, in sociolinguistic studies, language is defined as a symbol system, in the form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic and diverse.

As a result, it turns out that language has a close relationship with gender

roles in society. According to Robin Lakoff (2004), women might suffer language discrimination in two ways: first, in terms of how they are taught to use language, and second, in terms of how language treats women in general. In using language, men and women are perceived to use different ways of speaking. These distinctions frequently place women in a submissive and weaker position, whereas men are presented in a stronger and more powerful position. Language discussion cannot be divorced from gender issues.

Gender is one of the social elements that have an impact on the diverse languages spoken by various people. People learn about the characteristics that are judged to be masculine and feminine by other people. As Wardhaugh (2006) points out, men and women are social beings who have learnt to behave in specific ways. They have been subjected to various treatments since they were children.

Gender is used to differentiate men and women in the category of social. It can be seen through their language that is more competitive than women. Men are more competitive and powerful in controlling the conversation in cross-gender conversations. Men's speaking styles are report, lecturing, independence, and status-conscious. Men more frequently interrupt than women in mixed-sex conversation as a strategy to maintain control of the conversation and prevent women from talking. Men also carry certain linguistic features in performing interruption. Men can be identified by the way they uttered their speech in the *Doctor Foster* movie. The researcher uses the term gender to find the way men uttered their words in the movie. In performing interruptions, men also have

distinct linguistic characteristics. Tannen (1990) classifies men's language characteristics into four categories: report talk, commands, teasing, and swearing.

### **1. Report talk**

According to Tannen (1990), men are more likely to give a report talk. According to Tannen, report talk is conducted by demonstrating knowledge and competence, as well as being the center of the conversation by verbal performance such as narrative or information delivery (1990: 77).

For instance:

*A: Doc [tor*

*B: this] is the thing you're going to learn about Bree.*

Based on the dialogue, B as the male speaker gives his companion information in the form of a reported talk. He demonstrates that he knows more about the topic than his companion, causing his companion to be forced to pay attention to him. He listens to his companion and indirectly won his companion's attention in the talk. Men are prone to using conversations as platforms for demonstrating their knowledge in order to gain attention. As a result, report talk is one of their strategies for making themselves the center of the conversation.

### **2. Command**

A command is identical to power. Someone executes a command if he or she is more powerful or has a higher rank than those being commanded. Men employ a command to retain their status as the one who has a superior role and has the authority to order the others to do what they

say. According to Tannen (1990:26), men tend to provide command in discourse to other people in order to create status by instructing them what to do. For instance:

*A: I believe [We... B: Go on playing!].*

The dialogue above illustrates a conversation between husband and wife who give a suggestion to their children when they have dinner in the restaurant. Their kids are asked to be allowed to play in the playroom. A; like the wife said initially because it was family time, that they should finish dinner. On the other side, B as the husband commands his wife to interrupt and let kids play in the other room. He demonstrates that he is stronger to order and to decide in their conversation. From the example, it is clear that men use a command as the way to maintain their status as the one who is more powerful and has the right to control the conversation. Men are more powerful than women in cross-sex talks, thus they tend to deliver more commands than women.

### **3. Teasing**

According to Warn in Keltner et. al (2001) says that a teaser is a purposeful act designed to make someone feel worried, angry, embarrassed and degraded. As a result, it can be the manner in which someone causes distress to others by making offensive remarks. Men employ teasing more often than women in conversation. Usually, they use teasing for demonstrating their domination and for humiliating others. It can be

employed as a means of shaming and troubling someone. By teasing, men can demonstrate their domination by making others uncomfortable or insulted with their quips.

Not only does teasing have bad goals, such as embarrassing someone, but it is also helpful for developing a strong relationship. Teasing can be used to enhance relationships as a sort of pleasant joke that makes dialogue more enjoyable. Tannen (1990) says that males typically choose confrontational ways to display affection since males should control their feelings. Men always attempt to keep their discussion status higher. It's understandable that guys tease in order to develop a close relationship with women in a combative manner. They probably do not believe it explicitly prestigious to demonstrate their feelings of being affiliated with women. Thus, they try to control their feelings and strive to maintain their standing by taunting their conversation partners. Examples include:

*A: The way you talk to me, I absolutely despise.*

*B: And I hate very much that you don't live without me spending \$15000 on your diamond necklace, but I'm learning how to handle it.*

Based on the dialogue, B as the male speaker responds to speaker A's utterance by teasing her. He showed his authority and humiliated Speaker A when he said she wouldn't live without him, even if she said she really hated how he talked to her. From his teasing, he proves he's

stronger than her.

#### **4. Swearing**

Swearing is another aspect of men's language. Generally, it is regarded as impolite, profane, vulgar, taboo, and objectionable language. Swearing is a way for someone to communicate their emotion to others. According to Cressman et.al (2009), swearing is a socially built language behavior related to constructing identity and discursive power. It is reasonable if swearing is linked with men rather than women, as men tend to exhibit their dominance in discourse. Lakoff (Merchant, 2012) adds women tend to swear less and speak more politically than men. Lakoff (2012) also says men use stronger swearing words like 'damn' or 'shit' in conversation. The following is a swearing example.

*A: All we need is a few more sessions and I'm sure we [can ...*

*B: **Damn it!** a few more sessions isn't gonna fix us.*

Dialogue is about an argument between a husband and a wife discussing marriage counselling. Speaker A, the wife, says they need some more counselling sessions to heal their marriage. On the other hand, the husband, speaker B, interrupts her by giving curse words to display her emotion, disagreement, and conversation authority. He shows that he has the authority to decide things. He proves that he is more powerful than his wife by swearing his views

#### **5. Doctor foster movie series 1**

Interruption which is happening in direct conversations in daily life could also happen in a conversation among characters in a movie since the conversation in the movie must be as lively as possible. Therefore, the object of investigation in this study is taken from a movie entitled ‘ ‘ *Doctor Foster* ‘ ‘ of which character Gemma Foster. This movie tells the story of Gemma Foster, a Parminster Medical Center doctor. She's married to Simon and Tom's son. They are happy to live. One day, when Gemma came to work, he took off his scarf and found blonde hair, Gemma was starting to suspect Simon. Rather than face it, he trusted Ros, his partner. Conflict occurs when Gemma discovers that Simon has an affair with Kate Park. Not only that, Ros knew about the affair of her husband (Bartlett, 2021).

Doctor Foster's series focuses on the story of Dr Gemma Foster (Suranne Jones) who suspects her husband is having an affair. After she followed some of the lines of inquiry, her life fell apart. Dr. Foster's marriage led to divorce and endless strife with the ex-husband, Simon. The two are fighting over the custody of their son, Tom Taylor (Bartlett, 2021). Tom went back to live with his mother. But two years later, exactly when his father returned with his new girlfriend, Kate, Tom chose to stay with him. Tom's matter of staying with whom was a lingering problem between Simon and Dr. Foster. In the end, Tom chose to leave and disappear from his parents' lives.

In this research, the film series observed the interruption of

characters. Because the characters are mostly housewives, the conversation produced in the series is more casual, with frequent interruptions. Nonetheless, other characters in the series who contribute to the series' interruption practices, such as parents, neighbors, and other supporting characters, are investigated as well. The examination of interruption occurrences is not limited to the conversation between the main characters, because the primary goal of the current study is to reveal how interruptions in the series are enacted by the characters. As a result, all of the characters who participate in the conversation throughout the series are scrutinized in terms of interruption production.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the data collection, data analysis and research finding. Also, this chapter aims to answer three research problems formulating in the chapter. The researcher analyzed the interruption performed by Simon as the male character in the *Doctor Foster Movie*. The data was taken from utterances produced by Simon as the interrupter in the *Doctor Foster Movie*. The discussion section with a more in-depth explanation of the finding.

#### **A. Research Findings**

The researcher found several utterances to get the analysis of data. The researcher explained the utterances data based on scenes in *Doctor Foster*. The researcher also explained the types of interruption, function of interruption by the male characters and to identify the linguistic features.

The researcher found eighteen utterances data produced by Simon as the male character to interrupt in the *Doctor Foster* movie character in, it can be seen in the appendix. The researcher presented eighteen as utterances data in research findings based on the chronological scenes with the symbol of [...] indicating the sequence number of scenes in *Doctor Foster* movie. The fourteen utterances data show the types of interruption according to the theory of Ferguson, et al (1982), such as simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption and silent interruption.

#### **Datum 1**

*Simon: Can I do anything?*

*Gemma: You can pour me a glass. Oh, before I forget*

*Simon:*

*Did you cope with the color?*

*the color was fine* [1.1]

The data was taken from Simon's experience as the principal character in the film, *Doctor Foster*. The dialogue occurred in their kitchen, the day after Simon gave his scarf to his wife. Simon offered to assist his wife in the kitchen while she prepared dinner. He gave the scarf to his wife this morning because it was cold outside. He talked about how he matched the color of his clothes with the scarf he was wearing when he left for work the day before.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma was unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption was categorized as a **simple interruption**. He took the floor and asked for his opinion about whether the clothes and the scarf were the same color. Although there is a simultaneous speech between them, Gemma stops her speech when her husband speaks. In addition to a simple interruption, the interrupter and the current speaker engage in simultaneous speech, which means the interrupter begins speaking while the interrupted speaker continues to speak.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption could be one of **teasing**. He showed his joking friendship with his wife by saying that she could match the scarf with her clothes. Teasing responded to his teasing, and he demonstrated that he was more powerful than she was. He enjoyed teasing in order to make communication more enjoyable. He teased his wife about expressing his feelings for her. He teases his wife to create close friendships.

## **Datum 2**

*Simon: A load of men gather in a cheap hotel, talk about planning legislation.*

*Gemma: What about the evenings? Do you go out?*

*Simon: Occasionally.*

*Gemma: Every night in the casino. Roulette, cocktails, beautiful women*

*Simon: It's Hemel Hempstead. [2.1]*

The data was derived from Simon's remarks as the main character in the film Doctor Foster. The conversation took place in their kitchen. He described his work in the office because his wife had inquired about his work in the evening and every night. She inquired because he worked near the casino, which had roulette, cocktails, and many women he could have met without telling her.

The dialogue showed she was unable to finish her utterance due to his interruption. His interruption was classified as an **overlap interruption** based on the dialogue. Due to his comprehension of what she said and the impending completion of his speech, He then managed to overlap.

In the dialogue above, Simon, as the male speaker, gives a **command** by interrupting his wife. He demonstrated that he was more potent by clarifying things for his wife not to misunderstand her. From the conversation above, it is clear that Simon used command to maintain his status as the one who was more powerful and had the right to control the conversation.

**Clarification** was one of the interrupt functions mentioned above. To not misunderstand, he needed to interrupt his wife to explain everything about his work in the evening and every night. He interrupted her while she was still talking. He did this because she had asked for clarification about what he did every night near the casino in Routes. He needed to interrupt his wife because she was suspicious.

### **Datum 3**

*Gemma: I come here, that's what I do.*

*Simon: Everyday?*

*Gemma: Most days at the moment, yeah. last couple of months, she's worse, so*

*Simon:*  
*didn't tell me?* [3.1]

**Why**      *you*

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film, *Doctor Foster*. The initial conversation occurred at Bridewell. Bridewell is a well-run nursing home that is as comfortable as a facility of this type in Bridell, where Simon's mother is being cared for. Gemma made her way to Brideswell alongside Simon. Gemma and Simon had moved a little further away from Helen's room at that point. Simon inquires about why Gemma is here, as Simon has a distinct impression that Gemma is following Simon.

The data above showed Simon's interruption, which is a **simple interruption**. He interrupted Gemma when she said that Gemma often went to see her mother at Bridewell. Unfortunately, Simon cut her off and asked, "Why didn't you tell me?" The dialogue demonstrated that she was unable to finish her utterance due to an interruption caused by her husband.

Based on the data presented above, it reflects the **clarification** caused by the interruption's function. Gemma does not appear to have finished her utterance in the initial conversation. This is seen in the use of the word "so" at the end of the sentence, making the sentence incomplete. This implies that there is still something she wants to convey. However, he took his turn to speak while she still had not finished his speech. He interrupted, not to change the subject but to explain why he had not informed his wife.

#### **Datum 4**

*Gemma: Yes, Susie she's nice and I didn't think I could*

*Simon:*

*Chris Park?* [4.1]

***Susie Parks? Her husband is***

The data was taken from Simon's utterances as the male character in the *Doctor Foster* movie. The dialogue occurred when Simon, Gemma, and Tom walked from the car to the restaurant. The conversation took place on Town Center Road at night. He asked his wife what this place was called, and she answered, Ciao. They went to Ciao for dinner with Susie and Chris at the Ciao restaurant. Simon's interruption is classified as a **simple interruption** in the dialogue. Based on the data above, Gemma was unable to complete her sentences due to Simon's interruption. Based on the end of the conversation above, she has not completed her speech. Simon and Gemma's simultaneous utterances are visible in the word "Can," which he interrupts with "You still do." He had succeeded in interrupting her because her utterance had not yet reached the end of the sentence, which is known as a simple interruption.

Simon's interruption contains **report talk**, as he asks them to confirm that Susie Park is Chris Park's wife. Simon interrupted by repeating words to explain what he heard from Susie Park, the wife of Chris Park. Not only that, Simon explained that his husband assisted him greatly in his work and frequently offered advice to Simon.

In the conversation with Simon, Gemma did not yet finish her speech when Simon interrupted his wife. **Clarification** is an interruption function performed by Simon in the dialogue above. She was unable to finish her speech because she was interrupted by her husband. He interrupted his wife to inquire about the name he had just heard. By clarifying, she was forced to stop talking and listen to her

husband's words. He inquired once more to ensure that the name he knew belonged to his wife.

### **Datum 5**

*Gemma: I swim over, get him back to the shore, and he's fine. But of course he's coughing, wheezing, playing it up*

*Simon: It was real, actually. And very humiliating. We'd only been together a month or two [5.1]*

The conversation took place late at night in Foster's dining room. Simon and Gemma invited Neil and his wife Anna to eat together at their house. The four of them were around the table, having dinner. Brands talked about their past. There Simon told about how Simon met Gemma the first time. Simon told Neil and Anna at that time, Simon said. In the dialogue, Gemma said that she had to swim to save Simon. Gemma said that Simon could not swim. Simon explained to them that he had a long history of asthma.

The dialogue showed she was unable to finish her utterance due to his interruption. His interruption was classified as an **overlap interruption** based on the dialogue. In the conversation above, some answers were spoken simultaneously by both Simon and Gemma. When she says, "play it up," he cuts her off with "it was real." She managed to finish her speech, along with his initial speech. He interrupted when he knew that his wife would soon finish her speech, then he managed to **overlap**.

Based on the data above, it reflects an agreement as to the function of the interruption. The function of the interruption above was **agreement**, which means Simon agrees with what Gemma said, and both of them have the same opinion. In the initial conversation, Gemma explained that if she took her husband to the shore

because he could not swim, she would also explain Simon's current condition. He interrupted his wife at that point because he stated that what happened at the time was accurate.

Simon's interruption contained reporting talks. Simon gives Neil and Anna information about what Gemma says is true. Gemma told me how she brought Simon with her to the shore. He interrupted his wife by using report talk to admit that what she was saying was correct. Because of the story, she said, he felt very humiliated at the time.

This is also found in the data [12.4]

*Gemma: Your dad was younger than, and the room was not in a very nice pub*  
*Simon* *It's*  
*true there wasn't much competition.*

#### **Datum 6**

*Gemma: Your dad was younger than, and room was not in very nice pub*  
*Simon: It's true there wasn't much competition* [10.4]

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurred in the foster house in their kitchen at night. Gemma is cooking, but it is going wrong. There is curry in a saucepan, but the heat is too high, and it is burning. Gemma is failing at this because her hands are shaking. The stress of it all. This should be simple. Meanwhile, Simon and Tom are sitting on the island in the kitchen, talking, waiting for dinner.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma was unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption is categorized as a **simple interruption**. Simon managed to cut off Gemma's speech before Gemma could finish it. Simon and Gemma's simultaneous utterances are

visible in the word "pup," which Simon interrupts by saying, "it was true. "Because Gemma's utterance has not yet reached the end of the sentence, Simon has succeeded in interrupting it, which is referred to as a simple interruption.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption could be one of the **reports** as he gives information to Tom about what Gemma said was true. Simon gives Tom information that what Gemma says is true. He was very young, according to Gemma. He interrupts his wife by using reports to discuss it and admit that what she says is true. Because of the story, she said, he felt very humiliated at the time.

Based on the data above, it reflects an agreement as to the function of the interruption. The function of the interruption above was **agreement**, which means Simon agrees with what Gemma said, and both of them have the same opinion. In the conversation above, Gemma told how Simon was younger than her, and the room was not in a lovely pub. He interrupted his wife at that point because he stated that what happened at the time was accurate.

### **Datum 7**

*Simon: What did your last servant die of? Cholera?*

*Tom: What's cholera?*

*Simon: Cholera is like typhoid. What's typhoid?*

*Tom: Typhoid*

*Simon: Typhoid, it's very serious [9.4]*

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurs in their kitchen. Gemma watches Tom and Simon in the kitchen as she stands in the hall. She watches as he helps Tom make a sandwich. It should be a lovely family scene.

The dialogue demonstrates that Tom is unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption is categorized as **overlap interruption** because he takes the floor and explains typhoid. He interrupts his child because he knows if his children want to ask what his thyroid is.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption, one report talks as he explained cholera is like typhoid to Tom. Tom does not know what typhoid is. He interruptions Tom by using report talk to explain typhoid to his children. Through this report talk, Simon showed his knowledge to his child that cholera is like a typhoid.

Based on the data above, Simon interrupted Tom by using the floor-taking function. The interruption occurs when Tom asks about "what *is cholera*?" that he does not know. He explained to Tom that cholera is like typhoid. However, before Tom finished his utterances, Simon interrupts Tom and takes the floor to explain his knowledge. However, Simon's interruption does not change the topic, but he showed his knowledge to his children.

### **Datum 8**

*Gemma: When you got the text, your body um*

*Simon: I was surprised. That's what people do when they're surprised [11.4]*

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurs in the Highbrook school in the car park. In the afternoon, Gemma walks from the car park to the edge of the football pitch. Various parents and teachers were standing around, watching, and cheering. After

that moment, Simon and Gemma walk to their cars. After he arrived in the car park, his phone rang, but he could not pick up the phone.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma is unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. In the conversation above, Gemma has not completed her speech. The use of words "um."

At the end of the sentence, that makes the sentence incomplete. It indicates that she still has a message to convey. Between Simon and Gemma, there are no words spoken together. However, while she had not yet finished his speech, Simon took turns to speak. As a result, Simon was able to make what is known as a **silent interruption**.

Based on the data above, reflect the **clarification** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above is clarification, which means Simon clarifies. Gemma is curious as to why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Simon interjects this to ensure Gemma understands why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Gemma was unable to complete her speech due to Simon's interruption.

In the dialogue, Simon interruption one of **report talk** as he explains why Simon is not replying to messages on his phone. In the report talk, Simon solves the problem here. Gemma began to suspect who sent a message on Simon's phone because Simon's body seemed surprised to see the message on his phone. Because Simon began to understand what Gemma meant, Simon immediately explained it.

### **Datum 9**

*Gemma: Ok. Honestly. You can*

*Simon: You still you think I'm lying? You still don't trust*

*me?* [12.4]

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film *Doctor Foster*. The dialogue occurs in the High Brook school in the car park. In the afternoon, Gemma walked from the car park to the edge of the football pitch. Various parents and teachers were standing around, watching, and cheering. After that moment, Simon and Gemma walk to their cars. After he arrived in the car park, his phone rang, but he could not pick up the phone.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma is unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption is categorized as a **simple interruption**. Simon managed to cut Gemma's speech before Gemma could finish. Simultaneous utterances by Simon and Gemma are visible in the word "Can" Simon interrupts by saying, "you still". Because Gemma's utterance has not yet reached the end of a sentence, Simon has succeeded in interrupting, which is a simple interruption.

Based on the data above, reflect the **clarification** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above is clarification, which means Simon clarifies. Gemma is curious as to why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Simon interjected this to ensure Gemma understands why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Gemma was unable to complete her speech due to Simon's interruption.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption was one of **report talk** as he explained why Simon did not reply to messages on his phone. In the report talk, Simon solves the problem here. Gemma began to suspect who sent a message on Simon's phone

because Simon's body seemed surprised to see the message on his phone. Because Simon began to understand what Gemma meant, Simon immediately explained it.

### **Datum 10**

*Gemma: What about Tom, who's*

*Simon: Becky's looking after Tom tonight [13.4]*

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurs in the foster house in the hallway. Simon rushes down the stairs and into the hall, doing up his sleeve buttons. He heads into tea. He gets into the kitchen, and Becky is there with her daughter Isabella and Tom. Gemma has made her a cup of tea. Simon worried, and this is not an alliance he wants. Simon was slightly bewildered.

This interrupt occurred because Simon takes a turn to speak when the speaker is almost finished. In the conversation above, some utterances are spoken simultaneously between Simon and Gemma. When Gemma says, "who is" he interrupts by saying, "Becky's. Gemma managed to finish her speech, along with Simon's initial speech. Simon interrupts when he knows that his wife will soon finish her speech. Then he managed to do **overlap**.

Based on the data above, reflect the **clarification** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above is clarification, which means Simon clarifies. Gemma is curious as to why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Simon interjects this to ensure Gemma understands why Simon appears surprised when he gets the message on his phone. Gemma was unable to complete her speech due to Simon's interruption.

In the dialogue, Simon, as the male speaker, performs a **reported talk** by giving information to his partner. He told Tom by Becky's. He made his wife listen to him, and indirectly he won his wife's attention in the conversation. He attended to use conversation for performing his information to get attention. Therefore, report talk is one of their ways to make them the center of the conversation.

### **Datum 11**

*Gemma: Simon you*

*Simon: **But** there must be times*

*Gemma: You don't mind me saying about the problem we've had?*

[14.5]

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurs in the Park house in the dining room at night. There was also Kate sitting next to Gemma and Simon. As Chris, Simon, and Andrew discuss football, Gemma has turned to Kate. They are both playing small talk, very good at hiding their natural feelings.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma is unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption is categorized as a **simple interruption**. Simon managed to cut Gemma's speech before Gemma could finish. Simultaneous utterances by Simon and Gemma are visible in the word "you" Simon interrupts by saying "but there". Because Gemma's utterance has not yet reached the end of a sentence, Simon has succeeded in interrupting, which is a simple interruption.

Based on the data above reflect the **disagreement** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above is **disagreement** which means

Simon cuts Gemma utterances. Based on the conversation above, Simon interrupts Gemma while she is still speaking. He interrupts and orders her to stop. He made the interruption because he did not think it was the right time to bring up his affair with Kate. When he interrupts, he uses the word "but" to accomplish this.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption was one of **report talk** as he explains about not the right time to say that he had an affair with Kate in front of his parents. In the **report talk**, he wants to solve the problem in his house, not at the house of Kates. Simon interrupts her by using **report talk** to give an order for her to stop in continuing speech. Due to his explanation, his wife continued to inform him that Kate was pregnant.

#### **Datum 12**

*Gemma: I'm assuming that you didn't tell them. In case Chris withdrew the **funding***

*Simon: **Yeah**, and if I had, we'd bankrupt. you want the truth? Everything we have [16.4]*

The data was taken from Simon's remarks as the principal character in the film Doctor Foster. The dialogue occurs in Park's house in the front driveway at night. Gemma comes out of the house, wearing her coat. She goes up to her car, unlocking it before she gets there. She opens the door. He stops for a moment. That was an effort, but she is in the middle of the battle—the sound of the front door of the house opening. Simon emerges. He is still in his shirt. He walks over to her, distraught, breathing, furious, but she strikes first.

The dialogue demonstrated that Gemma is unable to complete her sentence due to Simon's interruption. Based on the dialogue, Simon's interruption is categorized as **overlap interruption**. This interrupt occurred because Simon takes

a turn to speak when the speaker is almost finished. In the conversation above, some utterances are spoken simultaneously between Simon and Gemma. When Gemma says "*funding*", he interrupts by saying "*yeah*". Gemma managed to finish her speech, along with Simon's initial speech.

In the dialogue, Simon's interruption was one of **report talk** as he explained about not the right time to say that he had an affair with Kate in front of his parents. In the **report talk**, he wants to solve the problem in his house, not at the house of Kates. Simon interrupts her by using **report talk** to give order her to stop in continuing speech has succeeded in interrupting, which is a simple interruption.

Based on the data above reflect the **disagreement** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above is **disagreement** which means Simon cuts Gemma utterances. Based on the conversation above, Simon interrupts Gemma while still speaking; he interrupts and orders her to stop. He made the interruption because he did not think it was the right time to bring up his affair with Kate. When he interrupts, he uses the word "*yeah if I had*" to accomplish this.

Based on the data above, reflect the **tangenlization** as to the function of interruption. The function of interruption above was **tangenlization** which means Simon concludes what Gemma said. With this interruption, Simon summarizes what he has heard from the previous speaker. Simon interrupts this because he has noticed Gemma wants to tell Kate's family. Simon interrupts to conclude what Gemma said before she finishes her sentence.

## **B. Discussions**

In this section, the researcher wrote the dialogues of conversation that contain the interruption mechanism from a transcript of the Doctor Foster movie. First explaining the detailed information about the types of interruption performed by the male character, second, the function of interruption, and third analyzing the linguistic features performed by the male character.

The Data analysis was collected from the transcript of *the Doctor Foster* movie. The dialogues are used as the research object. All episodes of the movie are taken in this research. In this chapter, the compiled data and the selected one will be analyzed. This research is using qualitative case study.

### **Types of interruption produced by the male character in *Doctor Foster* movie**

The first research question in this study concerns the type of interruption. Ferguson defined four types of interruptions in Beattie (1982): a simple interruption, butting-in interruption, silent interruption, and overlap interruption. Not all types of interruptions are present in this TV series. Based on the data analysis, Simon uttered three types of interruption as the male character in the TV series; those are a simple interruption, silent interruption, and overlap interruption. The following is explained for each type of interruption, including the instances.

#### **Simple interruption**

The simple interruption was one of the types of interruption that Simon primarily produced as the male character in *the Doctor*

*Foster* movie. It occurred nine times out of a total of eighteen data. Simple interruption occurs when an interrupter successfully takes the floor and makes the interrupted person stop his/her sentence, so his/her sentence is incomplete. Some occurrences of simple interruption found in Doctor Foster's movie are shown below: In simple interruption, a simultaneous speech occurs, and the utterance of the first speaker is incomplete.

In the *Doctor Foster* movie series, a similar situation is also represented in most cases of interruption. Simon as the male character in the movie cannot keep his turns because the interrupters take advantage of the opportunity to grab the floor. Simple interruption is the most appearing type in this movie because Simon mainly gives his floor to the interrupter even though his utterance is disrupted.

From the data analysis of the research finding, the simple interruption was the most dominant produced by Simon. It can be seen on datum 1 [1.1], datum 3, datum 4, datum 6, datum 8, datum 10. Then, from several data, it showed simple interruption, but it also followed by other types, such as overlap interruption and silent interruption.

According to Ferguson in Bettie (1982), the second speaker begins speaking in the middle of the first speaker's utterance in the simple kind. In other words, the interruption occurs when the statement of the first speaker is incomplete. The simultaneous

speech was detected at this point, in which the first speaker and the second speaker both talk simultaneously. As a result of the interruption, the first speaker cannot complete his/her statement, as he/she immediately terminates it when the interruption arrives. While the first speaker is resigning, the second speaker takes the podium (Amalia,2016).

In datum 1, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon interrupts Gemma by using a simple interruption the day after he gave his scarf to his wife.

*Simon: Can I do anything?*

*Gemma: You can pour me a glass. Oh, before I forget*

*Simon: **Did** you cope with the color? The color was fine.*

From the dialogue, Simon takes the floor while Gemma is still speaking. A simultaneous speech occurs between the interrupter and the current speaker in simple interruption, which means the interrupter begins speaking while the interrupted speaker continues to speak.

From the discussion above, the simple interruption was the most dominant type of interruption produced by Simon. From several data, a simple interruption can be followed by any other type of interruption. It not only showed simple interruption, but it also followed by other types, such as overlap interruption and silent interruption. It also had

similarity in several data that Simon produced illogical words and without evidence based on reality.

#### **a. Overlap interruption**

Overlap interruption is the second most frequently occurring type of interruption in this movie, appearing four times. In the *Doctor Foster* movie, interruption is extremely rare because the character does not generally carry out this kind of interruption. Although the overlap type has the second-highest number of occurrences with five, its occurrence is still considered insignificant compared to the simple type, which occurs nine times. Ferguson in *Bettie* (1982) claimed that overlap interruption happens when both the initial speaker and the interrupter speak simultaneously. Simon as the male character in the movie did not stop his utterances and the other interrupter also tries to take the floor. The following was considered as an example of an overlap interrupt based on Ferguson's theory. It can be seen on datum 2, datum 6, datum 5, datum 9.

In datum 2, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon, as the male characters in the *Doctor Foster* movie, interrupts Gemma in their kitchen.

*Gemma: What about the evenings? Do you go out?*

*Simon: Occasionally.*

*Gemma: Every night in the casino. Roulette, cocktails, beautiful women.*

*Simon: It's Hamell Hempstead.*

There is a simultaneous speech when Gemma says ‘women’ and Simon says ‘It is Hamell Hempstead’. The dialogue shows that he cuts her utterance when she is still talking and does

not wait for her to finish her speech. Although being interrupted, she can hold her turn and finish her utterance. Both speakers can complete their idea.

From the discussion above, Simon's interruption is clarified into overlap interruption. Then, from several datum, not only showed overlap interruption but also followed by other types, such as simple interruption and silent interruption. It also had similarity in several datums produced by Simon.

### **Silent interruption**

Interruptions frequently occur due to listeners' need to express their ideas instantly in reaction to the speaker's speech. In this instance, listeners are more likely to express their message without waiting for the speakers to conclude their speech or cease speaking. In fact, silent interruption reflects the inverse of this expected condition. The silent interruption occurs when listeners notice the current speakers pausing for a brief moment in the midst of speaking. This is one of the reasons why silent interruptions are rarely observed during discussion. As with the film series Doctor Foster movie, a quiet interruption occurs only one time out of a total of 18 instances of interruption. Typically, the silence moment occurs when the current speakers run out of words or ideas. At that point, listeners who are aware of the circumstance utilize the soundless instant to evoke quick replies to the speakers' statements. The

following dialogue provided a detailed definition of silent interruption.

In datum 8, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character interrupts Gemma in the High Book school in the car park.

*Gemma: When you got the text, your body um*

*Simon: I was surprised. That's what people do when they're surprised*

The dialogue shows that there is not simultaneous speech. Simon as the second speaker interrupts Gemma as the first speaker at her silence. Because of the interruption, the first speaker cannot complete her utterance. The silent interruption was relatively produced by Simon's utterances based on the movie from the discussion above. From the datum, a silent interruption occurred one time.

Therefore, based on all the discussion about types of interruption above, the researcher found the types of interruption produced by Simon appears because he had interrupted in order to show Simon utterances such as simple interruption, overlap interruption, and silent interruption.

### **Functions of interruption produced by the male character in *Doctor Foster* movie**

This section was the second discussion in this research. The discussion was What are the functions of interruption produced by Simon as the male character in

the *Doctor Foster* movie. The researcher discussed the second question with the theory of Goldberg's to complete the discussion. According to the analysis, there are three functions of interruption-based on the theory of Goldberg uttered by Simon in the *Doctor Foster* movie: are distributive, cooperative, and neutral.

#### **b. Distributive**

The interruption was disruptive if used to disturb someone's turn and prevent his/her contribution. Interruptions are used as a tool for winning the floor and discussing the views of others. Disruptive interruption serves three purposes: expressing disagreement, taking the floor, and changing the topic. All of them are found in this research and described deeply in the following explanation.

#### **Disagreement**

Disagreement is the most common reason for interruption. Disagreement arises when listeners perceive that the speaker's viewpoint differs from their own. It shows that most interrupters use interruption to give a different idea from the idea of the present speaker. It is understandable because, in most everyday conversations, an interruption occurs during an argument. It has usually caused a divergence of opinion between the speaker and his or her interlocutor. Based on the findings, disagreement is the second most frequent function of interruption. It has seven data out of eighteen. In the movie series, disagreement is regularly used by Simon as the male characters to declare that what the

speakers think about a particular issue is wrong. In datum 2, It can be seen on datum 2, datum 7, datum 8, datum.

In datum 2, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character interrupts Gemma in their kitchen.

*Gemma: What about the evenings? Do you go out?*

*Simon: Occasionally.*

*Gemma: Every night in the casino. Roulette, cocktails, beautiful women.*

*Simon:*

*It's Hamell Hempstead*

From Simon's utterances, he needed to interrupt his wife to explain about his work in the evening and every night in order for his wife not to misunderstand.

From the discussion above, disagreement is one of the interrupt functions produced by Simon. Then, from several data, it showed disagreement function and other functions, such as floor taking, tangentialization, agreement, and clarification.

### **1. Floor Taking**

Following the disagreement, floor taking was the four most frequent functions of interruption performed by Simon as the male characters in the *Doctor Foster* movie. From the total of eighteen data, it occurs one time. This interruption is done not to change the topic of conversation but to develop the topic being discussed by the speaker by taking over the turn of speech. This interruption makes the speaker discontinue his speech because it

is cut off by the speech partner who wants to take his turn. It can be seen in datum 6.

In datum 6, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character interrupts Tom in their kitchen.

*Simon: What did your last servant die of? Cholera?*

*Tom: What's cholera?*

*Simon: Cholera is like typhoid. What's typhoid?*

*Tom: Typhoid*

*Simon: Typhoid, it's very serious*

From Simon's utterances, he explains to Tom that cholera is similar to typhoid. The interruption happened when Tom asked about " what is Cholera?" which he is unfamiliar with.

From the discussion above, floor taking is one of the interruption functions produced by Simon. Then, from several datums, not only showed floor taking but was also followed by other functions, such as disagreement, tangentialization, agreement, and clarification.

### **Tangentialization**

One of the disruptive functions of interruption detected in the *Doctor Foster* movie is tangentialization. There was an interruption in the movie that shows the function of tangentialization. Tangentialisation occurs when the interrupter identifies what the speaker says since the message has been received or previously understood by the interrupter. This indicates that the interrupter is not interested in listening to the

same material repeatedly. The interrupter, which interrupts the current speaker, summarizes the information he or she is delivering. The interrupter believes that they have already heard the same subject, and the interrupter does not want to hear it again. Based on the findings, the tangentialization interruption in *the Doctor Foster* movie is low since it only happens one time throughout the movie. It can be seen in datum 9.

In datum 9, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male characters interrupts

*Gemma: What about Tom, who's*

*Simon : Becky's looking after Tom tonight*

From Simon's utterances, he needs to conclude what she wants to say. With this interruption, he summarizes what he has heard from the previous speaker.

From the discussion above, tangentialization is one of the interrupt functions produced by Simon. Then, from several datums, not only showed tangentialization function but was also followed by other functions such as disagreement, floor taking, agreement, and clarification.

### **c. Cooperative**

Cooperative interruption is defined as an interruption that accomplishes such positive purposes. Interruptions were classified as cooperative when the purpose of the turn-taking is to finish another person's utterance or add a supportive comment. Zhao and Gantz (2003) suggested that an interrupter

should show agreement, understanding, interest in the subject, and the need for clarification with cooperative interruption. In the movie series, Simon is the male character expressing agreement and clarification. All of them are found in this research and described deeply in the following explanation.

### **Agreement**

The interrupter supports the present Speaker's concept or view on a specific problem in the agreement function. This function arises when the listener hears the current Speaker say something on which he or she agrees. This interruption also is shown by developing an opinion on what the Speaker said. One way is to use backchannels, which is to make sounds like "uhmm", "uhhuh", "yeah", or "yes". Based on the findings, the agreement interruption in *Doctor Foster* movie is low since it only happens one time throughout the movie. It can see in datum 5.

In datum 5, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character interrupts Gemma in the dining room.

*Gemma: I swim over, get him back to the shore, and he's fine. But of course he's coughing, wheezing, playing it up*

*Simon: It was real, actually. And very humiliating. We'd only been together a month or two.*

In that scene, he agrees with her story, and both of them have the same opinion. He interrupted his wife at that point because he stated that what happened at the time was accurate.

From the discussion, Gemma by using the agreement as to the function of interruption. Based on the dialogue, he agrees with

her story, and they have the same opinion. In the conversation above, she explained that if she took her husband to the shore because he could not swim, she also explained his condition at the time. Then, from several datums, not only showed agreement function but was also followed by other functions such as disagreement, floor taking, tangentialization, and clarification.

### **Clarification**

Same as the agreement function, clarification also emerges twice during the *Doctor Foster* movie. The clarification role aids the continuation of the conversation by ensuring that the interlocutors have a common understanding of the knowledge that has been transmitted. If the listener has a question about something the current speaker has just said, he or she might interrupt to ask for clarification on the matter. In some cases, it also is interrupted by the listener to clarify information which the current speaker does not understand well. Based on the findings, the agreement interruption in the *Doctor Foster* movie is low since it only happens two times throughout the movie. It can be seen in datum four and datum 7. In datum 7, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character interrupts Gemma in the High Book school car park.

*Gemma: When you got the text, your body um*

*Simon: I was surprised. That's what people do when they're surprised*

From Simon's utterances, he needed to interrupt his wife to explain that he doesn't reply to the text.

From the discussion above, clarification is one of the functions produced by Simon. Then, from several datum, not only showed by other functions, but was also followed by other functions such as disagreement, floor taking, tangetalization and

agreement.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the researcher found how the function interruption produced by Simon's utterances as the male character appears in *Doctor Foster* movie. Function interruption appears because of the male character to show disagreement, floor taking, tangentialization, agreement and clarification produced by Simo's utterances in *Doctor Foster* movie.

### **3. Linguistic features uttered by the male character in the *Doctor Foster* movie**

The researcher analyzes the men's language characteristics using Tannen's (1990) theory. According to the theory, men also exhibit specific linguistic features when doing interruptions. Therefore, this research examines men's linguistic characteristics when doing interruption. Based on the finding, the researcher found three linguistic features proposed by Tannen that are; report talk, command, and teasing.

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

Report talk is the most common feature used by male charters. Report talk is found to show knowledge and skill, hold the floor, maintain status, solve a problem, and be the center of conversation through stories, jokes, or information they conveyed. Based on the finding, report talk is the most frequently linguistic feature used by the male characters when doing interruption. It can be seen in datum4, datum5, datum 6, datum 7, datum 8, datum 9, and datum 10.

In datum 6, based on the *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male characters proposed to report talk as the linguistic features.

*Simon: What did your last servant die of? Cholera*  
*Tom: What's cholera?*

*Simon: Cholera is like typhoid. What's typhoid?*

*Tom: Typhoid*

*Simon: Typhoid, it's very serious*

From the dialogue above, Simon's interruption was one of report talks as he gives an explanation about cholera is like typhoid to Tom. Tom does not know what typhoid is. He interruptions Tom by using report talk to explain typhoid to his children. Through this report talk, Simon showed his knowledge to his child that cholera is like a typhoid.

From the discussion above, report talk is one of the men's linguistics features produced by Simon. Then, from several datums, not only showed report talk function but was also followed by other men's linguistic features, such as command and teasing.

### **Command**

There are only one of the commands found in the *Doctor Foster* movie. Command function is described as utterances designed to get someone else to do something. Male characters employ commands to demonstrate their authority to determine something or request others do what they want. It can be seen in datum 2.

In datum 2, based on *the Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male character's purposed command as the linguistic features.

*Gemma: What about the evenings? Do you go out?*

*Simon: Occasionally.*

*Gemma: Every night in the casino. Roulette, cocktails, beautiful women...*

*Simon: It's Hemel Hempstead.*

From Simon's utterances, he shows that he is more potent in clarifying his wife in order for his wife not to misunderstand.

From the discussion above, a command is one of the men's linguistic features produced by Simon. Then, from several datums, not only showed command as men's linguistic features but also other men's linguistic features, such as report talk and teasing.

### **Teasing**

Teasing is a purposeful act by the teaser to instill fear, anger, embarrassment, and humiliation in another person. Thus, it could be how someone causes distress to others by giving vexing statements. Men employ teasing more frequently in conversation than women do. They frequently use teasing to demonstrate their authority and ability to humiliate people. Teasing has both negative and positive aims, such as humiliating someone or developing a good friendship. Teasing can be used to enhance relationships as a sort of pleasant joke that makes dialogue more enjoyable. The finding teasing occurs one time as the linguistic features It can be seen in datum 1.

In datum 2, based on *the Doctor Foster* movie, Simon as the male characters purposed teasing as the linguistic features in their kitchen.

*Simon: Can I do anything?*

*Gemma: You can pour me a glass. Oh, before I forget*

*Simon: **Did** you cope with the color? The color was fine.*

From Simon's utterances, he offered to assist his wife in the kitchen while she prepared dinner. He gave the scarf to his wife this morning because it was cold outside. He talked about how he matched the color of his clothes with the scarf he was wearing when he left for work the day before.

From the discussion above, teasing is one of the men's linguistic features produced by Simon. Then, from several datums, not only showed teasing linguistic features but was also followed by other men's linguistic features, such as report talk and command.

Therefore, based on all the discussion about men's linguistic features above, it can be concluded that the researcher found that men's linguistic features produced by Simon appeared because he had shown men's linguistics such as report talk, command, and teasing.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the researcher found how the men's linguistic features produced by Simon's utterances as the male character appears in *Doctor Foster* movie. The men's linguistic features appear because of the core of men's linguistic features such as report talk, command, and teasing clarified by Tannen (1990). The researcher found the men's linguistic features appears because to show knowledge and skill, to hold the floor, to maintaining status as report talk, it relates to power as linguistic command features and it to make feels worried, angry, embarrassed, and humiliated as teasing by Simon's utterances in *Doctor Foster* movie.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part is the final chapter of this study. The researcher presents a brief explanation of the whole findings and discussions of this study and also suggests for the next researchers to explore this research.

#### A. Conclusion

In this section, the researcher explained the research results from the analysis and discussion described in the previous chapter. Then, the researcher also made the following conclusions. As the male character to interrupt in *Doctor Foster* movie, Simon showed three types of interruption-based on the theory of Ferguson in Battle. Secondly, Simon showed the function of interruption-based on the theory of Gob egs. The last finding shows the linguistic features by Simon as the male characters based on the theory of Tannen.

Firstly, as the finding, the researcher concludes the types of interruption produced by Simon as the male character. Concerning the first research question, which is the types reflected in *the Doctor Foster* movie, the result showed four types of interruption: simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. Among the four forms, simple interruption is the most frequent, including the most data. There are 14 instances of simple interruption throughout the film series, out of a total of 18. The second interruption, namely overlap interruption, yields the fewest data points, containing three data points. In addition, the last type

of interruption proposed by the male character was a silent interruption, which contains one data point.

The second problem based on the researcher's question is the interruption proposed by Simon as the male character in the *Doctor Foster* movie. Three distinct sorts of interruption functions were identified, disruptive, cooperative, and neutral. The intrusive category performs four functions: disagreement, floor-taking, topic-change, and tangentialization. Additionally, the cooperative function covers three distinct functions: agreement, assistance, and clarification.

The last problem of the research question is to found the linguistic features used by Simon as the male character in the *Doctor Foster* movie. When doing interruption, four distinct sorts of linguistic features were identified, including report talk, command, teasing, and swearing. The results demonstrate that Clarification acquires the most significant quantity of data with 7 data out of 18 data.

To sum up, there are several types, functions, and men's linguistic features when interrupted in *Doctor Foster* movie. Those types, functions, and linguistic features are interconnected since certain functions, and linguistic features are likely to be performed using sectarian types more frequently than other types. It is revealed from the findings; the result of this present investigation is quite limited. Besides the relationships, speech styles, social status, cultural background of the speakers, everyday situations, and topics, the quantity of the chosen primary material and the

subjective identification may also influence the result. However, the present investigation has its finding in the linguistic field, language, and gender. The men's linguistic features in interruptions need further study involving more primary and secondary material.

## **B. Suggestion**

The researcher submits some suggestions to the following parties regarding the research results to Students of English Linguistics as a concentration. Interruption is a common occurrence in daily discussion, surrounded by complex subjects, and so must be learned. Variation in the findings of numerous studies on the subject of interruption continues to be a source of contention in linguistic study. As a result, linguistics students' responsibility is to conduct additional research on the interruption phenomena. By strengthening their understanding of interruption, students should notice and interpret one type of language phenomenon, namely interruption, more thoroughly.

The study of interruption is more extensive. By using different contexts for the objects of investigation, new data is obtained, and new findings are derived. Future researchers also need to enrich the theories or references used to describe and scrutinize interruption to get complete information about the phenomenon. Through the research, it is expected that readers enhance their knowledge of interruption.

Interruption does not necessarily serve harmful and intrusive functions

but also fulfills cooperative and even neutral functions. The research suggested that readers are better to avoid interruptions during the conversation, especially those that are competitive and unhelpful. The results of the research are expected to provide objective evidence.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Wilda Afifah** was born in Probolinggo on January 11, 1999. She graduated from MA Darul Lughah Wal Karomah in 2017. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in English Lover Club (ELC). She started her higher education in 2017 at Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During her study at University, she joined UKM IMADA, IPPNU UIN Malang and Amipro Malang

CHAPTER III NEW

DATA

Notes:

**S:** Simple Interruption

**O:** Overlap

**B:** Butting-in Interruption

**Si:** Silent Interruption

**RT:** Report Talk

**C:** Command

**T:** Teasing

**S:** Swearing

**DA:** Disagreement

**FT:** Floor Taking

**TC:** Topic Change

**AG:** Agreement

**AS:** Assistance

**CL:** Clarification

**N:** Neutral

1/1/0:09:26: number of data/episode/the time in which the dialogues happened.

Code	Dialogues	Types of Interruption				Linguistic Features				Function of Interruption							
		S	O	B	SI	RT	C	T	S	Distributive			Cooperative				N
										DA	FT	TC	AG	AS	CL	T	
1/1/0: 0:26	Simon: Can I do anything? Gemma: You can pour me a glass.Oh, before I forget(..  Simon: <b>Did</b> you cope with the color? the color was fine.	✓					✓					✓					
2/1/0 0:10: 03	Simon: A load of men gather in a cheap hotel, talk about planning legislation. Gemma: What about the evenings? Do you go out? Occasionally. Every night in the casino. Roulette, cocktails, beautiful women Simon: <b>It's</b> Hamell		✓			✓									✓		

	Hempstead.																
3/1/0: 24:24 - 0:24: 32	Gemma: I come here, that's what I do. Simon: Everyday Gemma: Most days at the moment, yeah. last couple of months, she's worse, <b>so</b> Simon: <b>Why</b> you didn't tell me?	✓				✓								✓			
4/1/0: 29:25 - 0:29: 28	Gemma: Yes, Susie She's nice and I didn't think I <b>could</b> Simon: <b>Susie</b> Parks?		✓					✓									✓
5/1/0: 11:49 - 0:12: 02	Gemma: I swim over, get him back to the shore. and he's fine. But of course, he's coughing, wheezing, playing it up Simon; It was real,	✓				✓						✓					

	actually. And very humiliating. We'd only been together a month or two																
6/1/0: 12:40 - 0:12: 44	Simon: That night I proposed. Anna: Right! so that was Simon: Yeah,	✓				✓						✓					
7/2/0: 30:12 - 0:30: 15	Tom: He was really serious. He did this long run-up and then he just Simon: Yeah, all night. Thanks, mate.	✓						✓		✓							
8/3/0: 51:58 - 0:58: 59	Tom: She's Simon: It was peaceful. She's not in pain any more	✓											✓				
9//4/0 : 01:10 - 0:01: 15	Tom: Typhoid Simon: Typhoid, it's very serious	✓				✓											
10/4/ 0:06: 09-	Gemma: Your dad was younger than, and the room was not in a very	✓						✓				✓					

0:06: 19	nice pub Simon: It's true there wasn't much competition																
11/4/ 0:21: 23- 0:21: 31	Gemma: When you got the text, your um Simon: I was surprised. That's what people do when they're surprised		✓			✓										✓	
12/4/ 0:21: 31- 0:21: 40	Gemma: Ok. Honestly. You <b>can</b> Simon: You still you think I'm lying? You still don't trust me?	✓						✓						✓			
13/4/ 0:50: 18- 0:50: 22	Gemma: What about Tom, who's Simon: Becky's looking after Tom tonight	✓				✓										✓	
14/5/ 0:09: 24- 0:09: 27	Gemma: Simon you Simon: But there must be times	✓				✓										✓	
15/0: 10:22 - 0:10: 30	Gemma: That's a lie Simon: Sometimes she says these things to get a	✓				✓										✓	

	reaction.																
16/5/ 0:14: 01- 0:14: 12	Gemma: I'm assuming that you didn't tell them. In case Chris withdrew the ... funding Simon: Yeah, and if I had, we'd bankrupt. you want the truth? Everything we have		✓			✓				✓							
17/5/ 0:36: 15- 0:36: 22	Martha: I just want a word Simon: Before you do something	✓					✓							✓			
18/5/ 0:44: 46- 0:45: 02	Gemma: You've taken everything away from me, my respect, my job, money, so could it be after all that, when you made everyone think that I was mad so that I'll be remove from my son Simon: What's that?	✓						✓						✓			

**Table 2: Frequency of Occurrence of Linguistic Features, and Types and Purposes of Interruptions**

No	Men Linguistic Features	Types of Interruption				Total	Function of Interruption								Total
		S	O	B	Si		Disruptive				Cooperative			N	
							DA	FT	TC	T	AG	AS	CL		
1.	Report Talk	9	4	0	1	14	1	0	0	2	2	2	7	0	14
2.	Command	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
3.	Teasing	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Swearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		13	5	0	0	18	1	1	0	2	4	2	8	0	18

Notes:

S: Simple Interruption      DA: Disagreement      AG: To Show Agreement

O: Overlap Interruption      FT: Floor Taking      AS: To Show Understand

B: Butting-in Interruption      TC: Topic Change      CL: To Show Clarification

Si: Silent Interruption      N: Neutral