

SPOKEN ANALYSIS OF INTERRUPTION IN RESEARCH SEMINAR

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Abstract

This paper focus to analyze interruptions among presenter, advisors, examiners, and audiences in research seminar forum. This research based on a study conducted in 2022 at Post Graduate Program State University of Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. To collect data, the researcher recorded the research seminar were obtained, transcribed, and analyzed by using discourse analysis approach. Interruption analysis. The results of this research are stated as follows, four types of interruption occurs through research seminar. They are simple interruption, overlap interruption, silent interruption and butting-in interruption. The highest frequency of the types of interruptions is simple interruption. Simple interruption appears 11 extract, 1 times out of 26 total data extract. The lowest frequency is obtained by butting-in interruption with 2 data extract. This study is a kind of spoken discourse analysis which analyzes interruptions in research seminar interactions, it also includes identify the definition and described the types of those features which are different based on the context of interactions in research seminar.

Keywords: Spoken analysis, interruption, research seminar

INTRODUCTION

In academic setting, research seminar is almost always required for university graduation. It refers to a prearranged meeting for formal presentation of students' research. Research seminar also has function for exchange information and holding discussion about particular research topic. Then, in this kind of situation, there will be interactions among the participants. Spoken language is mostly used in social interactions, especially in formal seminar forum to express idea and discuss particular subject. It is the primary and universal method of communication. Moreover, in spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. Therefore, the writer interested to examine how participants of research seminar communicate with each other by talking. In addition, spoken discourse needs to be seen in its social context. The language that any one person uses varies according to who they are talking to, where they are and what their intention is. Further, spoken language is different from written language for many reasons. It is usually spontaneous and has to be understood immediately whereas written language can be read many times.

Interruption is a common phenomenon happens in casual talk that usually goes on briefly. However, many people think interruption is disturbing and it should be avoided in order to establish a proper conversation. When the listener interrupts a conversation, the turn-taking system will be ruined and sometimes the current speaker feels bothered. (Wardaugh, 2006) states that interruption is an early topic change within a conversation, while (Beaumont, 2009) assumes that interruption is speech performance that happens when a person starts to talk while the current speaker is talking and finally giving up his/her floor. It means that interruption is a deviation in turn-taking rule, because one person must talk at one time (Beattie, 1982).

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyze common features of interruption and their functions in research seminar. It deals with details of spoken language that used in formal interaction of research seminar. Through spoken discourse analysis, those features and their functions are summarized to explain how participants communicate effectively with these rules. According to the limitation of the problems, the formulations can be seen as follows ; What is definition of interruption and what are the types of interruptions in research seminar.

The objective of the research are to identify the definition of interruption and also describe the types of interruptions in research seminar. Through this study, the writer hope that the study can give additional reference for other students to understand more about interruption in conversation and will extend other future researchers to do same research by using spoken interruption in different data.

METHODE

This study employed descriptive qualitative method. Moreover, this study is a kind of spoken discourse analysis which analyzes interruptions in research seminar interactions. The subject of the study is a graduate student of English Education who conducts a research seminar in Post Graduate Program at State University of Makassar. In collecting data, the writer used audio recordings to record interactions among presenters, advisors, examiners, and audiences in research seminar forums. All the participants were not aware about the recording. Then, the recording transformed into transcripts. Data was obtained by analyzing the transcription of the recording.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The interactions among presenter, advisors, examiners, and audience in the research seminar forum were analyzed from the perspectives of spoken discourse, namely interruptions. Then, the function of this features was interpreted based on the interaction context. There are four kinds of interruption used in research seminar. They are simple interruption, overlap interruption, Butting-in interruption and silent interruption. There are 26 data found of this research.

Extract 1

Butting-in Interruption

Aud 2 : So <X...X> e::: your simple in the students eh in islamic University <X...X> want to ask you about e: what is your reason e:: example in e:: islamic state University do you have any reason e: for example maybe because e:: in e:: in e:: Islamic state University maybe you can to be e: religious or something else

Pre : ok

Ex 2 : ” “ ””” [Every day you want to a religious?]

Pre : <@...@> ...

Ex 2 : Ok

Pre : The reason why I choose e:state Islamic university because I have known about environment there, I have observe the students I Ilknow about e: their habit because I always come to the program e: I can conclude that oh this one e: object that choose for me and e: in Makassar e: just if I don't make a wrong just state Islamic university e: that conduct e: program e: intensive program from the new students, English intensive program, maybe in unismuh there is no.

In extract 5 above shows the second question for audience in seminar session, however when question is clear for the presenter the second examiner interrupt the audience when the presenter ready to answer the last question, but with simultaneous speech between them. This matter according to (Graddol et al, 1994) theory said that a Butting-in interruption happens when the attempted speaker does not interrupt successfully but with simultaneous speech between them. After that happens presenter answer the question.

Extract II

Silent Interruption

Pre : Just just one university that I will e: ..take as an object that is State UIN Alauddin Makassar State Islamic University.

Ex3 : Ya kalau di judulnya kan kelihatannya general ini

Pre : yes

Ex 3 : Yang anda maksud perguruan tinggi islam, inikan harusnya ini Universities.

Ex 1 : ” “ ””” [Atau kasih e:: Indonesia e state university sudah ada penanda bahwa satu]

Ex 3 : Satu, the problem is that you never mention UIN alauddin here ..mungkin harus ada ini nya bahwa dalam penamaan yaitu yang (X...X) UIN alauddin yang kaumaksud.

In extract 9 above shows the presenter tried convinced the third examiner about Indonesian state University is alauddin Makassar and suddenly the first examiner interrupt said that ” “ ””” **[Atau kasih e:: Indonesia e state university sudah ada penanda bahwa satu]** (Or give e :: Indonesia e state university there is a

marker that one) after that conversation between presenter and third examiner continued without simultaneous speech occurred between the presenter and the first examiner.

Extract III

Simple interruption

Ex 3 : Ya should will include there, zero credit?

Pre : e: actualy –

Ex 3 : ” “ ””” [what is the different if you got A and got E... in this subject]

Pre : Different, ok e: -

Ex3 : ” “ ””” [In this subject, apa bedanya dapat A dan E disitu?]

Pre : Ok e: actually like this sir e: this program the students will get certificate (certificate that put about their grade or score) and then they will use the certificate e:to e: use in comprehension examination in the final (X joining X)

Ex3 : That's mean that the still have use.

In extract 11 Above show the conversation between the presenter and the third examiner explain about zero credit on PIBA's program and then the third examiner interrupted questioned different about A and E score will giving to the students and the examiner respond said different and the third examiner back to interrump the statement to reinforce the question. The conversation continued with respond from the presenter that the students will get certificate and they will use the certificate in comprehension examination, this matter same with Graddol et al, (1994:170) theory said that Simple interruption occurs when the attempted speaker interrupts successfully, and the first speaker's utterance has not been completed with simultaneous speech. After that the conversation continued.

Extract IV

Overlap Interruption

Ex3 : Ya, tapi kalau saya tidak dikasi tau pengetahuan seperti itu bias saja saya memilih di tengah-tengah saja supaya aman tidak ada yang terlukai begitu ..dosen saya tidak terlukai hatinya, begitu tapi kalau saya benci biasanya biar bagaimana bagusnya selalu saya kalau tidak suka, kalau saya tidak suka dosennya, biar bagaimana bagusnya mengajar pasti saya kasi tidak bagus surveynya @

Ex1 : ” “ ””” [Kecaman negative.]

Ex3 : @ hmm pokoknya pak anukah? Iya ah sudahmi, belumpi -

Ex1 : ” “ ””” [(X@X) selalu mengarahkan kenegatif jadi negative mi]

Ex4 : ” “ ””” [Tapi yang menariknya biasanya adami nilainya muncul tetap toji mengajar @ iyatoh?]

Ex3 : ok ini yang e: saya liat ini umumnya di adopsi yah tidak diadaptasi sama sekaliyah, di adopsi semua saja sini?

In Extract 16 above shows many overlap interruption, the third examiner give a long statement continued first examiner interrupt successfully and it respond to the third

examiner and continued interrupt from the first examiner and the fourth examiner with simultaneous speech occurred. is a quite common feature in conversation, it mentioned overlap interruption.

This section discuss about the kind of interruption and reason why used in research seminar. (Köktürk, 2012) stated interruption as an intervention or conversational activity that is metalinguistically marked as illegitimate by the current speaker. It means that interruption can be seen as situations in which one person intends to take the turn of speak. It means that interruption. Interruption happens when the interruptee (the current speaker who is interrupted) is still talking when the interrupter (the person who interrupts) already takes the floor. Usually, the interruptee stops his/her speech immediately after the interrupter starts talking. However, many people think interruption is disturbing and it should be avoided in order to establish a proper conversation. interruption is problematic, so the speaker needs to do some actions to respond it.

Twenty six extract of conversation were presented as the sample of conversations which were transcribed through research seminar. Overall, the findings show various interrupted used through seminar. In this research, I identify the types of interruptions that appear in conversation between characters. I divided four types to analyze kinds of interruption based on (Graddol et al, 1994) He suggests four types of interruption there are simple interruption, overlap interruption, silent interruptio and butting in interruption.

CONCLUSION

The first objective of this research is to identify and to describe the types of interruptions presented in research Seminar. All the four types of interruptions that consist of simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption appear in the series. The highest frequency of the types of interruptions is simple interruption. Simple interruption appears 11 extract, 1 times out of 26 total data extract. The lowest frequency is obtained by butting-in interruption with 2 data extract.

Spoken language is mostly used in social interactions. However, the language that any one person uses varies according to who they are talking to, where they are and what their intention is. In academic setting, particularly in research seminar forum, it could be a means to express idea and discuss particular subject among the participants. Besides, spoken language is usually spontaneous, less lexical density, and intricate grammar, therefore it has many different features.

Furthermore, this study was limited to observe interactions in one research seminar forum. It was also restricted to analyze those interactions from perspectives features of spoken discourse, namely interruptions. Then, the function of those features was interpreted based on the interaction context.

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