

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the main findings of the research. This chapter also offered suggestion for further research who analyze conversation especially interruption in a mixed-gender conversation.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the research on interruption in a mixed-gender conversation, the result shows that there are 15 interruptions occur in this conversation. The conversation happens in comedic talk show. In comedic talk show, speakers do not always follow the rules and norm of conversation, instead comedic talk shows tend to break the rules to make the conversation more comedic. Thus it makes the interruption cannot be avoided. Besides, in *Ini Talk Show* the host, co-hosts, and guests are gathered and thus it makes power is distributed, not only controlled by the host. Even if the host has the right to control the situation, the host still allows the guests to talk freely. Mostly the interrupters are female speakers. Female speakers interrupt more than male speakers with nine (60%) times while male speakers interrupt only six (40%).

All the types of interruptions occur in this mixed-gender conversation. The frequencies of all the types of interruptions are same with four occurrences, except for silent interruption with three occurrences. From the types of interruption, it can be seen that most of the speakers are succeeds in interrupting the current speaker. Furthermore, most of the interrupters interrupt to compete with the current speaker for a floor with 11 occurrences. Most of the interrupters use positive politeness strategies than negative politeness strategies. Negative politeness strategies only occur one time in this mixed-gender conversation.

Wardhaugh (1985) proposed sevenfactors that may affect speaker to interrupt. From seven factors that are proposed by Wardhaugh, breaking up, disagreeing, seeking floor clarification, correcting, and completing occur in this mixed-gender conversation. Besides the factors proposed by Wardhaugh (1985), there is also another factor why the second speaker

interrupts the current speaker. They interrupt because they want to show agreement with four (26.6%) occurrences. Female and male speakers tend to interrupt for break up the current speaker's utterance. It can be concluded that breaking up is the first factor for the interrupter to interrupt the current speaker.

. Furthermore, gender and power can be considered as factors that affect speakers to interrupt the conversation. It is because Male is stereotyped to have powerful personality and it makes male speakers interrupt more than female speakers. The argument is supported by Rosenblum, (as cited in James and Clarke, 1993), Zimmerman & West (1975), and Smith-Lovin & Brody (1989) that state male speakers interrupt female speakers more than the reverse. On the other hand, this research found that female speakers interrupt more than male speakers. The finding is in line with James and Clarke (1993) and Beattie (1981) that state female speakers also interrupt male speakers and female speakers tend to speak simultaneously. Moreover, it shows that gender is not only the factor which can affect speaker's behavior in conversation. It is because the female speaker is powerful than male speakers. In the data, Maia as the guest is the female speaker who most interrupts both male and female speakers: from nine interruptions that female speakers initiate, she interrupts eight times. She interrupts more than other speaker is because of some reasons: First, she is a senior musician compared to other guests. Second, she is older than the host and other guests. Thus her age and seniority makes her is more powerful than other and she is being respected by others.

## 5.2 Suggestion

There are several suggestions for further research relating to the interruption in a mixed-gender conversation. This research analyzes the speakers in comedic talk show setting. The result shows that from 14 minutes conversation, there are 15 interruptions occur. In comedic talk show setting, the interruption is allowed and intended in order to make comedic scenes. It can be suggested that for the next research to analyze interruption in formal talk show. It is because formal talk shows follow the rule and norm of conversation. Thus, it will be more interesting if the interruption happen in formal talk show setting.

Secondly, most of the scholars use politeness theory following Brown & Levinson (1987). Brown & Levinson proposed a theory that based on the research on western. The theory sees face as individual's property and thus they respect individual rights. For next research that analyzes conversation in Indonesian context, Principle of Mutual Consideration (PMC) that is proposed by Aziz (2000; 2005; 2007) can be used in analyzing data. PMC is a theory that has both individual and social dimension. Individual dimension can be seen through a principal that state every speaker has the right to speak, but they should consider the hearer's feeling (shared-feeling principle). Meanwhile, social dimension is a result of the use of PMC: if the speakers understand and use PMC, the social harmonization will occur. Since the context in Indonesia, Indonesia as the eastern, they see face as social's property, and it makes they consider to social harmonization more than individual. PMC theory comes with individual and social dimension, and thus it can help the researcher to analyze the conversation in Indonesian context regarding to Indonesian culture that emphasizes social harmonization.