

Proceedings

The 5th Annual INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership

Theme : Education Innovation in Globalization Practice

22 September 2020
Postgraduate School - Universitas Negeri Medan



Supported by :



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Schedule of The 5th Annual Internatioanal Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL) 2020
Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan

22 September 2020

(Indonesian time)	Activities	PIC/Moderator
07.00 – 08.30 (am)	Preliminaries	committee
08.30 - 08.45 (am)	Opening Ceremony 1. MC Speech 2. Indonesian National Anthem 3. Pray 4. Chairperson Report 5. Welcoming speech of Director of Postgraduate School 6. Welcoming speech and official opening of Rector of Universitas Negeri Medan 7. Photo session	MC (Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum & Sofianto Gultom, S.Pd)
08.45 – 09.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd (Universitas Negeri Medan– Indonesia)	Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
09.25 – 10.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 2 Prof. Emmanuel Manalo (Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan)	Prof. Amrin Saragih, PhD
10.05 – 10.45 (am)	Keynote Speech 3 Dr. Susan Ledger (Head of Education, Murdoch University - Australia)	
10.45 – 11.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 4 Prof. Dr. Ekkarin Sungtong (Dean of Faculty of Education Prince of Songkla University - Thailand)	Mangara Simanjorang, PhD
11.25 – 12.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 5 Assoc. Prof. Yuri Uesaka (The University of Tokyo - Japan)	
12.05 – 13.30	Break	
13.30 – 15.30 (pm)	Parallel Session 1 (divided to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
15.30 – 15.35 (pm)	Break	
15.35 – 17.00 (pm)	Parallel Session 2 (divide to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
17.00 – 17.10 (pm)	Cloosing	committee

**Proceedings of the 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education
and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020)**

Preface

The fifth Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) was held by virtual seminar on 22 September 2020. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme “Educational Innovation in Globalization Practice”.

The fifth AISTEEL presents 4 distinguished keynote speakers from Universitas Negeri Medan - Indonesia, Kyoto University - Japan, Murdoch University – Australia, Prince of Songkla University – Thailand and from The University of Tokyo - Japan. In addition, presenters of parallel sessions come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination. The plenary speakers have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

There are 180 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 104 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation, while 54 papers are published by digital library indexed by google scholar..

The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to Atlantis Press for producing this volume.

The Editors

**Bornok Sinaga
Rahmad Husein
Juniastel Rajagukguk**

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Interruption in the Conversation on Corbuzier Youtube

Devi Rahmawya Sitompul
English Applied Linguistics
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia
devirahmawya@gmail.com

Sri Minda Murni
Lecturer English Applied Linguistics
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia
srimindamurni25@gmail.com

Anni Holila Pulungan
Lecturer English Applied Linguistics
State University of Medan
Medan, Indonesia
anniholilapulungan@gmail.com

Abstract—This study deals with interruption in Conversation on Corbuzier Youtube. It was aimed to investigate the interruption realized in conversation on Corbuzier Youtube. This study used qualitative method then the design was descriptive qualitative research. The results of the research reveal the type of the interruption is cooperative interruption. In cooperative interruption, interactants interrupt in order to show their support, agreement and also to ask for further explanation and clarification. The interruption in this research was done by completing other's turns and cutting other's turns. Interruptions indicate shared knowledge, opinion, and similar perspective of the participants.

Keywords— *Conversation, interruption, Youtube*

I. INTRODUCTION

Conversation is a form of communication that occurs between two or more people (speaker and listener) in order to exchange messages, ideas, or information. People converse to achieve agreement, gain support, express opinion, or even show domination. To build a good conversation, the people involved in that conversation should know when to talk and to listen. That is why, they should understand about turn-taking. Sacks, (1974: 696) says that turn-taking is used to talk in interviews, meetings, debates, ceremonies, conversations, etc. It refers to speech exchange systems. The basic rule of turn-taking is only one speaker speaking at any one time. The next speaker has the right place where there is a pause or other implication to give up the turn by the current speaker. However, gaps or overlaps sometimes occur in conversation. In many cases, turn taking may not always succeed because

more than one person talks at the same time. It may be caused by interruption.

Interruption is commonly found in a conversation. Interruption occurs when a speaker cuts other speakers' turn when they are still in the middle of their turn. In some cases, interruption is considered disturbing and impolite by many people. However,

interruption is not always disturbing and impolite in conversation. Interruption sometimes can be helpful for both speaker and listener. James and Clarke (1993: 232) state that the basic function of interruption is to prevent the current speaker from being able to finish his or her utterance and to allow the next speaker to take the floor. Most interruptions are considered to be competitive, because the interrupters are rough to stop the other's ongoing speech and want to take the floor. Therefore, some simultaneous or repeated speeches can be thought of as cooperative ones. Moreover, some interruptions are neither associated with collaboration, nor considered to be violations of turn-taking rules.

Youtube is a form of video-based social media, which is widely touched by people today. Through this place, people can get information and also provide information. The researcher chooses Corbuzier youtube channel in his conversation with the well-known Indonesian journalist, Najwa Shihab. The conversation video was published in March 2020. Unlike usual, leading a talk show on the TV in formal way, these two people had a good conversation and discussing a topic in more casual way.

The researcher taken those section due to the large number of viewers on the edition's broadcast, and also the conversation contained many interruptions, but it did not indicate as intrusion but cooperation. Based on that reasons, the researcher analysed the interruption, which focused on the cooperative interruptions. In cooperative interruption, interactants interrupt in order to show their support, agreement and also to ask for further explanation and clarification.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Interruptions are regarded as intrusions since they infringe the current speaker's turn and natural flow of speech (Zimmerman and West 1975). This is driven from a model of turn taking conversation pioneered by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974). But, not all the interruptions are intrusive and that they can be cooperative too. Many other researchers also find that interruptions frequently have a supportive or cooperative function in conversation. For example, according to James and Clarke (1993: 239), Edelsky (1981) finds in his well-known study of faculty committee meetings that interruption is a signal of a high degree of involvement in conversation. Participants interrupt each other and talk simultaneously to develop an idea together, produce a joint answer to a question, and share funny things in joking. Similarly, Tannen (1983 and later works) proves that interruption can have a cooperative function, which is considered to be a way of indicating that one is interested in, enthusiastic about, and highly involved in the conversation (James and Clarke, 1993: 239).

Interruption can be used as a marker for lively conversation which means that the participants engage actively during the talk. The interruption is not only intended to bail the clash but to build the membership instead. Interruption doing by completing other's turns and cutting other's turns.

A. Completing other's turns

Completing other's turns happened when other participants of the talks occasionally continue the current speakers' utterances even though there is no indication if the current speakers have finished their turns or not. This continuation is regarded as interruption since it usually occurs with no or very slight gap between the last word of the current speakers and the first word of the following speakers. The purpose of this interruption is to complete the other speakers' turns. By completing their speaking opponents' turns, the speakers are trying to put themselves in the same position with their speaking opponents.

B. Cutting other's turn

Interruption does not only occur in the situation where the speakers are attempting to complete their speaking opponents' turn. It might also occur in the situation where the second speaker cuts the first speaker before the utterance is completed. However, this interruption cannot be regarded as an attempt to control the floor and gain domination. It, in the contrary, can be regarded as a mark of lively and collaborative

conversation. This interruption is regarded as an effort to develop and maintain membership.

The interruptions in this research are regarded as cooperative interruptions since they are intended to show the same perspective among the speakers. The interruption represents the effort of the speakers to maintain their group membership. According to Tannen (1994), interruption does not only show dominance, but it can be used to establish solidarity as well. Interruption can be used to construct a cooperative talking in which the participants try to establish solidarity and creating connection.

C. The Interpretation of the Interruption

Interruptions indicate shared knowledge, opinion, and similar perspective of the participants. These shared knowledge and perspective, then, would be the basic ground for the participants to claim their membership, either they belong to the same group or not. It also indicates that the speakers who share the same knowledge and also the same perspective would either complete or cut their counterparts' turns.

III. METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The research presents the data in the form of qualitative approach because it focuses on the analysis of textual or non-numerical data. The object data is the utterances of conversation among Corbuzier and Najwa that are transcribed into an English text by the researcher. The source of the data is Corbuzier YouTube Channel. Steps in collecting the data were as follows: downloading the data, watching the video of conversation, transcribing the data into a text, reading the full transcription text, understanding the contents of the transcription text, listing the functions of interruption, and collecting all the data needed. The data are analysed using turn-taking approach in Conversation Analysis. The analysis is based on Sack's framework of CA.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the conversations where the speakers know each other and possess equal power, the interruption may reflect the membership of the speakers. In this study, the interactants interrupt in order to build the relation and collaboration. The data of this study can be seen in these extracts:

Najwa: karakter gue juga sebetulnya agak tertutup, gue biasa mendengarkan orang jadi agak susah bicara tentang diri sendiri sebetulnya. Jadi gue agak pilih-pilih sih kalau diundang dan bicara tentang hal-hal yang kaitannya dengan pribadi. Tapi makanya yang gue bilang tadi, *Hitam Putih* (program tv) itu yang cukup sering. Ya itu, karena 3 tahun terakhir gue bukan hanya sebagai wartawan tapi juga gue pengusaha media, terus..

My character is actually a bit closed, I usually listen to people so it's a bit difficult to talk about myself. So I am a bit picky when invited and talk about personal matters. But that's why I said before, *Black and White* (tv program) is the one that is

quite frequent. Yes, because in the last 3 years I was not only a journalist but also a media entrepreneur, and [then..]

Corbuzier: *ya ya*
= [Yes yes] (1)

Najwa: *Ada peran-peran yang lain yang gue lakukan..*
There are other roles that I do [...]

Corbuzier: *ya*
= [Yes] (2)

Najwa: *Duta baca Indonesia, kemudian juga banyak diminta ke kampus-kampus bicara soal pergerakan mahasiswa, bicara soal anti korupsi, dan sabagai..*

Indonesian reading ambassadors, and then also often asked to go to campuses to talk about student movements, talk about anti-corruption, and as [...]

Corbuzier: *Makanya loh harus ngobrol kan sama orang*
= [That's why you need to talk to people] (3)

Najwa: *iya iya*
Yes, that's true

Corbuzier: *Tapi berarti lu gak punya temen ya?*
But that means you don't have friends, doesn't it?

Najwa: *Ehm.. temen gue dari dulu..*
Um .. [my friends..]

Corbuzier: *Hangout, temen hangout punya ga?*
= [Hangout, do you have hangout friends?] (4)

Najwa: *Punya, tapi orangnya dari dulu sama*
Yes, but the friends have always been the same

Corbuzier: (tertawa)
(laughing)

In this first extract, Corbuzier first interrupted Najwa in turn (1) and (2) by saying "iya" (yes). This short utterance was produced to show Corbuzier's agreement toward what Najwa said. Later, again Corbuzier interrupted Najwa in (3) and (4). However, the interruption done by Corbuzier cannot be considered as destructive since he did not intend to dominate the conversation. Corbuzier's interruption was delivered in form of question which was directed back to Najwa. The question "= [Hangout, do you have hangout friends?]" focused on Najwa's answer (in this time, Najwa opened up a little room for Corbuzier to interrupt, because she was still thinking to answer, turn (4)). Corbuzier's interruption could be regarded as an attempt to digging information of Najwa, at the same time helping Najwa to complete her answer.

C: *Lu tau gak, lu untung banget nikah umur 20 tahun*
You know, you're lucky that you're married at 20 years old

N: *Oh kenapa?*
Oh why?

C: *Karena kalau lu ga nikah umur 20 tahun sampai sekarang lu bakal susah nyari cowok*
Because if you didn't get married at the age of 20 until now you'll have a hard time finding a man

N: *Masa sih?*
[Really?]

C: *Yes*
= [Yes] (5)

N: *Ah enggak ah*
= [I think not] (6)

C: *Gak, gak bisa. Cowok deketin lu tuh pasti mikir No, listen. The man who wants to be close to you, surely need to think*

N: *Really?*
[Really?]

C: *Seriously. Gue ga mengatakan itu jelek untuk wanita ya. I think is good. Perempuan harus begitu, I appreciate wanita yang pintar dan sebagainya. Tapi cowok pasti akan mencari yang aman. Dan lu tuh ga aman.*
= [Seriously] (7). I'm not saying it's bad for women, huh. I think is good. Women should be like that, I appreciate women who are smart and so on. But guys will definitely look for a sweet. And you're not sweet.

N: *Ya berarti itu cowok yang gak pas untuk gue. Dan gak pas..*
= That means the man who is not right for me. [And it doesn't..]

C: *Gak gitu dong*
= [Can't say like that] (8)

N: *Gak, kalo cowok hanya cari aman dan...*
= [No, if man are looking sweet only and...] (9)

C: *Ya ga bisa gitu dong*
= [You can't say like that] (10)

N: *Dan merasa terintimidasi dengan kriteria cewek tertentu, ya itu berarti bukan cowok yang pas untuk si cewek itu*
And feeling intimidated by certain girl criteria, that means he is not the right man for that girl

In the second extract, both Corbuzier and Najwa interrupted each other (5) and (6), then (8), (9), and (10). Both Corbuzier and Najwa shared their point of view on something. They each hold their own opinion but not to dominate. They were just sharing what they believe in and try to similar perspective. This was done to build the quality of the conversation. Cutting other's turn can be regarded as a mark of lively and collaborative conversation. This interruption is regarded as an effort to develop and maintain membership.

Based on the finding and the discussion above, it can be seen that the presence of interruption, either to complete or to cut other turns, reflects collaborative interaction. Coates in Caskey (2011) stated that it is common for participants of conversation to contribute to the interaction at the same time as form of cooperative act. It indicates the participants' willingness to work together in building the conversation. This collaborative interaction would, in the end, create comfortable situation for the participants to create sense of belonging.

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