

CONVERSATION PROBLEMS IN *MAN OF STEEL* MOVIE

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CONVERSATION PROBLEMS IN *MAN OF STEEL* MOVIE

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ABSTRAK

Man of Steel adalah salah satu jenis film Superman. Objek penelitian ini adalah beberapa masalah percakapan yang terjadi pada film tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis masalah percakapan dalam film, dan menemukan jawaban dari pertanyaan bagaimana dan mengapa masalah percakapan terjadi dalam film. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah dokumentasi, sedangkan teknik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah teknik *conversation analysis*. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah *conversation analysis* oleh Sack dkk, *politeness strategy* oleh Brown dan Levinson, dan *cooperative principle* oleh Grice.

Analisis ini menghasilkan beberapa penemuan. (1) Jenis masalah percakapan yang ada di film adalah *gap* dan *overlap*. (2) Teknik yang digunakan ketika menggunakan *gap* adalah teknik '*a current speaker selects next*' dan teknik yang digunakan ketika menggunakan *overlap* adalah teknik '*self-selection*'. (3) seorang penutur melakukan *gap* untuk beberapa alasan. Alasan yang pertama adalah penutur tidak fokus pada percakapannya. Hal ini disebabkan karena penutur melakukan aktifitas lain dan ada sesuatu yang muncul dari luar ketika percakapan berlangsung. Alasan yang kedua adalah penutur sedang mempertimbangkan ucapan berikutnya. Alasan ketiga adalah penutur mempunyai perasaan tertentu pada penutur lainnya. Dalam melakukan *gap*, penutur menghasilkan *non-FTA*, *negative FTA*, dan *FIA* dengan *bald on record* sebagai strateginya, serta *positive FTA* dengan *bald on record* dan *off record* sebagai strateginya. Di sisi lain, beberapa alasan ketika penutur melakukan *overlap* adalah untuk meyakinkan penutur lain dan untuk mengingatkan sesuatu yang lebih penting pada penutur lain dalam sebuah percakapan. Dalam melakukan *overlap*, penutur menghasilkan *negative FTA* dengan *bald on record* sebagai strateginya, serta *positive FTA* dengan *bald on record* dan *off record* sebagai strateginya.

Kata Kunci : *conversation analysis*, masalah percakapan, *gap*, *overlap*, dan *politeness strategy*

CONVERSATION PROBLEMS IN *MAN OF STEEL* MOVIE

By: Shofa'i Maziyah

ABSTRACT

Man of Steel is a reboot of *Superman* movie. The object of this paper is conversation problems happening in the movie. This study is intended to find out the kinds of conversation problems occurring in the movie, and how and why conversation problems happen in the movie. The method used to collect the data is documentation while the technique used to analyze them is conversation analysis technique. To analyze them, it uses conversation analysis by Sack et al, politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson, and cooperative principles by Grice.

The analysis results in several findings. Firstly, gap' and overlap' kinds of the conversation problems occur in the movie. Secondly, when the gap is used, it applies 'a current speaker selects next' technique. While the overlap is used, it applies 'self-selection' technique. Thirdly, a speaker does the gap for several reasons. The first is the speaker gets unfocused on his conversation. It is caused by his doing another activity and something coming from outside in the conversation. The second is the speaker is really thinking of his next utterance. The third is the speaker has a certain feeling to another participant. In doing the gap, the speaker produces non-FTA, negative FTA, and FIA with the strategy of bald on record, and positive FTA with the strategy of bald on record and off record. In other hand, several reasons of doing the overlap are to ensure another participant and to remind something more important to another participant in the conversation. In applying the overlap, the speaker produces negative FTA with the strategy of bald on record, and positive FTA with the strategy of bald on record and off record.

Key words : conversation analysis, conversation problems, gap, overlap, and politeness strategy

MOTTO

ان مع العسر يسرا

“Sesungguhnya bersama kesulitan ada kemudahan”

(surat Asy-Syarh, ayat 6)

Don't do something perfectly, but do it better and better than before.

(Shofa'i Maziyah)

DEDICATION

This research paper is dedicated for:

1. Beloved father and mother;
2. Big family of the writer;
3. Mrs. Jiah Fauziah, M.Hum.;
4. All lecturers of English Department;
5. All of my friends in English Department, especially chapter 2010;
6. UIN Sunan Kalijaga University and English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta;
7. All readers and parties needing this research paper.

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4. All parties supporting the writer in completing this research paper.

Furthermore, the writer recognizes that this research is far from perfect due to the limited knowledge of the writer. Therefore, criticism and suggestion are welcomed.

Finally, the writer hopes all parties helping to complete this paper always get reward from Allah. Hopefully, this research paper can be useful for the readers.

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Yogyakarta, 3 Oktober 2014
The writer,



Shofai Maziya

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ABBREVIATION

FTA : Face-Threatening Act

FSA : Face-Saving Act

FIA : Face-Invading Act

TRP : Transition-Relative Place

TCT : Turn-Constructional Technique

TAT : Turn-Allocation Technique

BOR : Bald on Record

S : Speaker

H : Hearer

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Nowadays, the development of electronic media is so sophisticated. It makes people easier to get what they need from knowledge, news, until entertainment. Entertainment is “an action, event or activity that aims to entertain, assume and interest an audience of one or more people” (www.mashable.com). It gets more attention from audiences especially teenagers. Some kinds of entertainment are game, music, film and so on.

A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is “a sequence of images of moving objects photographed by a camera and providing the illusion of continuous movement when projected onto a screen” (www.thefreedictionary.com). Film has many kinds, like comedy, romantic, horror, action and others. The examples of action film are *The Wolverine*, *Iron Man*, *Man of Steel*, and many else.

This paper focuses on studying *Man of Steel* film. *Man of Steel* is a 2013 American superhero film directed by Zack Snyder, produced by Christopher Nolan, and written by David S. Goyer. This film is a reboot of the *Superman* film series. Because so many audiences love this heroic story, *Superman*'s film has been produced for many times from *Superman* (1978), *Superman II* (1980), *Superman III* (1983), *Superman IV The Quest for Peace* (1987), *Superman Return* (2006), *Superman II The Richard Donner Cut* (2006), until the newest Superman;

Man of Steel (2013). The story of those films is similar. It is about a man named Clark Kent or Kal-El who has super power which can save the world from crimes and destructions.

Besides entertaining audiences, *Man of Steel* film also reflects American dream, society, culture, etc. For the cultural aspect, the movie or the film gives reflection of American speaking manner. Actors and actresses in this movie have good conversations. It means that they realize when they should speak and the interlocutor should speak in a conversation. It is named conversational structure (Yule, 1996:71). In other words, conversational structure is about turn-taking system in the conversation. However, in some conversations they have a mistake in their conversational structure. The writer names it conversation problem. It has two kinds; a gap and an overlap. The detail of those kinds will be explained in chapter two. The example of gap's mistake is like the conversation between father Leone and Clark. The conversation is following:

FATHER LEONE : What's on your mind?

(5 seconds)

CLARK : I don't know where to start.

(01:08:56,666 -- 01:09:05,047)

As shown in the conversation, there is long silence between father Leone and Clark's transition. Long silence in a transition between turns is called gap. The long silence in that conversation is not caused by the speaker who has completed his turns, but much more is being communicated than is said. There is

a sense of distance. Unfamiliar relation makes distance between father Leone and Clark. When father Leone gives a question to Clark, he does not give the question directly. He needs more time before doing it. Related to the story, he does the gap to think what he will say to him and to consider what utterance he will use to be good for him.

The mistake of turn-taking also happens in people daily conversation. People realize or not they often do it in their conversations. Because the conversation problem refers to politeness aspect, the writer continues the analysis to politeness strategy and cooperative principle. "Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face" (Yule, 1996:60).

In short, the object of this paper is conversation problem in *Man of Steel* movie. The writer uses conversation analysis by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson, politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson, and cooperative principle by Grice to analyze them.

The theory and approach applied by the writer to do the analysis of this paper have a purpose to make people, especially muslims, produce good conversation. It is written in a hadits by Imam Al-Bukhori.

وقال ابو هريرة : عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم : (الكلمة الطيبة صدقة).

"Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated: The Prophet (may the blessing and peace of Allah be upon him) said: (A good, pleasant, friendly word is a charity)" (1993:35).

This hadith tells Muslims to speak with good conversation. This hopes to earn the pleasure of Allah. The writer chooses this topic for making people understand about the conversation problems, so they can produce good conversation or reach well when they have problems in their conversation.

1.2 Problem Statements

The analysis of this research is to find the answers of the problems stated.

1. What kinds of conversation problem occur in *Man of Steel* movie?
2. How do the conversation problems happen in *Man of Steel* movie?
3. Why do the conversation problems happen in *Man of Steel* movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

This research is aimed to answer the problem statements. They are:

1. to identify the kinds of conversation problem in *Man of Steel* movie;
2. to describe the process of conversation problems in *Man of Steel* movie;
3. to explain the reason behind the conversation problems in *Man of Steel* movie.

1.4 Significances of Study

This study has theoretical and practical uses. Theoretically, this paper is an additional source to the study of pragmatics especially in conversation analysis. Also it becomes comprehensive understanding of conversation analysis.

Practically, this paper has some contributions. The first contribution is by understanding conversation problems that happened in *Man of Steel* movie, the reader can understand and apply the good conversational structure in his daily conversation. The second is the reader can also prove that co-text and context

have important roles to understand conversation problems happening in *Man of Steel* movie.

1.5 Literature Review

There are three prior researches found relevant to this paper. The first is a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Chinese Telephone Conversation as Part of Oral Test: A Conversation Analysis perspective” by Yanyan Wang from Australian National University in August, 2009. The object of this thesis is the student oral test telephone conversation. The data are conversation analysis of the student oral test telephone conversation. This thesis attempts to find out the function of conversation analysis for teaching second language and scoring second language oral test. It uses Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson’s conversation analysis. The result of this thesis is conversation analysis can explain how talk and interaction might be importance to second language teaching, especially second language oral test.

The second is a thesis entitled “Conversation Joking in The Classroom” by Kati Haapaniemi from University of Jyväskylä in September, 2011. The object of this thesis is joking conversation from the students in the class. This thesis attempts to understand some kinds of conversational joking in the classroom by conversation analysis. It uses Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson’s conversation analysis. The result of this thesis is conversation analysis is able to discover the characteristics of conversational joking in this specific institutional environment.

The last is a thesis entitled “A Study of Turn-Taking and Overlapping in Conversation” by Chan Chi Kuen from The University of Hong Kong in 1998. The object of this thesis is audio-recordings of conversations among the author’s

friends in Hong Kong. The language of the conversations is Cantonese, the original language of Hong Kong people. This thesis attempts to find out the occurrence of overlapping and turn-taking in Cantonese conversations. It uses Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson's conversation analysis. The result of this thesis is the occurrence of overlapping in the data is frequent. The length of overlapping tends to be brief and also the turn taking system makes it possible for overlapping to occur.

This paper is different from all these prior researches. The subject of this study is conversation problems in *Man of Steel* movie directed by Zack Snyder at 2013. The data are the dialogue having mistakes in conversational structures in *Man of Steel*'s movie. This paper attempts to find out the answers from the three questions. The first question is what kinds of conversation problem occur in *Man of Steel* movie. The second is how conversation problems happen in *Man of Steel* movie. The third is why conversation problems happen in *Man of Steel* movie. The writer uses Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson's conversation analysis as the main theory. Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy and Grice's cooperative principle are as supporting theories. The results of this paper are identifying the data based on the kinds of conversation problem, and describing and explaining the conversation problems happening in *Man of Steel* movie.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This paper analyzes the dialogue seen from conversation analysis by Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson. Conversation is "(a) talk between two or more people in which thoughts, feelings and ideas are expressed, questions are asked and

answered, or news and information are exchanged” (*Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*). In the conversation, there is a conversational structure; “the structure of talk, the basic pattern of ‘I speak-you speak-I speak-you speak’ will derive from that fundamental kind of interaction we acquire first and use most often” (Yule, 1996:71). In the conversational structure, speakers sometimes do a mistake in taking their turns. The mistake of turn-taking is called conversation problem. It has two kinds. They are a gap and an overlap.

Because conversation analysis is referred to politeness aspect, the writer applies politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson. “Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person’s face” (Yule, 1996:60). Thus, in interaction a speaker should consider another speaker’s face. “Face is the self-image of a person in society” (Yule, 1996:60). It means that with face someone can show social distance or closeness to others.

1.7 Methods of Study

1.7.1 Type of Research

This paper applies the descriptive qualitative technique explaining the problem stated. Descriptive research is research to observe a situation, a condition, etc. Qualitative research “involves a study that does not attempt to quantify their result through statistical summary or analysis. A case study, which is in-depth examination of one person, is a form of qualitative research” (Marezyk, 2005:17). Its main characteristic is that the writer does not have control over the variable. The writer can only report what has happened or what is happening.

1.7.2 Data Sources

There are two types of data. They are primary and secondary data. Khotari defines that “the primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. The secondary data, in other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistic process” (2004:95). In other words, the primary data are the source data directly giving the data to the writer. However, the secondary data are the source of data indirectly giving the data to the writer.

In this paper, the primary data is used. The data are conversation problems from all actors and actresses in *Man of Steel* movie (2013) directed by Zack Snyder. The writer takes the data directly from the movie and identifies them by herself.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The technique of data collection in this paper is documentation. In the documentation technique, the “information obtained relates to what is currently happening and is not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes of respondents” (Khotari, 2004:17). The documentation is making notes of the data observed. The details are following;

1. Watching the movie closely;
2. Making notes about conversational structures;
3. Identifying mistakes in conversational structures (conversation problems).

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

This paper uses a qualitative method. A qualitative method is a method used to analyze problems which are not designed or arranged using the statistics' procedure (Subroto, 1992:10). In other words, data used are from words or sentences not from number's forms.

The technique used in this paper is conversation analysis. Geis defines that:

Conversation analysis is . . . primary concerned with the ways in which utterances accomplish particular actions by virtue of their placement and participation within sequences of actions. It is sequences of turn-within-sequences which are thus the primary units of analysis (as cited in Heritage, 1995:186).

It means that this technique is about turn-taking system in a conversation. In other words, it is about the technique of the speaker to take and give his turn to speak in the conversation. Therefore, the data analysis will be performed as following:

1. Focusing on data chosen;
2. Classifying data based on kinds of conversation problems;
3. Analyzing data with conversation analysis' theory;
4. Continuing analyzing with politeness' strategy;
5. Making conclusion.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper will be divided into four chapters. Chapter one is an introduction. It presents background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, methods of research, and paper organization. Chapter two is a theoretical background. It

presents the explanation about pragmatics, conversation analysis, and politeness strategy. Chapter three is a discussion. It presents the research result and explanation to the data with conversation analysis and politeness strategy. Chapter four is a conclusion from the entire discussion and a suggestion.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This paper is a research of conversation analysis in *Man of Steel* movie. Conversation problems are taken as the data in this paper. After analyzing them, the writer comes to several conclusions. Firstly, the kinds of conversation problems found in the movie are gaps and overlaps.

Secondly, when a speaker does the gap in the conversation, usually he applies ‘a current speaker selects next’ technique. Its kind is adjacency pairs, like question-answer, criticism-denial, or others. A party in the conversation is various. It can contain just two parties or more.

While the speaker does the overlap in the conversation, the speaker usually uses ‘self-selection’ technique. If the overlap happens in the middle of the conversation, the simultaneous talk happens between the current and next speakers. Then, one of the speakers discontinues his talk to let the other participant continue his talks. After the speaker finishes his talk and the previous speaker gets his turn, the previous speaker may continue his unfinished utterance before.

Thirdly, a speaker does the gap for several reasons. The first is the speaker gets unfocused on his conversation. It is caused by his doing another activity and something coming from outside in the conversation. The second is the speaker is

really thinking his next utterance. The third is the speaker has a certain feeling to another participant. When doing the gap, the speaker produces non-FTA, negative FTA, and FIA with the strategy bald on record, and positive FTA with the strategy bald on record and off record.

In other hand, the several reasons of doing the overlap are to ensure another participant in the conversation and to remind something more important to another participant. While doing the overlap, the speaker produces non-FTA and negative FTA with bald on record, and positive FTA with the strategy of bald on record and off record.

4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusion mentioned above, the writer hopes that the further researcher can explore conversation problems more than this paper. There are still more various gap's and overlap's samples besides the samples in this paper. Many samples are found, many various gaps and overlaps are identified and much knowledge of their effects to the act's and face's participants is known. It is interesting case to be analyzed, because people realize or not that they usually do the gap and overlap in their daily conversation.

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CONVENTIONS USED IN TRANSCRIPTS

The transcriptions used in this paper are same as the transcriptions written by Sack and other workers use in their journal, “a simplest systematics for the organization of turn-taking for conversation”. The transcripts are following.

1. The equal sign (=) indicates ‘latching’. It means no interval between the end of a prior and start of a next piece of talk. In other words, when the equal sign occurs in the previous speaker, it indicates that it is the end his talk although he have not finished it yet. When the sign occurs in the next speaker, it indicates that it is his initial utterance. However, there is no interval between the end of the previous speaker’ talk and the start of the next speaker’s talk.

The example is following.

LARA : What if the ship doesn’t make it? He’ll die out there alone. I
can’t do it. I thought I could, bu:::t=

JOR-EL : = Lara

2. A single bracket indicated that the speakers talk together. It means that the speaker starts to talk when the other speaker still has talk. The example is following.

JOR-EL : La-ra

LARA : { Now that he's here. Krypton is doomed. It's his only chance
now.

3. Colon(s) indicate that the prior syllable is prolonged. Multiple colons indicate a more prolonged syllable. The example is below.

LARA : What if the ship doesn't make it? He'll die out there alone. I can't do it. I thought I could, but::t=

JOR-EL : = Lara

4. Numbers in parentheses indicate elapsed time. In means that the next speaker does a gap. The example is following:

FATHER LEONE : What's on your mind?

(5 seconds)

CLARK : I don't know where to start.

APPENDIX OF SUMMARY

Table 1. Gap

No.	Gap's Data
1	<p>ZOD : Your son, Lara. Where have you sent him?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(LARA SOBBING) (<i>3 seconds</i>)</p> <p>LARA : His name is Kal, son of El. And he's beyond your reach. (00:14:45,618 -- 00:14:55,368)</p> <hr/> <p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of Zod's utterance is an interrogative sentence. • TCC of Lara's utterance is two declarative sentences. • TAC is 'a current speaker selects next' technique. Its kind is adjacency pairs (question-answer). • Apply rule 1 (a current speaker selects next speaker). <p>Politeness Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zod: the act is negative FTA (question), and the strategy is BOR (type 1). • Lara: the act is positive FTA (avoidance of answer), and the strategy is off record. <p>The reason: Lara does a gap because she is doing an activity within a conversation and thinking her next utterances.</p>
2	<p>CLARK : Mom, Zod said this Codex he's looking for can bring my people back.</p> <p>MARTHA : Isn't that a good thing? (POLICE SIREN WAILING) (<i>5 seconds</i>)</p> <p>CLARK : I don't think they're interested in sharing this world. (01:40:25,987 -- 01:40:39,667)</p>

	<p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of first Clark's utterance is a declarative sentence. • TCC of Martha's utterance is an interrogative sentence. • TCC of second Clark's is a declarative sentence. • TAC is 'a current speaker selects next' technique. Its kind is adjacency pair (question-answer). • Apply rule 1 (a current speaker selects next speaker). <p>Politeness Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark: the act is non-FTA. • Martha: the act is negative FTA (question), and the strategy is BOR (type 1). • Clark: the act is positive FTA (disagreement), and the strategy is BOR (type 1). <p>The reason: Clark does a gap because getting unfocused on something coming from outside, police's siren sound.</p>
3	<p>JOR-EL : You have abandoned the principles that bound us together. You've taken up the sword against your own people. I will honor the man you once were, Zod. Not this monster you've become. (4 seconds)</p> <p>ZOD : Take him away. (00:03:59,573 -- 00:04:16,431)</p> <p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of Jor-El's utterance is four declarative sentences. • TCC of Zod's utterance is an imperative sentence. • TAC is 'a current speaker selects next' technique. Its kind is adjacency pair (criticism-denial), and two couple (talking to different spouse). • Apply rule 1 (a current speaker selects next speaker).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more than two people in that situation. <p>Politeness strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jor-El: the act is positive FTA (doing criticism), and the strategy is BOR (type 1). • Zod: the act is positive FTA (not care to Jor-El's face), and the strategy is off record (talking to another speaker). <p>The reason: Zod does a gap for thinking and considering his next utterances.</p>
4	<p>LOR-EM : General Zod, for the crimes of murder and high treason, the Council has sentenced you and your fellow insurgents to three hundred cycles of somatic reconditioning. Do you have any last words? (4 seconds)</p> <p>ZOD : You won't kill us yourself! You wouldn't sully your hands! But you'll damn us to a black hole for eternity! Jor-El was right. You're a pack of fools, every last one of you. And you. You believe your son is safe? I will find him. I will reclaim what you have taken from us. I will find him. I will find him, Lara. I will find him! (00:15:52,118 -- 00:16:50,840)</p>
	<p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of Lor-Em's utterance is a declarative and interrogative sentence. • TCC of Zod's utterance is eleven declarative sentences. • TAC is 'a current speaker selects next' technique. Its kind is adjacency pair (question-answer). • Apply rule 1 (a current speaker selects next speaker). • There are more than two people in that situation. <p>Politeness Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Lor-Em's declarative sentence, the act is positive FTA, and the

	<p>strategy is BOR (type 1).</p> <p>For Lor-Em's interrogative sentence, the act is negative FTA (question), and the strategy is BOR (type 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zod: the act is FIA (insult and threaten other participants, and the strategy is BOR (type 1). <p>The reason:</p> <p>Zod does a gap to control his emotion but it fails. He is going mad.</p>
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Table 2. Overlap

No.	Overlap's Data
1	<p>LARA : What if the ship doesn't make it? He'll die out there alone. I can't do it. I thought I could, but::t=</p> <p>JOR-EL : = La-ra</p> <p>LARA : { Now that he's here. Krypton is doomed. It's his only chance now. (00:08:051,431 -- 00:09:10,691)</p> <p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of Lara's utterance is an interrogative sentence and five declarative sentences. • TCC of Jor-El's utterance is a word. • TAC is 'Self- selection' technique in the middle conversation. • Lara's utterance is interrupted by Jor-El. • An overlap happens. • Jor-El discontinuous his talk. • Lara applies delayed completion to continue her unfinished utterances before. <p>Politeness Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LARA: the act is positive FTA, and the strategy is off record. • JOR-EL: the act is positive FTA, and the strategy is BOR.

	<p>The reason:</p> <p>Jor-El interrupts Lara's utterances for ensuring her.</p>
2 & 3	<p>CLARK : it's not an S. On my world it means hope.</p> <p>LANE : Well, here, it's an S. <u>How about supe::r =</u></p> <p>HAMILTON : <u>= Sir?</u> Hi, my name is Dr. E : { :</p> <p>CLARK : Emil Hamilton.</p> <p>I know, I can see your ID tag in your breast pocket, along with a half-eaten roll of lifesavers. I can also see the soldiers in the next room preparing that tranquilizing agent of yours. You won't need it.</p> <p>(01:11:17,940 --01:11:59,892)</p> <p><u>For underlined words:</u></p> <p>Conversation Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCC of the first Lane's utterance is an interrogative sentence, and the second is two declarative sentences. • TCC of Clark's utterance is two declarative sentences. • TCC of Hamilton's utterance is a word. • TAC is 'a current speaker selects next' technique for the first Lane's & Clark's utterances. <p>Its kind is adjacency pairs (question-answer).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second Lane's dialogue is 'Self-selection' because Clark does not select a next speaker (rule 3). • TCC is 'Self-Selection' technique for Hamilton. • Lane's utterance is interrupted by Hamilton. • An overlap happens. • Lane discontinues her talk.

Politeness Strategies:

- Lane: the act is negative FTA (question), and the strategy is BOR (type 1).
- Clark: the act is positive FTA (disagreement), and the strategy is BOR (type 1).
- Lane: the act is negative FTA , and the strategy is BOR (type 2)
- Hamilton: the act is negative FTA (order), and the strategy is BOR (type 1).

The reason:

Hamilton does interruption for saying more important thing.

For bold words:

Conversation Analysis:

- TCC of Hamilton's utterance is a declarative sentence.
- TCC of Clark's utterance is five declarative sentences.
- TAC is 'Self-selection' technique in the middle conversation.
- Hamilton's utterance is interrupted by Clark.
- An overlap happens.
- Hamilton discontinues his talk.
- Clark's utterance is syntactically fitted continuation to Hamilton's utterance.
- There are more than three people in those dialogues.

Politeness Strategies:

- HAMILTON: the act is positive FTA (introduction), and the strategy is BOR (type 1).
- CLARK: the act is positive FTA, and the strategy is BOR (type 1).

The reason:

Clark interrupts Hamilton to state that he has known what Hamilton will say, so Hamilton need not say it.

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