

**A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF DISPREFERRED SOCIAL ACTS IN *JUMPING
THE BROOM* MOVIE**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



By

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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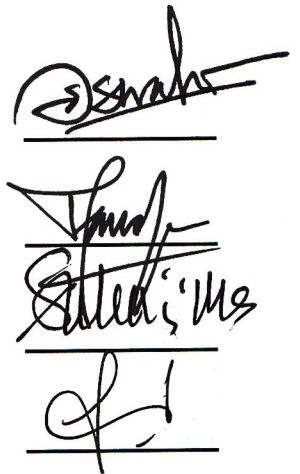
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A THESIS

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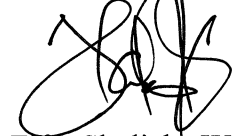
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Yogyakarta, 8 April 2015



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MOTTOS

Infuse your life with action. Don't wait for it to happen. Make it happen. Make your own future. Make your own hope. Make your own love. And whatever your beliefs, honor your creator, not by passively waiting for grace to come down from upon high, but by doing what you can to make grace happen... yourself, right now, right down here on Earth.

Bradley Whitford

Believe in yourself! Have faith in your abilities! Without a humble but reasonable confidence in your own powers you cannot be successful or happy.

Norman Vincent Peale

There will come a time when you believe everything is finished. THAT will be the beginning.

Louis L'amour

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

My Beloved Dad

My Dearest Mom

My Beloved Family & Friends

And

You 😊

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Yogyakarta, 8 April 2015

Fifin Sholicha Wati

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
RATIFICATION.....	iii
<i>PERNYATAAN</i>	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	x
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Research Background.....	1
B. Research Focus.....	4
C. Research Objectives.....	6
D. Research Significances.....	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	
A. Literature Review.....	8
1. Conversation Analysis.....	8
2. Turn Taking	9
3. Adjacency Pairs.....	11
4. Preference Organization.....	13
a. The Types of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	14
b. The Realizations of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	18
c. The Functions of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	25
5. <i>Jumping the Broom</i> Movie.....	27
6. Previous Studies.....	28
B. Conceptual Framework.....	30

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Study.....	35
B. Form, Context and Source of Data.....	36
C. Instrument of Research.....	36
D. The Technique of Data Collection.....	37
E. The Technique of Data Analysis.....	39
F. The data Trustworthiness.....	39

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings.....	41
B. Discussion.....	44
1. The Types of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	44
a. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Request - Refusal.....	45
b. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Offer - Rejection.....	47
c. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Assessment – Disagreement	48
d. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Question - No Answer or an	50
Unexpected Answer.....	
e. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Blame - Admission.....	52
f. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Command - Rejection.....	53
2. The Realizations of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	54
a. Delaying/Hesitating.....	54
b. Prefacing.....	56
c. Expressing Doubt.....	56
d. Using Token Yes.....	57
e. Mentioning Obligation.....	59
f. Appealing for Understanding.....	60
g. Making a Non-Personal Account.....	61
h. Giving an Account.....	62
i. Using Mitigators.....	63
j. Direct Declination or Unmitigated Response.....	65
k. Other Types.....	66
3. The Functions of Dispreferred Social Acts.....	68

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
A. Conclusions.....	82
B. Suggestions.....	84
REFERENCES.....	86
APPENDICES.....	89

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. An Example of Data Sheet of Dispreferred Social Acts in <i>Jumping the Broom</i> Movie 38
Table 2. The Types, Realizations, and Factors of Dispreferred Social Acts in <i>Jumping the Broom</i> Movie 41
Figure 1. DVD Cover of <i>Jumping the Broom</i> Movie (Poster) 27
Figure 2. Analytical Construct 34

A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF DISPREFERRED SOCIAL ACTS IN *JUMPING THE BROOM* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) describe the types of dispreferred social acts, (2) identify the ways of performing dispreferred social acts, and (3) analyze the functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie.

This research employed descriptive-qualitative approach. The data were in the form of utterances spoken by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. The context of the data was in the form of dialogues taken from the transcript of the movie. The primary instrument of the research was the researcher herself supported by the movie transcript and data sheet. The researcher employed note-taking technique to collect the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher employed content analysis technique. The trustworthiness of the data was conducted through the triangulation by referring to relevant theories and asking to two supervisors and three linguistics students as triangulators and peer reviewers.

The result of the research can be stated as follows. First, there are six types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie, namely (1) request-refusal, (2) offer-rejection, (3) assessment-disagreement (4) question-no or unexpected answer, (5) blame-admission and (6) command-rejection. From those six types of dispreferred social acts, the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in this movie. The relationship among the characters which is not fairly good is being the main reason why some characters prefer to perform the dispreferred response rather than the preferred one. Second, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. Those realizations are occurred in marked (mitigated) and un-marked (unmitigated) forms. Yet, the marked (mitigated) form is the best realization of the dispreferred social acts since it is regarded as a politeness strategy to minimize the face threatening act. On the other hand, the un-marked (unmitigated) form is considered less polite than the marked one. Referring to the findings, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the best realizations which are normally used by the characters in this movie as strategies to show their appreciation to the first speaker's utterances. Third, there are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. All those functions are categorized based on the situational context in which the conversations are produced. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen that the characters usually perform the dispreferred responses to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker's personal reason and also the first speaker's impoliteness in the first pair part.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, Dispreferred Social Acts, *Jumping the Broom*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief explanation about the background of the research. Furthermore, it also comprises the research problems, limitations, formulations of the problems which are presented in the research focus, and the research objectives are also explained in this chapter. Finally, the contributions of the research are also presented in the last part of this chapter.

A. Research Background

As social creatures, people cannot be separated from communication. Communication is a process of human interaction and negotiation in the wide range of cultural and social contexts (Finlay, 2008: 33). Through communication, people can share their ideas and feeling in order to maintain their relationship. Furthermore, communication can be committed through various forms; those are verbal, non-verbal, and written communication. From those three different forms of communication, verbal communication is the most common form used by people in their daily life.

One of the forms of verbal communication is conversation. Conversation is a spoken interaction performed by two or more people (Nunan, 1993: 118). Conversation is considered as a fundamental interaction in human life since people use spoken language more often than written or non-verbal language in their daily communication. For this reason, there are many scholars who are interested in analyzing conversation and its structures. They are keen on analyzing conversation as a form of social interaction which contains dynamic structures and rules. Then, the approach has come to be known as conversation analysis.

According to Liddicoat (2007: 6), conversation analysis is a study which focuses on the organization and structures of social interaction. This interaction is considered as a form of meaningful actions which can be interpreted through interactional contexts. Pridham (2008: 23) adds that conversation analysis also observes the technique of participants in organizing the conversation. It includes the way participants take turns, how an utterance is connected to another in some kinds of pairing utterance or adjacency pairs, and the way social acts may be accomplished or responded in some pairs.

As previously mentioned, one of the notions of conversation analysis is discussing the ways of social act are accomplished through some kinds of pairing utterance. In this sense, the concept preference organization is applied. Levinson (1983: 307) notes that the concept of preference organization discusses that not all social actions are equal between the first and second part of some pairs in structural complexities. For example, a request is generally performed by an expectation of acceptance; while sometimes it is responded by refusal. Thus, when the second turn of social act does not follow the expectation of the first turn in some pairs, it is considered as a dispreferred social act.

The dispreferred social acts contain more linguistic materials and common features of delay rather than the preferred one. According to Levinson (1983: 307), dispreferred social acts tend to occur in marked forms by various structural complexities such as delaying, prefacing, and giving an account. The marked forms are used to reduce or avoid face threatening act which is related to the concept of politeness (Heritage in Lerner, 1996: 304). Therefore, when a

dispreferred social act is chosen to be performed, the speaker usually takes more effort to perform the dispreferred response with little delay or a marked format in order to reduce the face threatening act.

Furthermore, the dispreferred social acts conventionally occur in daily communication. It can also be found in a movie since it is assumed as a reflection of real life and communication in society. According to Hill (2000: 3), movie can reflect reality, but the reality itself creates an inspiring reflection on the film. It means that conversations among the characters in the movie can portray how people in society communicate in their real life. In addition, the movie also reveals the culture and language used by the society through the utterances of the characters in the movie.

One of the movies which can represent the real communication in society is *Jumping the Broom*. It is an American-African comedy-romance movie directed by Salim Akil released in 2011. The movie tells about the struggle of Sabrina (Paula Patton) and Jason (Laz Alonso) to get married since their families have different life styles and cultures. When their families gather on their wedding, it becomes clear that both families hold their own culture tightly. The argument of culture among both families leads to family conflicts which almost ruin the wedding.

Furthermore, *Jumping the Broom* is a good example of movie for the analysis of dispreferred social act for some reasons. Firstly, both families in this movie have their own arguments related to their cultures and disagreements about many things. Consequently, those arguments and disagreements lead to the

occurrence of family conflicts and dispreferred social acts. For this reason, it seems interesting to analyze the dispreferred social acts in this movie.

Secondly, the realizations of dispreferred social acts in *Jumping the Broom* movie are frequently performed in marked forms. The characters frequently show their dispreferred social acts by delaying, giving an account, appealing for understanding and further. In addition, since some characters do not like each other, they occasionally perform some impolite or inappropriate dispreferred responses which are not in line with the concept of politeness. Thus, it is worth to analyze the realizations of dispreferred social act in this movie.

Thirdly, this movie shows specific cultures and social lives of African-American black people. Since conversation analysis also deals with social interaction and meaningful actions in society, it will be interesting to analyze the functions of utterance from the situational contexts in which the conversations are produced. In this sense, the functions of utterance are significant to explore in order to understand the meaning of utterances and social action in that movie clearly. For this reason, it is beneficial to analyze the functions of the utterance which are presented in the movie.

B. Research Focus

Communication is not merely about the transmission of message, but it also refers to the use of language as a form of social interaction, especially in conversation. Thus, referring to the background of the research, there are some interesting points of language in use performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie to be analyzed.

First, there are several types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters of *Jumping the Broom* movie which are usually used in daily life. It means that not all social actions performed by the characters have an equal status between the first and second pair part. For example, a request is basically made by an expectation of acceptance but it is occasionally responded by a refusal. It mostly occurs in speech acts such as a request, an assessment, a question, etc.

In addition, there are different ways of performing dispreferred social acts performed by the characters such as delaying, giving an account, appealing for understanding and further. Those different ways of performing dispreferred social acts are considered as the realizations of dispreferred social acts. In addition, there are some impolite or inappropriate dispreferred responses which are not in line with the concept of politeness. It happens as some characters do not like each other. Accordingly, it may be interesting to analyze this problem.

The last point is that the use of language cannot be separated from the social and situational contexts surround the society. Since conversation analysis also deals with social interactions and meaningful actions in society, it will be interesting to analyze the functions of utterance from the situational contexts in which the conversations are produced. These situational contexts are helpful to seek the functions or purposes of conversation in order to understand the meaning of utterances and social actions in that movie clearly. For this reason, it is worth to analyze the functions of the utterance which are presented in the movie.

In order to have specific research, this research only focuses on the analysis of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*. Thus, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*?
2. How do the characters in *Jumping the Broom* perform dispreferred social acts?
3. What are the functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the research focuses, the research objectives of this study are:

1. to describe the types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*,
2. to identify the ways the characters in *Jumping the Broom* perform dispreferred social acts, and
3. to analyze the functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*.

D. Research Significance

The research is carried out in order to give contributions for students and readers. The contributions are presented as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is conducted to enrich or add knowledge of conversation analysis focusing on the dispreferred social acts. Furthermore, the

research is also important to add the knowledge of culture in black African-American society which can be seen in this movie.

2. Practical Significance

For readers, this research can be used as a reference to conduct further research on conversation analysis, especially dispreferred social acts by using different sources. In addition, it shows the readers how to perform the dispreferred social act in polite ways in order not to make it sounds rude since the concept of dispreferred social acts are related to the concept of face-saving and politeness principle.

For academic benefits, the results of the research practically will be beneficial for students and teachers in conducting a teaching-learning process in the classroom. For the teachers, it can give some additional materials about dispreferred social acts and conversation analysis. For the students, it is expected that they are able to obtain more knowledge and interest in analyzing conversation, especially preference organization. In addition, hopefully after reading this research, the students are able to express the dispreferred social acts in appropriate ways when they are having conversation or discussions with their teachers and classmates.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter demonstrates the theories of preference organization as the object of conversation analysis. In addition, previous studies and conceptual framework are also displayed in this chapter.

A. Literature Review

1. Conversation Analysis (CA)

Conversation is considered as the most common use of language in human life since people communicate to one another by talking. According to Pridham (2008: 2), conversation is a system of verbal interaction which is switched and performed by two or more people. It means that conversation is constructed by verbal interaction rather than written. Moreover, it has more elements, such as body language, prosodic features and also context where the conversation is produced.

In addition, conversation also consists of dynamic structures and orders which are used by the participant to organize conversation efficiently (Pridham, 2008: 23). Those structures and orders attract the attention of many writers and ethno-methodologists to study the conversation deeper. According to Bloomer et al. (2005: 38), in the middle of 1960s, Harley Sacks and other sociologists, such as Schegloff and Jefferson, developed a study of language as a branch of ethno-methodology in sociology. In their study, they believe that a conversation consists of techniques employed by the member of participants in establishing and recognizing conversation. Nowadays, the study is known as conversation analysis.

According to Liddicoat (2007: 6), conversation analysis is a study which focuses on studying management and structures of conversation in social communication. In other words, it is a study which examines the organization and structures of social communication. In line with Liddicoat, Molder and Potter (2005: 2) state that conversation analysis is a field of study which is interested in natural conversation as a mean of performing action and communication. It means that conversation analysis observes everyday life conversation as the focus of the analysis. From those definitions, it can be concluded that conversation analysis is a study which concerns with the organization and structures of conversation in everyday social activity and interaction.

In addition, conversation analysis does not only focus on the analysis of conversation which is practiced in an informal or a formal setting, but it also analyzes sequential patterns in conversation. As stated by Deborah (2001: 87) conversation analysis also deals with the arrangement of sequence which can be observed in the data being analyzed. To support Deborah's argument, Lerner (2004: 6) also says that conversation analysis assumes that actions achieved in conversation are managed into series of action. At this point, the series of actions mean the recurrent patterns of actions. In this sense, the managed actions build the contribution of the participants in the action. Then, the contribution of the participant in conversation will be called turn taking.

2. Turn Taking

As previously mentioned, conversation generally involves two or more people. Therefore, they normally take turns in particular ways. As stated by

Lerner (2004: 4), most actions performed in conversation are built into speaking turns, known as turn taking. It constructs the way speakers perform their participation, the place where they participate in the ongoing conversation and when they start to contribute in the conversation.

In turn taking mechanism, only one speaker may talk at a time (Deborah, 2001: 89). In other words, when a speaker performs his or her turn, other participants are generally silent. Liddicoat (2007: 1) also adds that the transition in turns sometimes likely to change with few gaps and little overlap. When gaps and overlaps occur, the participants probably recognize them as signs that further interactions are being performed.

Furthermore, Sacks (in Deborah, 2001: 91) states that there are two primary elements in the model of turn taking. The first element is that the speakers are conscious that a turn involves one or more turn constructional units (TCU). He describes the TCU as grammatical units in the turns, such as words, phrases, clauses and sentences. In this sense, people employ their understanding of these units to plan the end point of ongoing turn. The end point of TCU is possibly recognized as transition relevant process or TRP, a location in which the speaker's turn takes place.

The second element is turn-allocation mechanism, which is a set of system to distribute the next turn to other participants. It occurs when the current speaker achieves the TRP in a turn (Sacks in Deborah, 2001: 91). Deborah (2001: 91) explains further that turn-allocation mechanism deals with optional situation for

the current speaker to choose the next speaker. Then, this mechanism is also recognized as a technique of selecting the next speaker.

To supports Sacks and Deborah's arguments, Liddicoat (2007: 63) also states that there are two techniques in how the next speaker has a turn in conversation. Those techniques are the recent speaker selects the next speaker or the next speaker can do self-select. In addition, Richards and Smith (1983: 141) also added that a speaker may choose the next speaker by himself or herself (self-select) by employing an adjacency pair. Bloomer et al. (2005: 61) point out that adjacency pairs are closely related to turn-taking mechanism since adjacency pairs are connected to the turn taking system by the adjacency pairs rule. They explain that the end of the first part of adjacency pairs is an indication that the recent speaker needs to stop talking to provide the next speaker a turn as a second part to the same pair.

3. Adjacency Pairs

According to Pridham (2008: 26), adjacency pairs are one of turn taking types which normally come together. They usually happen when a single speaker produces an utterance which is followed by a response likely by another speaker. In addition, Lerner (2004: 173) defines adjacency pairs as two turns which are joined together and performed by different speakers. From those definitions, it can be concluded that adjacency pairs are adjacent utterances which consist of two turns and performed by different speakers.

In addition, Liddicoat (2007: 106) states that adjacency pairs consist of two turns which come orderly. It means that one of the turn always performs first

and then followed by the second turn. Therefore, it can be said that some kinds of utterance are intended to precede the next action, while the other kinds of utterance is intended to accomplish the preceded action. Those kinds of utterance which precede the action are called first pair parts (FPP). Meanwhile, the other kinds of utterance which follow the preceded utterance are called second pair parts (SPP).

Furthermore, according to Bloomer and Griffith (2005: 60), adjacency pairs are related to the concept of conditional relevance. It means that when the FPP is performed, the SPP starts to be related and expected. Furthermore, if the SPP does not occur, it will be considered as absent. In other words, the FPP of adjacency pairs are arranged by a particular expected response which needs to be presented as the SPP. For example, a question is expected to be answered, summon is followed by a reply and further.

However, not all the FPPs directly get the SPP. It regularly occurs that a question-answer sequence will be postponed while another question-answer is interrupted (Yule, 1996: 77). This sequence pattern is called an insertion sequence. Pridham (2001: 28) adds that the topic of an insertion sequence is connected to the initial sequence in which it happens and the question from the initial sequence is put back to and replied following the insertion sequence.

According to Liddicoat (2007: 109), there are only few kinds of adjacency pairs which have a single form of SPP. For example, greeting leads to greeting, farewell is followed by farewell, etc. Meanwhile, there are many kinds of adjacency pairs in which the SPPs have optional form of realization. As the

example, invitation leads to an acceptance but in some cases, it may lead to declination. From this example, it can be concluded that invitation has two other forms of SPP. Those differences between two forms of the SPP are dealt with the concept of preference organization.

4. Preference Organization

In the discussion of adjacency pairs, it has been presented that the FPP and SPP are closely related by the concept of conditional relevance; that is the FPP of adjacency pairs creates a certain relevant response in the SPP. However, according to Buttny (1993: 42), there is no information in the conditional rule about what types of relevant response that will occur after a request. However, these responses are not structurally equal. This statement is in line with Holtgraves (2002: 96). He states that not all the SPPs are having equal ranks with the FPP. Moreover, some SPPs are preferable rather than the other SPP. For examples, an agreement is preferred rather than a disagreement, an acceptance is preferred rather than a refusal and further. This concept is known as preference organization.

Liddicoat (2007: 110) adds that the preference organization does not have any relation to the speaker's individual desire since it is related to the recurring conversation patterns in which the actions are performed. He also notes that the primary difference in the preference organization is that in certain contexts, particular actions in conversation can be eluded or postponed, while the other actions are commonly delivered directly with a little delay.

Yule (1996: 79) points out that the preference organization divides the SPPs into two kinds, namely preferred and dispreferred social act. The preferred social act is described as an expected response performed in the next act, while the dispreferred social act is an unexpected response performed in the next act. Mey (2009: 140) adds that an agreement in the SPP is considered as the preferred social act and it is conveyed in an unmarked form. It means that the preferred social act is performed without delays and designed directly and briefly. On the other hand, a disagreement is considered as the dispreferred social act and it is carried out in a marked form. In other words, the dispreferred social act tends to be performed with some delays, mitigations, excuses, etc.

a. Types of Dispreferred Social Acts

Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) presents the general patterns of dispreferred social act as follows:

1) The Dispreferred Social Act of Request - Refusal

According to Becker (in Achiba, 2003: 5), request is used by a speaker when he or she wants to ask the hearer to perform something. Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) explains further that the request sets up an expectation of acceptance in the SPP; meanwhile the dispreferred social act of request is a refusal. For the illustration, Richards and Smith (1983: 129) give an example as follows:

A : Can you mail this for me please?
 B : **Sure, but I won't have time today**
 (Richards and Smith, 1983: 129)

The example above illustrates the dispreferred social acts of request. In the FPP, A performs a request to B to mail something. In this case, A expects that

B will accept the request. As the response, B refuses to perform the request by saying “Sure, but I won’t have time today”. This statement means that B would not be able to help A to mail the letter because he or she is busy.

2) **The Dispreferred Social Act of Offer - Refusal**

According to Tsui (1994: 107), both request and offer intend to get the hearer to perform future actions. However, there is a difference between them. In a request, the future action of the hearer will be beneficial for the speaker; meanwhile in an offer, the future action gives a benefit for the hearer.

Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) points out that an acceptance is the preferred response of offer. On the other hand, a refusal is considered as the dispreferred social act. Richards and Smith (1983: 129) provide an example of the dispreferred social act of offer as follows:

Amy	: Like a lift?
Chloe	: Thanks, but I am waiting for my friend.

(Richards and Smith, 1983: 129)

In the FPP, it can be seen that Amy gives an offer to Chloe for a ride. In this case, an acceptance is obviously the expected response. Nonetheless, Chloe chooses to perform a dispreferred social act by giving a refusal. In the SPP, it can be seen that Chloe refuses the offer because she is waiting for her friend.

3) **The Dispreferred Social Act of Invitation - Refusal**

According to Verschueren and Ostmant (2009: 233), when a speaker invites the hearer, it means he or she wants to perform future actions. In preference organization, Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) says that an invitation sets

up an expectation of acceptance; meanwhile a refusal is considered as the dispreferred social act of invitation.

Anne : I have a birthday party tomorrow. Will you come?
 Beth : **I'd love to but I have to go LA tonight.**

The example above shows the occurrence of dispreferred social act in an invitation which is responded by a refusal. In the FPP, Anne invites Beth to come to her party. As the response, Beth gives her dispreferred response by refusing Anne's invitation. It happens since Beth has another obligation which makes her cannot perform the preferred action.

4) **The Dispreferred Social Act of Assessment - Disagreement**

Tsui (1994: 142) states that an assessment is an act in which a speaker states about his evaluative opinion or perspective of certain people, things, actions, state of affairs, etc. According to Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231), the SPP of assessment is preferred to be an agreement, whereas a disagreement is the dispreferred social act of assessment. The example of dispreferred social act in assessment is:

John : I'm sure they'll have yummy food there
 Jack : **Hmmm—I guess the food isn't great**

In this example, John expresses his assessment about a restaurant that he thinks serving a delicious food. In this matter, he expects that his assessment will be responded by an agreement from Jack. Nevertheless, Jack gives a dispreferred response; that is a disagreement. In performing his disagreement, he states an opposite judgment to John's assessment.

5) The Dispreferred Social Act of Question - No Answer or an Unexpected Answer

According to Quirk et al. (in Tsui, 1994: 65-66), a question is a semantic category which aims to obtain information on a certain thing. They suggest three major classifications of question based on the expectation of response. First, questions which seek for an affirmation or a negotiation are in the form of yes-no questions. Second, those that seek for an answer from the various replies are in the form of WH questions. Third, those that seek for an answer from one or more options in the question are in the form of alternative questions.

Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) explains that the social acts of question are expected to be responded by an expected answer from the hearer; whereas the dispreferred social acts of question are an unexpected answer or no answer. For instance, an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question is displayed as follows:

Anne : Do you know where my watch is?
Tom : **I don't know**

In the FPP, it can be seen that Anne asks a question to Tom whether he sees her watch or not. In this case, the question is expected to be responded by an expected answer that Tom knows where her watch is. Unfortunately, Tom says “I don't know” which means that he does not give exact or certain information which is needed by Anne.

6) The Dispreferred Social Act of Blame - Admission

Coates and Tognazzini (2013: 8) state that the acts of blame are some kinds of action which can be used to inform someone about his or her

disapproving act in an effort to make him or her to do the better act in the future. Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231) explains that blame sets up an expectation of denial. Yet, the dispreferred social act of blame may be given by giving an admission. The example is demonstrated in the following section:

Anne : You ate the cake I left in the fridge!
 John : **I was hungry. It was just a small piece anyway.**
 (Richards and Smith, 1983: 129)

In the example above, Anne blames John because he ate the cake with the expectation of a denial. However, John gives a dispreferred response by giving an admission that he had eaten her cake. It can be seen when John explains that he admits doing the mistake since he was hungry.

b. The Realizations of Dispreferred Social Acts

Liddicoat (2007: 111) notes that some responses in the preference organization may cause a problem for the social relationship between participants; especially dispreferred social acts. Therefore, if a speaker wants to perform a dispreferred social act, then he or she has to perform it in alternative ways in order to make the dispreferred social act does not intrude the relationship of the participants. As stated by Mulholland (1991: 48), a speaker needs an additional cognitive effort in performing the dispreferred social acts. It means that the speaker may need a politeness strategy to make his or her dispreferred response sound less threatening or more pleasant. For this reason, the dispreferred social acts are normally delayed or performed in more complex statements.

As previously mentioned, the dispreferred social acts tend to be performed in marked forms. Levinson (1983: 307) points out that the dispreferred social acts

are marked by various types of complex structures. He notes that dispreferred social acts characteristically are performed after noticeable delay, initiated with some preface, and produced with some accounts or reasons why the dispreferred social acts cannot be used.

In line with Levinson, Yule (1996: 81) presents the patterns related to dispreferred social act as a series of alternative elements. The patterns and examples are explained in the following sections:

1) Delaying or Hesitating

According to Yule (1996: 81), the dispreferred social acts are generally performed with delays and initial hesitations. Delaying or hesitating can be employed by the speakers as they find difficulty in performing the dispreferred response. Delay and hesitation markers, such as ‘pause’, ‘er’, ‘em’ and ‘ah’ are normally used to delay the dispreferred response. An example of dispreferred social act by delaying or hesitating is presented as follows:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Jimmy | : Uh if you'd care to come and visit a little while this morning, I'll give you a cup of coffee |
| Jane | : Hehh... Well That's awfully sweet of you, I don't think I can make it this morning .hh uhm I'm running an ad in the paper and- and uh I have to stay near the phone. |
- (Schegloff in Tsui, 1994: 58)

From the example, it can be seen that Jimmy's invitation is performed with the expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, Jane hesitantly performs a dispreferred response by refusing the invitation. In this case, the dispreferred response is not directly performed. It is marked with the features of delay and hesitation such as ‘hehh’, ‘hh’, ‘uhm’ and ‘uh’. Those features are performed in the dispreferred response since it seems hard for Jane to state the refusal directly.

2) Prefacing

Ellis (2012: 136) defines a preface as “an utterance-initial statement that signals the parties in the interaction that certain proportional content will follow”. The function of preface is to initiate a topic of some types. Related to the preference organization, Yule (1996: 81) states that some actual dispreferred responses only come after a preface. It means that the preface is generally stated in the initial dispreferred response, while the statement of disagreement or dispreferred response comes after it. The examples of preface markers are ‘well’ and ‘oh’.

- A : Yuh comin down early?
 B : **Well**, I got a lot of things to do before gettin cleared up tomorrow.
 I don’t know. I w- Probably won’t be too early.
(Sacks, 1987: 58)

In this example, the question performed by A in the FPP is presented with an expected answer. However, B gives the dispreferred answer that he would not go early. In B’s response, the dispreferred answer is not directly performed in the initial of SPP; whereas it is initiated with preface ‘well’ followed by dispreferred response and other dispreferred markers. The preface is used to mark the dispreferred status which is going to be performed.

3) Expressing Doubt

Yule (1996: 81) argues that the dispreferred social acts are commonly expressed by using the expression of doubt. In this case, the expressions like ‘I’m not sure’ or ‘I don’t know’ are often used to show the speaker’s doubt. Furthermore, Wooffitt (2005: 121) also explains that ‘I don’t know’ or ‘I dunno’ can be seen as a marker to express uncertainty. It can be used by speakers when

they want to show their feelings or opinions without offending others. An example of dispreferred social acts by using the expression of doubt is displayed in the following section:

C : Could I stay at your place for a bit Rob?
 B : Um **I don't know**
 (Tsui, 1994: 59)

It is clearly seen in this example that B is not interested with the C's request to stay at his place. Instead of directly refuses C's request, he uses the expression of doubt by saying 'I don't know'. This expression is used to express doubt or an uncertain answer. In addition, this expression is used by B to show his lack of enthusiasm about the request.

4) Using Token Yes

Yule (1996: 81) points out that a speaker generally performs a sort of token acceptance or token yes in the dispreferred response to express his or her appreciation towards someone's invitation. It can be performed by using clauses 'that's great' and 'I'd love to' as the preface. In line with Yule, Levinson (in Leech, 2014: 31) also explains that the dispreferred social acts are marked with the use of appreciation marker if it is appropriate, for example, 'Oh, that's very kind of you but—' or 'That's a very question, but—'. For further details, an example of dispreferred social act by using token yes is presented as follows:

Becky : Come over for some coffee later
 Wally : Oh eh **I'd love to** but you see I I'm suppose to get this finished— you know
 (Yule, 1996: 81)

In this example, the expression of dispreferred social act is accomplished without directly declining the invitation. Wally refuses Becky's invitation by

using token yes “I’d love to” after some delay or hesitation features and then followed by the refusal. In this sense, token yes is used to express Wally’s appreciation to Becky’s invitation.

5) Apologizing

Yule (1996: 81) explains that a dispreferred social act can be accomplished with an apology. The examples of apology marker are ‘I’m sorry’ and ‘what a pity’. For example:

- A : Can I use the telephone?
B : It’s not working, **sorry**.

(Tsui, 1994: 175)

In this conversation, A asks B to lend her telephone with the expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, since the telephone is not working, B gives a dispreferred response by stating an apology “sorry” to state the speaker’s regret of performing the dispreferred social act.

6) Mentioning Obligation

As stated by Yule (1996: 81), mentioning an obligation is one of the ways to perform dispreferred social acts. To do this, a speaker normally uses the clauses ‘I’m supposed to’, ‘I must do X’ and ‘I’m expected in Y’ and so on. It is generally performed to state that the speaker’s conditions are beyond his or her authority because of his or her responsibility or duty. The example is displayed as follows:

- A : So do you want me to pick you up, are you in your office now?
R : No, I’m I’m going to the h-, I’m at the Great hall, and I **have to** go the head’s office.

(Tsui, 2004: 204)

In the FPP of this example, A offers R to pick her up with the expectation of acceptance. Yet, R refuses the offer by using delay features and mentioning an

obligation that prevent him to perform the preferred response. In this case, ‘have to’ is used by R to indicate the condition which is beyond his control because of an obligation or a duty; that is going to the head’s office.

7) Appealing for Understanding

Appealing for understanding is an expression used to perform dispreferred social acts. This expression aims to appeal to other’s understanding of dispreferred social act which is being performed. Clauses ‘you see’ and ‘you know’ are often used in this case (Yule, 1996: 81). For example:

- C : Could you go with me?
 D : But it’s very difficult for me, I it’s ah because I um, **y’know** we have a permanent booking for Saturday mornings and there’s nothing I can do to change that. It’s not in my hand **you see**.
 (Tsui, 2004)

It can be seen clearly in the conversation that C invites D with the expectation that D will accept the invitation. Instead of directly refusing the invitation, D attempts to invoke C’s understanding of his dispreferred response by using markers ‘y’know’ and ‘you see’ and other dispreferred features.

8) Making a Non-Personal Reason

Yule (1996: 81) explains that the dispreferred social acts can be accomplished by making a non-personal reason to ask for the speaker to see or invite the others. It can be performed by using phrases ‘everybody else’, ‘out there’, etc. The following example can describe further:

- A : Will you go to prom with me?
 B : I umm... May be you could go with **somebody else**? I’m going to go with John

This example shows that A invites B to come to the prom night with him with the expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, since she is going to go with John, she indirectly refuses the invitation by making a non-personal reason; that is by saying ‘May be you could go with somebody else?’. In this case, ‘somebody else’ is expressed to appeal A to invite somebody else instead of her.

9) Giving an Account

In performing the dispreferred social acts, people cautiously explain a reason of why they are unable to perform the preferred act (Levinson in Leech, 2014: 31). Yule (1996: 81) explains further that an account or a reason is performed to inform the hearer what against the speaker to give the preferred social act. The examples are ‘too much work’ and ‘no time left’. As illustration, an example is presented as follows:

A : Mom, let’s go for holiday?
M : I can’t honey. **Too much work** this week.

A asks M for a holiday with the expectation of acceptance. As M cannot accept the request, she gives an explanation why the dispreferred response is being performed by saying “too much work this week”. This expression is used to indicate a reason why the request is refused.

10) Using mitigators

Levinson (in Mada and Saftoiou, 2012: 175) explains that speakers may use mitigators when a dispreferred social act is performed. Yule (1996: 81) adds that ‘really’, ‘mostly’, ‘sort of’ and ‘kinda’ are examples of mitigator which can be used to express the dispreferred social acts in less threatening way. The example is:

Emma : Can I talk to you for a minute?
Benny : I’m **kinda** of busy at the moment. May be later?

In the example, Emma asks Benny to talk. Since Benny is very busy, he performs a refusal as his dispreferred response. To make the refusal soften and less threatening, he uses a mitigator “kinda”. It means that he wants to make the refusal sounds less challenging as a form of politeness strategy.

11) Hedging the Negative

Yule (1996: 130) says that hedges are ‘cautious’ markers which express the way the speakers carry out an utterance or information. In dispreferred social act, hedges such as “I guess not” and “not possible”, are usually used to indicate the accuracy of a statement. For example:

Anna : So would you able to go?

Ben : Well, **I guess** I am not coming. I have a meeting with the guy who’s giving us the money from the computer.

Anna asks Ben for confirmation whether he will come or not. Since he has to attend a meeting, he gives her a dispreferred answer that he would not be able to come. He uses hedges “I guess” to indicate that what he says may not be totally accurate.

c) The Functions of Dispreferred Social Acts

Van Dijk (in Warrant, 2006: 55) states that conversation means action and interaction performed by the participants in which their understanding is a basic requirement. It means that both the speaker and hearer need to understand all utterances properly to build the interaction. Pridham (2001: 5) adds that it is important to seek the functions or purposes of conversation in order to understand the meaning of utterances clearly. Therefore, it is worth to explore the functions or purposes of the utterance in conversation.

Holtgraves (2002: 183) explains further that the meaning of conversation is gained from the contexts of conversation. In other words, the contexts of conversation are required to interpret speaker's actions. Furthermore, Pridham (2001: 34) notes that the participants, their relationship, the situation surrounds the interaction, the topic and the purposes of interaction affect the structures of conversation. Thus, it can be concluded that the context and functions of utterances help the participants to gain the meaning of conversation.

In relation to the discussion of preference organization, a speaker generally performs a dispreferred social act indirectly and by using more complex structures. As explained by Tanaka (2004: 17), a reason why a dispreferred social act is performed in more complex structures can be discussed in terms of 'face' or politeness strategy. For example, in performing a rejection, speakers generally take more efforts to reduce or evade the treat. It can be recognized as a politeness strategy in order to avoid or minimize the effect of dispreferred social acts.

5. *Jumping the Broom* Movie



Figure 1. DVD Cover of *Jumping the Broom* (Poster)

Jumping the Broom is a romantic comedy movie directed by Salim Akil in 2011. The title of this movie is derived from an African and Americans' wedding tradition in which a groom and his bride have to jump the broom at the end of their wedding ceremony. Warrant (2008: 254) explains that jumping the broom is done as a symbol of couples' love and vow as they start a new beginning of their marriage life as a husband and wife. Anyiam (2007: 1) notes that this tradition is held to celebrate the African and Americans' traditions and give a tribute to their ancestors and cultures during Africans' slavery in North America.

This movie tells about Jason Taylor and Sabrina Watson's love struggles since their family come from different classes of society. Jason is a man whose mother is a working class in a downtown Brooklyn, whereas Sabrina is the only daughter of an upper class family who lives in uptown Martha's Vineyard, an elite estate. In a weekend, both of the families meet for the first time on the first day of

Jason and Sabrina's wedding. Unfortunately, Sabrina and Jason's mother cannot get along easily. They often have arguments and insult each other. In their children's wedding rehearsal dinner, they argue about their cultures which lead to more complicated family conflicts. A worse situation occurs when Mrs. Taylor reveals Watson's secret that Sabrina is their adopted children. At first, Sabrina decides to cancel the wedding and run from her house. However, love brings Sabrina back to Jason and finally they get married and everybody feels very happy.

Jumping the Broom is an entertaining and interesting movie to be watched. Besides the romance and comedy, this movie also portrays cultures and social rules of African-American people in interesting ways. Furthermore, this movie gives some positive moral values such as everybody has to respect the other cultures.

6. Previous Study

In this research, the researcher presents the previous studies which have been conducted in the same study on preference organization. The first research is conducted by Des Maria Dewi Mayasari, a student of Yogyakarta State University. She conducts a research entitled "An Analysis of Adjacency Pairs of the Main Character's Utterances in the Script of *A Few Good Men*". In her research, she analyzes the types of adjacency pairs, the types of dispreferred second turns and the reasons for the emergence of dispreferred second turns performed by the main character's utterances in the Script of *A Few Good Men*. In her findings, she identifies twenty-seven types of adjacency pairs, nineteen types

of dispreferred second turns and twelve reasons that emerge the emergence of dispreferred second turns. She concludes that preference structure cannot be identified merely by its linguistic structures. It is the speaker's meaning and communication contexts that play important roles in the preference organization of adjacency pairs.

The second research is conducted by Ryang Adisty Farahsita, a student of Yogyakarta State University. She conducts a research entitled "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Adjacency Pairs in the Classroom Scenes of *Freedom Writers* the Movie". The objectives of her research are to identify the types of dispreferred social acts of adjacency pairs, the ways of doing dispreferred social acts, and the social factors influencing the emergence of the dispreferred social acts that emerge in the second part of adjacency pairs found in the classroom scenes of *Freedom Writers*. In her findings, she observes that there are seven types of adjacency pairs containing dispreferred second turns found in the classroom scenes of the movie *Freedom Writers* and there are nine ways of doing dispreferred second turns of adjacency pairs found in the classroom scenes of *Freedom Writers*. In addition, she also identifies that there are four social factors that influence the occurrences of the dispreferred social acts that emerge in the second part of adjacency pairs found in the classroom scenes of *Freedom Writers* the movie. Those are the contexts of the interaction, the topics, the participants and the functions of speaking.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the types of dispreferred social acts, the realizations of dispreferred social acts, and the functions of dispreferred

social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. However, this research is a bit different from both previous studies which have been presented. The difference is derived from the perspective to analyze the objectives. In the previous studies that have been presented, both researchers use sociolinguistic approach in analyzing the research. On the other hand, in this research, the researcher uses conversational analysis as the approach of the analysis since it deals with conversation as a social action in which it is interpreted through the context of interaction. In the previous study, the first researcher analyzes all types of the preferred and dispreferred second turn, whereas this research has limitation and only focuses on the analysis of the dispreferred social acts.

B. Conceptual Framework

Conversation analysis (CA) is a study of language as a branch of ethnomethodology in sociology. It is also known as a study of interaction in conversation. It focuses on examining the structures and organizations of social interaction in natural situation. It means that conversation analysis observes everyday life conversation as the focus of the analysis. In addition, it also deals with the sequences of actions or recurrent patterns of actions. Then, these sequences of actions build the contribution of the participants in the interaction. Then, the contribution of the participant in conversation is called turn taking.

Turn taking is considered as a way of speakers take turn in an interaction. In turn taking mechanism, the speakers cooperate to control the turn and allocate the opportunities to the next participant to contribute in the interaction. The

allocation of the next turn to the other participants is called turn-allocation mechanism. It deals with an optional situation for the current speaker to select the next speaker. There are two techniques of selecting the next speaker; those are the recent speaker selects the next speaker or the next speaker can do self-select. In addition, a speaker may choose the next speaker by himself or herself or self-select through the use of adjacency pairs.

Adjacency pairs are adjacent utterances performed by different speakers. They consist of two turns which come orderly. It means that some kinds of utterance are intended to precede the next action, while the other kind of utterance is intended to accomplish the preceded action. Those kinds of utterance which precede the action are called first pair parts (FPP). Meanwhile, the other kinds of utterance which follow the preceded utterance are called second pair parts (SPP). The FPP of adjacency pairs are arranged by a particular expected response which needs to be presented as the SPP.

However, not all social actions are structurally equal in the SPP. Some SPPs are preferable rather than other SPPs. This concept is known as preference organization. The preference organization divides the SPPs into two kinds, namely preferred and dispreferred social act. The preferred social act is described as an expected response performed in the next act, while the dispreferred social act is an unexpected response performed in the next act. For example, an acceptance and agreement are preferred social acts while a refusal and disagreement are dispreferred social acts.

There are several types of dispreferred social act classified by Levinson (1983). They are (1) request-refusal, (2) offer-refusal, (3) invitation-refusal, (4) assessment-disagreement, (5) question- no answer/ an unexpected answer, and (6) blame-admission. In performing the dispreferred social acts, a speaker needs a strategy and more efforts to perform it since it is related to face threatening act or the concept of politeness. Therefore, dispreferred social acts tend to be carried out in marked forms.

There are several ways of people in performing dispreferred social acts. Yule (1996) presents general patterns and examples how to do a dispreferred response by (1) delaying/ hesitating (pause, er, em, ah), (2) prefacing (well, oh), (3) expressing doubt (I am not sure, I don't know), (4) using token yes (that's great, I'd love to), (5) apologizing (I'm sorry, what a pity), (6) mentioning an obligation (I must do X, I'm expected in Y), (7) appealing for understanding (you see, you know), (8) making a non-personal reason (everybody else, out there), (9) giving an account (too much work, no time left), (10) using mitigators (really, mostly, sort of, kinda), and (11) hedging the negative (I guess not, not possible).

In conversation, both the speaker and hearer need to understand the utterances properly in establishing interaction. Therefore, it is important to seek to functions of conversation in order to understand the meanings of utterance clearly. The meaning of conversation can be interpreted from contexts of conversation to interpret speaker's actions. In addition, the participants, their social relationship, the situation surrounds the interaction, the topics and the purposes of interaction influence the structures of conversation. Thus, it can be concluded that the

contexts and functions of utterance make the participants understand the meaning of conversation clearly. Finally, it is worth to explore the functions or purposes of the utterances in conversation analysis.

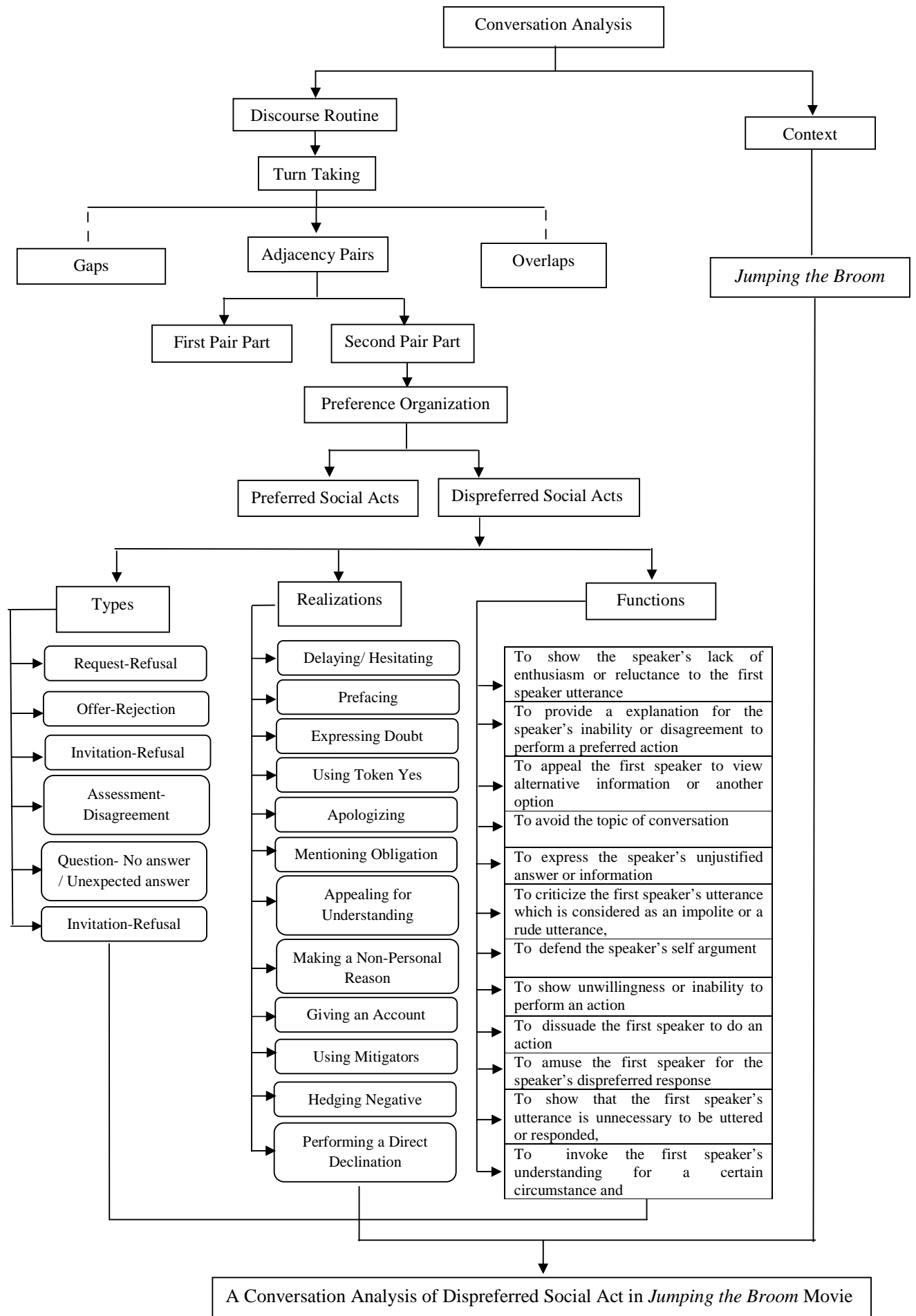


Figure 2. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Study

According to Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009: 7), after a researcher recognizes the basic research model, he or she has to decide an approach of research to observe the subject matter of the research. It means that he or she needs to choose a research approach after he or she has finished with his or her research models such as theories and research questions. They add that there are two types of research design as approaches to investigate the topic of the research, namely quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research is an approach used to identify the topic of the research in numerical way, while qualitative research is an approach used to describe the topic of the research in narrative way.

This study was a descriptive qualitative research since it emphasized on describing and analyzing the topic of the study in narrative way. It aimed to get deeper understanding of the meaning in the research. As stated by Merriam (2009: 14), a qualitative research focuses on the process, meaning and understanding of human experience. The goals are to get an understanding of the way people study their own lives, recognize the way they process the meaning and demonstrate the way those people comprehend their experience. Thus, the focus of this research was on the understanding of the dispreferred social acts found in the utterances of the characters in the movie. This phenomenon was described and analyzed in narrative way in order to get deeper and richer understanding of human experience.

As it was a qualitative research, the research method of this study was inductive approach. As explained by Boeije (2010: 5), in qualitative research, an inductive approach is chief. It means that a social phenomenon is initially observed in order to obtain experiential guides that can be used as the starting point of theory. Therefore, this research presented an actual social phenomenon which was initially observed and then formulated as the research questions. Finally, theories and data analysis were presented after the formulation.

B. Form, Context, and Source of Data

Given (2008: 185) defines data as a group of information in a research such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio and concepts. He categorizes data in a qualitative research into two sources; those are verbal and non-verbal sources. Research data are considered as verbal data if the greater parts of the analysis are words. Meanwhile, non-verbal data consist of items such as videos, pictures, films, art and so on.

The data in this research were in the form of utterances performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* Movie. The context of the data was in the form of dialogue since this research analyzed conversation performed by the characters in the movie. The source of data of this research was derived from the transcript of the movie downloaded in <http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk>

C. Instrument of Research

The primary instrument of this research was the researcher herself since she played important roles in collecting and interpreting data. As stated by Given (2008: 520), the most significant instrument for collecting the data is the

researcher. Flick (2009: 106) adds that the researcher and her or his communicative skills are the main instruments for collecting and interpreting the data.

To support the primary instrument, additional instruments were used to help the researcher analyzed the data; those were a movie transcript and a data sheet. The data sheet was used to classify the data to help the researcher easily analyzed the data from the transcript.

D. The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this research was note taking. In collecting the data, several steps were taken.

1. The researcher watched the movie to observe the object of the research while reading the transcript of the movie.
2. The researcher used the literature review to observe what other experts have presented about the topic of the research.
3. The researcher took a note on the data from the transcript
4. The researcher selected and classified the relevant data based on the classification.
5. The researcher transferred the data into data sheet and coded them.

In analyzing the data in this research, the data sheet was used to help the researcher in classifying the data. The data sheet was shown in the following table.

Table 1. An example of data sheet of dispreferred social acts in *Jumping the Broom* Movie

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realization												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	B/1,3,7,9/ 00:04:32	Sabrina: I don't know. There's the telephone and Internet and Skype. And I'd be back every two months for meetings. Jason: Look—I — I just—The long distance thing, I—I don't know. I don't I don't believe in it.		√					√		√				√		√				<p>In this datum, there is a type of the dispreferred social act of offer which is responded by a rejection. Jason rejects the offer by performing an expression of doubt “I don't know” and appealing for an understanding “look”. Besides, he also rejects it by performing a pause by a brief silent and hesitation to delay or postpone in responding the first speaker's utterances. He also gives an account that he does not believe in long distance relationship. The dispreferred response is performed to delay in responding the first speaker's utterances.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Sabrina tries to give Jason an offer that she will stay communicating via Skype and meet him in USA every two months if she takes the job in China. Yet, Jason performs a dispreferred response that he does not believe in long distance relationship.</p>

Note:

No : Datum Number

Code

B : Offer –Rejection

1,3,7,9 : Realization

00:04:32 : Scene Time (hour:min:sec)

Types:

A: Request - Refusal

B: Offer - Refusal

C: Invitation - Refusal

D: Assessment - Disagreement

E: Question - No Answer/ an Unexpected Answer

F: Blame - Admission.

Realizations :

1 :Delaying or hesitating

2 : Prefacing

3 : Expressing Doubt

4 : Using token yes

5 : Apologizing

6 : Mentioning obligation

7 : Appealing for understanding

8 : Making a non-personal reason

9 : Giving an account

10 : Using mitigators

11 : Hedging negative

12: Performing an actual declination

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis employed in this study was content analysis. Given (2008: 120) defines content analysis as a logical process of classifying qualitative data into a group of similar or conceptual classification to analyze reliable patterns and connection between variables or themes. This technique is used to reduce the data and interpret the meaning of them.

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 190), data analysis should be conducted after the initial data are collected and the initial analysis should verify the focus and the method used in following data collection. Thus, after the data were collected, they were categorized and analyzed. In analyzing the data, several steps were taken:

1. Each datum classified in the data sheet was described and analyzed by referring to the theories which had been presented in literature review.
2. The data were re-analyzed until data saturation were reached.
3. Conclusions were drawn without making generalization.

F. Data Trustworthiness

Given (2008: 896) notes that transferability, credibility, dependability and confirmability are ways in qualitative research used to gain trustworthiness of research findings. The transferability refers to the requirement in qualitative research in which the findings can be applied in broader context. Then, credibility refers to a way of a researcher ensures the accuracy represented in the data. The next level is dependability which means that same procedures and research instruments can be applied in a similar condition. The last level is confirmability;

which refers to a requirement to make sure that the interpretations and findings are relevant to the data. In this research, the researcher used credibility to gain the trustworthiness of research.

This research used triangulation to achieve validity or credibility of the data. As explained by Given (2008: 892), triangulation is considered as a technique to enhance the validity and reinforce the credibility of research findings. He presents three triangulation methods; those are investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and triangulation of data sources. Investigator triangulation is a way to achieve trustworthiness by involving more than one investigator in gathering and investigating the data. Theory triangulation is a way to check research findings by applying different theoretical perspectives. The last is triangulation of data sources; that is presenting the evidences from various data sources.

Therefore, to reach credible interpretations, the data of the research were triangulated by referring to relevant theories and asking to other observers to verify and discuss the data and findings. The data findings of this research were triangulated by three linguistics students. Finally, the results of the triangulated data findings were discussed with the researcher's two supervisors.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As presented in the first chapter, this research aims to investigate and analyze the types, realizations and functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. This chapter consists of two main parts, namely data findings and discussion. The findings are represented in a table which shows the occurrences of the types, realizations and functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. Meanwhile, the discussion shows the interpretation and explanation of research data based on the research objectives. The discussion displays each datum along with its analysis.

A. Findings

The data findings of this research are presented in the following table.

Table 2. The types, realizations, and functions of dispreferred social acts in *Jumping the Broom* movie

No	Types	Number of Data	Realizations	Functions
1	Request-Refusal	4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 50, 53, 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using token yes • Making a non-personal reason • Giving an account • Using mitigators • Performing direct declination or unmitigated response • Ignoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance • To appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option • To avoid the topic of conversation • To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance • To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action • To dissuade the first speaker to do an action
2	Offer-Rejection	2, 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delaying or hesitating • Expressing doubt • Appealing for understanding • Giving an account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance • To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using token yes 	
3	Assessment-Disagreement	8, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, 44, 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefacing • Expressing doubt • Giving an account • Performing direct declination or unmitigated response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To express the speaker's unjustified answer or information • To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance • To dissuade the first speaker to do an action. • To defend the speaker's self argument
4	Question-No/an Unexpected answer	1,3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefacing • Expressing doubt • Using token yes • Mentioning obligation • Appealing for understanding • Making a non-personal reason • Giving an account • Using mitigators • Performing direct declination or unmitigated response • Changing the topic • Ignoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance • To provide an explanation for the speaker's inability or unwillingness to perform a preferred action • To appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option • To avoid the topic of conversation • To express the speaker's unjustified answer or information • To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance • To defend the speaker's self argument • To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action • To dissuade the first speaker to do an action • To amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred response • To show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded • To invoke the first speaker to understand a certain circumstance or reason
5	Blame-Admission	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving an account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To defend the speaker's self argument
6	Command-Rejection	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing direct declination or unmitigated response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance

Based on the table, there are six types of dispreferred social acts found in the *Jumping the Broom* movie. Those types of dispreferred social acts are (1) request-refusal, (2) offer-rejection, (3) assessment-disagreement (4) question-no or an unexpected answer, (5) blame-admission and (6) command-rejection. Not all types mentioned in Levinson's theory are found in this movie. The type which is

not found in this movie is the dispreferred social acts of invitation. On the other hand, there is a type of dispreferred social acts found in this movie which is not mentioned in Levinson's theory, namely the dispreferred social act of command which leads to rejection. From those six types of dispreferred social acts, the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie.

As presented in the table, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts. These realizations occur in marked and un-marked forms. The marked forms of dispreferred social acts are performed by (1) delaying/ hesitating, (2) prefacing, (3) expressing doubt, (4) using token yes, (5) mentioning an obligation, (6) appealing for understanding, (7) making a non-personal reason, (8) giving an account, (9) using mitigators, (10) changing the topic and (11) ignoring. Meanwhile, un-marked forms are commonly performed by stating a direct declination or an unmitigated response. However, not all types of realization mentioned in literature review are found in the movie. Meanwhile, changing the topic and ignoring the utterances are found as the other types of dispreferred social act realizations. From those twelve realizations, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the main realizations of dispreferred social acts which are often used by the characters in this movie as politeness strategies to reduce face threatening acts.

In addition, there are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. In Table 2, the functions of the dispreferred social acts

are to (1) show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance, (2) provide an explanation for the speaker's inability or disagreement to perform a preferred action, (3) appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option, (4) avoid the topic of conversation, (5) express the speaker's unjustified answer or information, (6) criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance, (7) defend the speaker's self argument, (8) show unwillingness or inability to perform an action, (9) dissuade the first speaker to do an action, (10) amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred social act, (11) show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded and (12) invoke the first speaker's understanding for a certain circumstance or reason. All those functions are categorized based on the situational contexts in which the conversations are produced. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen that the characters in this movie often perform the dispreferred response to show their unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and to criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance.

B. Discussion

1. The Types of Dispreferred Social Acts Performed by the Characters in *Jumping the Broom* Movie

In the findings, there are seven types of dispreferred social acts found in the movie. Those types of dispreferred social acts are (1) request-refusal, (2)

offer-rejection, (3) assessment-disagreement, (4) question-no answer or an unexpected answer, (5) blame-admission and (6) command-rejection.

a. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Request - Refusal

The act of request is performed to get a speaker to do a certain action. In this movie, there are some occurrences of dispreferred social acts of request performed by the characters. Those occurrences are identified when a request is responded by a refusal. An example of a dispreferred social act of request can be seen in the dialogue performed by Sabrina and Mrs. Taylor which happens a moment after their first meeting. The dialogue is presented as follows.

Sabrina : Well, Mrs. Taylor, you really need to share your recipes with me. Hear a way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Mrs. Taylor : **It's a family secret.**

(Datum no. 23)

In this datum, Sabrina asks Mrs. Taylor to share the recipes of her pie with an expectation of acceptance. Unexpectedly, Mrs. Taylor gives a dispreferred response by strongly refusing the request. In her response, Mrs. Taylor states that the recipes are family secret which means that she is unwilling to share the recipes to Sabrina. Therefore, it is considered as a dispreferred social act since it is not in line with Sabrina's expectation. Finally, as a result of this dispreferred social act, Sabrina feels disappointed with Mrs. Taylor's response since she thinks that they will be a family after the wedding.

In addition, a dispreferred social act of request can be identified by a statement of challenge in the second pair part. It is performed as an expression of refusal to perform the requested action. The following datum presents an example

of a dispreferred social act of request performed by Mr. and Mrs. Watson at the night after the wedding rehearsal dinner.

Mr. Watson : We need to talk.

Mrs. Watson : **Could you pick a worse time? You've always been great at recognizing a moment.**

(Datum no. 26)

In the first pair part of dialogue, Mr. Watson requests Mrs. Watson to discuss about a family problem. The request is made with an expectation of acceptance to perform the requested action; that is an acceptance to have a discussion. Unexpectedly, Mrs. Watson gives him a dispreferred response by performing a challenge as a refusal. Her statement “Could you pick a worse time?” means that she cannot perform the preferred action since it is not the right time for them to talk. In this situational context, the challenge appears as the result of Mr. Watson’s inability to pick the right time to talk.

Furthermore, a dispreferred social act of request is also found in Sebastian and Shonda’s conversation which takes place at Jason and Sabrina’s wedding party. In this conversation, the dispreferred response of request is shown by performing a statement of refusal which contains an expression of appreciation.

Sebastian : Can I at least text you?

Shonda : **Sebastian, you're such a great guy, but we're just in two different places in our lives, and...**

(Datum no. 54)

In the conversation, Sebastian who is attracted to Shonda asks her phone number with an expectation of acceptance. Unluckily, she refuses his request by saying “Sebastian, you’re such a great guy, but we're just in two different places in our lives, and...”. Through her statement, Shonda intends to perform a

dispreferred response in less threatening way; that is by showing an expression of appreciation. Although her initial response is a compliment, the overall response is performed as a dispreferred social act since it is followed by a refusal. The overall meaning of the response is that she cannot accept Sebastian's request as she thinks that they are not in the same level, so it is impossible for them to have a relationship.

b. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Offer - Refusal

Another type of dispreferred social acts found in this movie is the dispreferred social act of offer which is followed by a refusal in the second pair part. An example of the dispreferred social act of offer – refusal found in this movie is presented in Sabrina and Jason's conversation a moment after they watched an opera.

Sabrina	: I don't know. There's the telephone and Internet and Skype and I'd be back every two months for meetings.
Jason	: Look—I just—The long distance thing, I— I don't know. I don't—I don't believe in it.

(Datum no. 2)

In this dialogue, Sabrina offers Jason to keep in touch with him although she takes a job in China. As the preferred response, Sabrina expects that Jason will accept the offer and commit to their long distance relationship. Unfortunately, Jason performs a dispreferred response by saying "I don't believe it" which means a refusal to the offer. It happens since he is not interested to keep a long distance relationship commitment.

However, the dispreferred social acts of offer can be performed without stating a direct refusal. A speaker sometimes responds to the offer by using an

expression of acceptance which means a refusal. Therefore, the context of the utterance is something that should be intensively interpreted to understand clearly the real meaning of the utterance.

Geneva : Anything I can do?
Mrs. Watson : **Yes. Stay out of my way.**

(Datum no. 45)

This conversation shows an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of offer in which the response is performed by an expression of acceptance. In the first pair part of the conversation, Geneva offers Mrs. Watson for a help to prepare Sabrina's wedding decoration with an expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, Mrs. Taylor refuses the offer by saying "Yes. Stay out of my way". Although the initial response contains an expression of acceptance "yes", yet it is considered as a dispreferred response since it is followed by the statement of refusal. The refusal is expressed by giving an order to go away which means that Mrs. Watson does not need Geneva's help.

c. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Assessment - Disagreement

In *Jumping the Broom* movie, the act of assessment is generally performed by the characters to state their evaluative opinion or judgment about things or people. Basically, the assessment is made with an expectation of agreement from the hearers. Yet, some characters prefer to perform a dispreferred response by giving their disagreement.

Mrs. Watson : They could be awful or....
Sabrina : **Or great. Come on. You worry too much!**

(Datum no. 8)

Mrs. Watson's negative assessment about Jason's family is made with an expectation of Sabrina's agreement. Nevertheless, Sabrina directly interrupts the assessment by making an opposite judgment of her mom's assessment. In her statement, she says "or great" as her disagreement which means that Jason's family may be great and not as bad as what her mother thinks before. After stating her disagreement, Sabrina also says that her mother just too worries to dissuade her to make another negative assessment.

In performing a dispreferred social act of assessment, a character in this movie expresses his strong disagreement which is followed by an argument to show his total disagreement. The following example presents how Ricky performs his strong disagreement to Malcolm's assessment when they are talking about Sabrina and Jason's wedding.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Malcolm | : Talkin' about some China. Right. I bet you good money that girl pregnant. That's the only reason Jason would be getting married this quick, bro. |
| Ricky | : No, I don't believe she's pregnant. And I don't think Jason would appreciate you spreading that rumor. |
- (Datum no. 24)

In this datum, Malcolm makes a negative assessment about Sabrina with an expectation that Ricky will respond to it with an agreement. Unexpectedly, Ricky gives his dispreferred response by expressing his disagreement and his own argument. Ricky says "No, I don't believe she's pregnant" to show his strong disagreement to Malcolm's assessment. Besides, this disagreement is followed by Ricky's argument to warn Malcolm that Jason would not be happy to hear Malcolm's assessment.

Furthermore, dispreferred social act of assessment is also performed by giving an order to stop the assessment. It appears as a speaker thinks that the first speaker's assessment is inappropriate to be uttered. The example is presented in the following datum.

Blythe	: Analysis. He bought those clothes to impress and look the part, hoping that he would rub elbows and maybe come up like Jason.
Sabrina	: Don't talk about my boo like that.

(Datum no. 27)

Blythe makes an assessment of Malcolm's outfit and expects that Sabrina will agree with her. Unfortunately, Sabrina gives her dispreferred response by giving her disagreement. In performing her disagreement, she says "Don't talk about my boo like that" to stop Blythe's assessment. It occurs as Sabrina thinks that it is inappropriate and impolite to talk in that way.

d. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Question - No answer or an Unexpected Answer

The dispreferred social acts of question often occur in *Jumping the Broom* movie. There are two different forms of dispreferred social acts of question performed by the characters in this movie; those which lead to no answer and those which are followed by an unexpected answer.

In this movie, the dispreferred social act of question which leads to no answer occurs as the next speaker does not pay attention to the topic of question. This absence is considered as a dispreferred response because the hearer cannot provide required information asked by the first speaker. An example of the

dispreferred social acts of question which leads to no answer is displayed in the conversation performed by Mrs. Taylor and Shonda when they arrive in Vineyard.

Mrs. Taylor : Shonda, I am trying to be nice, but who are they trying to impress? A car? A driver? Why couldn't they send somebody from the family down here to pick us up? And where the hell is Jason?

Shonda : **(Silence)**

Mrs. Taylor : What you looking at?

(Datum no. 12)

In the first part of the dialogue, Mrs. Taylor asks some questions to Shonda and expects that those questions will be answered by Shonda. Yet, Shonda does not give any response since she does not pay attention to Mrs. Taylor's questions. This absence or silence is considered as a dispreferred social act since Shonda does not give any information asked in the questions. As there is no response performed, Mrs. Taylor modifies the question in the first pair part by asking another question in order to get the second pair part which is not a silence.

Besides the dispreferred social act of question which leads to non answer, several characters also perform the dispreferred social act of question by giving an unexpected answer in the second pair part. This dispreferred response occurs when a speaker replies the question by an answer which is in contrast to the first speaker's expectation.

Sabrina : So, what does that mean?

Jason : **It means that you have a really good opportunity in front of you, and I'm not gonna stand in the way of it.**

Sabrina : Well, it sounds to me like you made up your mind. It was a fun night.

(Datum no. 3)

Sabrina asks for Jason's explanation for his previous statement that he does not believe in long distance relationship. She expects that the question will

be responded by an expected answer. Unfortunately, Jason gives a dispreferred social act by giving an unexpected answer. As presented in the second pair part, he says “I’m not gonna stand in the way of it” to state that he is not really interested in a long distance relationship that Sabrina previously talked about. Furthermore, this statement is considered as a dispreferred social act because Sabrina looks disappointed to hear Jason’s answer as expressed in the next turn.

Furthermore, the dispreferred social acts of question are also performed by giving an inappropriate or impolite answer in the second pair part of the dialogue. The example of this dispreferred social act is presented in the following datum.

Mrs. Watson : Well, what would you have done with her, Geneva? Pack her in a suitcase every time you felt like flying off to a new adventure? What? Get pregnant again?
 Geneva : **Well, at least I could get pregnant.** (Datum no. 35)

In this dialogue, Mrs. Watson asks Geneva some questions about Sabrina with an expectation that it will be responded by expected answer. As the questions sound rude, Geneva answers the questions by stating an insulting utterance as a response. In her response, she says “at least I could get pregnant” to give an offense to Mrs. Watson who cannot get pregnant. In this situational context, this answer is considered as a dispreferred response since it is an inappropriate answer. Hearing this response, Mrs. Taylor slaps Geneva’s face for her excessive utterance to show her anger.

e. The Dispreferred Social Act of Blame - Admission

The next type of dispreferred social act which occurs in *Jumping the Broom* movie is the dispreferred social act of blame. Blame is basically performed

with an expectation of denial. Yet, in this movie, a character performs an admission of a fault or mistake as her dispreferred response.

Willie Earl : You know you've been trying to break up this marriage
ever since the beginning, you know that?

Mrs. Taylor : **I feel terrible about this!**

(Datum no. 52)

In this conversation, Willie Earl blames Mrs. Taylor who attempts to ruin Jason and Sabrina's wedding. This blame is made with an expectation that Mrs. Taylor will deny this blame. On the other hand, Mrs. Taylor gives her dispreferred response by stating her admission. In her response, she says "I feel terrible about this!" as an explanation why she tries to ruin the wedding. In other words, she admits that she did the mistakes that Willie Earl blames her.

f. The Dispreferred Social Acts of Command - Rejection

In this movie, there is another type of dispreferred social act which is not mentioned in Levinson's theory; that is the dispreferred social act of command. The act of command is performed to order the hearer to do something. Therefore, the preferred response of command is an acceptance, whereas rejection is considered as the dispreferred response. An example of the dispreferred social act of command is presented in the dialogue between Mr. and Mrs. Watson when Mr. Watson arrives at their house.

Mrs. Watson : All right, they'll be here any minute. Go change.

Mr. Watson : **That sounded a little bit like, "Go fetch."**

(Datum No. 18)

In the first pair part of the dialogue, Mrs. Watson gives a command to Mr. Watson to go change since their guests are about to arrive. As the preferred

response, she expects that the command will be responded by an acceptance to perform the action. However, since the command sounds rude or impolite, Mr. Watson gives a challenge as a rejection to the command by saying “That sounded a little bit like, “Go fetch”. The challenge is performed as an objection of the command that he is unwilling to perform the action.

2. The Realizations of Dispreferred Social Acts Performed by the Characters in *Jumping The Broom* Movie

In *Jumping the Broom* movie, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts. These realizations occur in marked and un-marked forms. The marked forms of dispreferred social acts are performed by (1) delaying/ hesitating, (2) prefacing, (3) expressing doubt, (4) using token yes, (5) mentioning an obligation, (6) appealing for understanding, (7) making a non-personal reason, (8) giving an account, (9) using mitigators, (10) changing the topic and (11) ignoring. Changing the topic and ignoring are other realizations of dispreferred social act which are found in this movie. Meanwhile, un-marked forms are commonly performed by stating a direct declination or an unmitigated response.

a. Delaying/ hesitating

As the realization of dispreferred social acts, several characters in this movie perform delaying or hesitating. They use some delay markers such as a brief pause and an audible breath. Hesitation is also presented by performing some repetition of words or utterances. Both delaying and hesitating indicate that there is a distance between what is expected and what is performed. Besides, delaying and hesitation are generally used by the characters as they have

difficulties in performing the dispreferred action. The following dialogue represents the occurrence of dispreferred social acts performed by delaying and hesitating in the second pair part.

Sabrina : I don't know. There's the telephone and Internet and Skype, and..And I'd be back every two months for meetings.

Jason : **Look—I—um—I just—The long distance thing, I—I don't know. I don't—I don't believe in it.**

(Datum no. 2)

Based on this datum, Jason performs a dispreferred social act in marked forms; those are delaying and hesitating. In the second pair part, he delays the response by using a delay marker “um” as well as a brief pause (—). Furthermore, he also performs a hesitation by repeating some words such as “I—I don't know” and “I don't—I don't believe in it”. Both realizations appear as the result of the speaker’s difficulty to perform a dispreferred response. In this context, Jason finds difficulties to perform his dispreferred response as he is afraid that his dispreferred response will insult Sabrina.

This datum presents the dialogue between Sabrina and Jason a moment after they watched an opera. In the middle of their conversation, Sabrina tells Jason that she gets an offer to work in China. Hearing this surprising news, Jason looks unhappy as it means that they will have a long distance relationship. Therefore, Sabrina offers Jason to keep communicating and meeting him every two months. Nonetheless, he gives his dispreferred response by performing some delays, hesitations and an excuse to express his difficulties and unwillingness about an utterance which is being stated.

b. Prefacing

Another way to perform the dispreferred social act by the characters in this movie is by prefacing. A preface is carried out in the initial dispreferred response as a marker or an indication of the dispreferred social act which is going to be performed. After performing a preface, the speaker performs a disagreement or refusal statement.

Jason : How about John 15? That's my mother's favorite.

Sabrina: **Well, it's our wedding, so—**

(Datum no. 13)

There is an occurrence of dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer found in this datum. However, this dispreferred social act is not directly shown in the initial response. Instead, Sabrina uses a preface “well” in her initial utterances. It appears as an indication that a dispreferred social act is going to be performed by her.

In this conversation, Jason and Sabrina are discussing about a verse that will be read in their wedding. Jason asks Sabrina to choose a verse that becomes his mother's favorite as it will make his mother happy. Unfortunately, Sabrina gives a dispreferred response by showing her disagreement. As it seems difficult for her to say the dispreferred response, she uses a preface and does not continue her utterance to minimize the effect of the dispreferred social act which may intrude their social relationship.

3. Expressing Doubt

Expressing doubt is one of the realizations of a dispreferred social act which is used by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*. In this sense, the clause “I

don't know" is generally performed when a speaker states his or her uncertainty or lack of information related to first speaker's question. As presented in datum 6, it is clear that Sabrina uses an expression of doubt in her dispreferred response.

Mrs. Watson : What are they like?
 Sabrina : **I don't know.**
 Mrs. Watson : You don't know? Sabrina, your father and I have
 invested over half a million dollars in your education.
 (Datum no. 6)

In answering Mrs. Watson's question, Sabrina actually does not provide any relevant response. It appears as she had not met Jason's family yet. The clause "I don't know" presented in her response is used to convey that she does not have any exact information about Jason's family whom her mother asks in her question.

The dialogue is performed by Mrs. Watson and Sabrina when they are in the middle of preparation for the wedding. In this scene, Mrs. Watson feels curious about Jason's family since she has not met them yet. Therefore, she asks Sabrina a question to get some information about them. However, Sabrina who also never meets them answers that she does not know about it either. Hearing this unexpected answer, Mrs. Watson gets mad to Sabrina since she has invested much money for her education to teach her the value of having good communication.

4. Using Token Yes

In performing a dispreferred social act, several characters use token yes or token acceptance. It means that they do not actually say "no" when they perform a dispreferred social act. Token yes is usually expressed in an expression of

acceptance such as “yeah” in the initial response and then followed by the actual dispreferred response.

Jason : Well, babe, it would really make my mother happy, come on.
 Sabrina : **Yeah. And when she gets married again, they can read it for her, okay?**

(Datum no. 14)

In the second pair part of the dialogue, Sabrina responds to Jason’s request by saying “yeah” in her initial response. At a glance, it can be seen as an acceptance to the request. In fact, the word “yeah” stated in her initial response does not show a real acceptance to the request. Yet, it means as a dispreferred response since it is followed by a statement of refusal to perform an action. The following statement “and when she gets married again, they can read it for her, okay” is considered as a dispreferred response as it means that she refuses to pick the verse for her wedding. Instead, she suggests that it can be read for his mother’s wedding.

The conversation takes place in a beach near Sabrina’s house when Jason and Sabrina are in a discussion with Reverent James. They talk about a verse that will be read for their wedding. In their discussion, Jason asks Sabrina to choose a verse that becomes his mom’s favorite so that his mother will be happy. Though Sabrina has already refused it, Jason does not give up and keep asking her to pick the verse. Yet, Sabrina’s answer is still a refusal.

Furthermore, token yes also can be presented by using a contrasting conjunction as a dispreferred marker. As presented in the datum 11, the dispreferred response performed by Jason is accomplished without directly

refusing the request. Instead, he uses token acceptance and a contrasting conjunction “but” to express his dispreferred response.

Sabrina : Yes, and you should respect it.
 Jason : **I respect it, babe, but it ain't easy.**

(Datum no. 11)

The statement “I respect it babe” in the initial response is considered as token yes or token acceptance which marks dispreferred status. It means that token yes performed by Jason is used to initiate the dispreferred response which is going to be performed. The overall response is performed as a dispreferred social act since it is followed by a statement of refusal “but it ain’t easy”. The conjunction “but” is used to show that there is a distance between what is expected and what is performed. In other words, Jason intends to fulfill Sabrina’s request, but then he gives up because it is not easy to do it.

In this scene, Jason secretly enters Sabrina’s room and tries to seduce her. Sabrina who had a promise to God for only having sex with her future husband tells Jason to respect the promise. Sabrina expects that Jason will accept the request. On the other hands, Jason gives his dispreferred response as it is hard for him to perform the preferred action.

5. Mentioning an Obligation

Mentioning an obligation is one of the ways used by the characters in this movie to express their dispreferred social act. The dialogue between Mrs. Watson and Ms. O’Neal in the following datum represents a dispreferred social act performed by mentioning obligation; that is by explaining a certain circumstance that prevents the occurrence of preferred response because of an obligation.

Ms O'Neal : What's the girl like?
 Mrs. Taylor : **Miss O'Neal, go on, now. I gotta go to work. Next!**

(Datum no. 9)

The first pair part of the dialogue shows that Ms. O'Neal asks for more information about Sabrina to Mrs. Taylor. Since Mrs. Taylor is very busy, she gives a dispreferred response to Ms. O'Neal's question. In performing her dispreferred response, she mentions an obligation by using the word "gotta" which is the non-standard form of "have to". Mrs. Taylor's statement "I gotta go to work" is carried out as she wants to make Ms. O'Neal aware of a certain circumstance which prevents the occurrence of preferred response. In this context, Mrs. Taylor refuses to talk more because she has an obligation to go to work and serve other costumers.

The conversation is performed by Mrs. Taylor and Ms. O'Neal when they are in Mrs. Taylor's office. Hearing that Jason will get married soon, Ms. O'Neal asks some questions about Sabrina with an expectation that the questions will be answered by Mrs. Taylor with clear information. Unfortunately, Mrs. Taylor does not answer the question with relevant information. Instead, she performs a dispreferred response by ordering Ms. O'Neal to leave because the other costumers have waited to be served.

6. Appealing for Understanding

In this movie, there are some occurrences of the dispreferred social act which are shown by appealing for understanding. The words "look", "listen", and "you know" are generally used by a character in order to grab first speaker's

sympathy related to his or her dispreferred response. An example of dispreferred social act by appealing for understanding is displayed as follows.

Sabrina : Are you two my parents?
 Geneva : **Sabrina, honey, listen. I was 16. Honey, your parents were—Honey, they were already married, you know? It just made sense for them to take you.**
 (Datum no. 49)

Sabrina asks a question to Mrs. Watson with an expectation that it will be answered by an expected answer. Yet, the question is replied by her aunt who unfortunately gives an unexpected answer as a dispreferred response. In performing the dispreferred response, Geneva performs an expression of appealing for understanding to minimize the effect of dispreferred response. She uses the clauses “you know” and “listen” in her statement to appeal Sabrina’s sympathy or understanding for her unexpected answer.

This scene takes place in the kitchen, a moment after Mrs. Taylor tells Sabrina that she is Mr. and Mrs. Watson’s adopted daughter. Sabrina asks Mrs. Watson a question to know the truth about her parents. Unfortunately, Geneva reveals the fact that she is Sabrina’s real mother. Because it is apparently difficult for Geneva to tell the truth, she performs some delays and appealing for understanding in her explanation.

7. Making a Non-Personal Reason

Several characters in the *Jumping the Broom* movie perform dispreferred social acts by inviting the first speaker to view other people or things. Thus, they generally make a non personal reason by giving alternative information or another

choice. For instance, datum 4 shows that Amy makes a non-personal reason as a way to express her dispreferred response.

Sabrina : And I need to have a long table so we can all sit together like one big, happy family.
 Amy : **That is gonna be so fun to do at the round tables I was told to order.**
 Sabrina : (Silence)

(Datum no. 4)

In this datum, Sabrina asks Amy to prepare a long table in the rehearsal dinner and hopes that Amy's response will be an acceptance. Unfortunately, Amy does not immediately accept the request. Instead, she makes a non personal reason to show her dispreferred response by saying "that is gonna be so fun to do at the round tables". From her statement, Amy tries to refuse the request and invite Sabrina to view another option. In other words, she wants to inform Sabrina that her option is better than Sabrina's choice by asking Sabrina to replace a long table with round tables.

The conversation occurs when Sabrina and Amy, a wedding organizer, discuss the preparation of wedding. In their discussion, Sabrina asks Amy to prepare a long table so that all guests can sit together like a big and happy family. Amy who disagrees with Sabrina's idea suggests Sabrina to pick round tables instead of the long one. However, this suggestion cannot be accepted by Sabrina as it is her wedding. It can be seen in Sabrina's expression when she is suddenly silent as she does not like Amy's suggestion.

8. Giving an Account

Giving an account is the most common realization of dispreferred social acts used by the characters in this movie. An account is considered as a statement

containing an excuse or a reason which prevents a speaker to give his or her preferred response. In the datum 43, for example, Sabrina provides an account why she cannot perform an action requested by Jason.

Jason : Babe, open the door. I wanna look at you.
 Sabrina : **I can't. You're not supposed to see the bride before the wedding.**

(Datum no. 41)

The statement “You’re not supposed to see the bride before the wedding” is considered as an account or a reason which against Sabrina to perform the preferred social act; that is to open the door. In this context, she refuses to fulfill Jason’s request because her culture does not allow a bride and groom to see each other at night before the wedding.

At night before the wedding, Sabrina and Jason argue in the bar. Getting annoyed with Jason, Sabrina leaves Jason alone and locks herself in her room. Jason who feels guilty tries to ask Sabrina to open the door and talk to him. Yet, Sabrina refuses his request with an excuse that their culture does not allow the couples who will get married to see each other at night before their wedding. Finally, Jason understands it and talks to her from the behind of the door.

9. Using Mitigators

The characters in this movie sometimes use mitigators in their disagreement or refusal. Mitigators are markers used to make the speaker’s dispreferred social act sounds less challenging to the hearer. The words “really” and “kind of” are the examples of mitigators performed by Jason when he refuses Sabrina’s request.

Sabrina : I wanna go and they don't.
 Jason : **I'm not really ready to leave either.**

(Datum no. 38)

The first pair part of conversation shows that Sabrina asks Jason to go home with her because her friends do not want to leave the party. Since Jason still wants to spend his time in the party, he refuses Sabrina's request by saying "I'm not really ready to leave either". In his statement, the word "really" is a mitigator used to make the dispreferred response less challenging to the hearer. In other words, Jason wants to give a weak refusal to Sabrina's request as a way to minimize the effect of the dispreferred act.

Furthermore, Jason also performs his dispreferred social act by using a mitigator "kind of". In this case, the use of mitigator "kind of" is similar to the mitigator "really" in the datum 40.

Sabrina : But I wanna go home. We have a big day tomorrow.
 Jason : **Babe, I'm in the middle of a conversation right now. For you to ask me to just walk out on it, it's kind of rude.**

(Datum no. 39)

Although her first request is already refused by Jason, Sabrina keeps asking Jason to go home with her in order to make the second pair part which is an acceptance. Unfortunately, the request is still responded by a refusal. In this datum, Jason uses the mitigator "kind of" instead of "really" to express his dispreferred response. However, the use of those mitigators is similar; that is to make a dispreferred social act sounds less challenging.

Both conversations happen in a Bachelor's party conducted by Jason and Sabrina. Sabrina asks Jason to go home with her as they have a big day tomorrow. Yet, Jason refuses Sabrina's request twice because he thinks that it is impolite or

rude manner to ask people to walk out when they are in the middle of a conversation with someone else. Thus, to make it less challenging, he uses the mitigator to minimize the effect of dispreferred response.

10. Performing a Direct Declination or an Unmitigated Response

In this movie, there are several dispreferred social acts performed directly or un-mitigated. They are generally performed by a direct declination such as “no” or “cannot”.

Jason	: It's almost noon. I gotta go pick up my mom, all right?
Sabrina	: No, no, no! You're not going anywhere.

(Datum no. 15)

This datum shows an occurrence of dispreferred social act performed by performing direct declination or unmitigated response. In the first pair part of dialogue, Jason requests for permission to Sabrina to pick up his mother. However, the request is directly refused by Sabrina by saying “No, no, no! You're not going anywhere”. It means that she does not allow Jason to pick up her mother.

The conversation in datum 15 takes place in the beach when Jason and Sabrina walk together to her house. Since it is almost noon, Jason asks Sabrina for a permission to pick her mother up at the dock. Yet, Sabrina dissuades Jason to do it because she has sent a car for her. However, it makes Jason feels worry. He is afraid that his mother gets mad at him since it is impolite to pick important guests only by sending a driver.

Performing a direct declination or unmitigated dispreferred social act is considered less polite than mitigated or marked dispreferred social acts. In some

cases, it is considered as rude or impolite response. Thus, the dispreferred social acts are closely related with the concept of politeness.

11. Other Types of the Dispreferred Social Act Realizations

In this movie, there are other realizations of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters. Those realizations are changing the topic and ignoring. Those types are identified as a strategy to avoid an action. An example of a dispreferred social act which is performed by changing the topic can be found in the dialogue performed by Sabrina and Mrs. Watson when they talk about Jason's family.

Mrs. Watson : Jason makes a good impression, but we haven't met his family yet. What are they like?
 Sabrina : **Amy! Let's put some greens in with the roses, okay? For, like, a pop of color.**
 Mrs. Watson : Sabrina? Sabrina!

(Datum no. 5)

Instead of answering Mrs. Watson's question, Sabrina tries to avoid it by changing the topic of conversation. It is clearly seen when Sabrina directly asks Amy to decorate some flowers and pretends not to hear her mother's question. It appears as Sabrina wants to direct Mrs. Watson's attention to another topic. As the question is not answered by Sabrina, Mrs. Watson calls Sabrina's name to get an answer in the next turn.

The conversation occurs when Mrs. Watson and Sabrina are in the yard to prepare Sabrina's wedding. In the middle of the conversation, Mrs. Watson asks Sabrina about Jason's family since she has not met them yet. Mrs. Watson expects that they will make a good impression as well as Jason. Since Sabrina had not met Jason family either, she tries to hide this truth by changing the topic. She

immediately asks Amy to do something else as if she does not notice her mother's question. It appears as she wants to prevent her mother to ask more questions about Jason's family.

Furthermore, another way of performing a dispreferred social act is by ignoring the social act which is performed by the first speaker. Ignoring means that the hearer produces his or her absence of participation in the conversation. It occurs as he or she do not pay attention nor has lack of interest to the topic of conversation. For instance, a dispreferred social act responded by ignoring is found in a conversation performed by Mrs. Taylor and Shonda when they arrive in Vineyard.

Mrs. Taylor : Shonda, I am trying to be nice, but who are they trying to impress? A car? A driver? Why couldn't they send somebody from the family down here to pick us up? And where the hell is Jason?

Shonda : **(Silence)**

Mrs. Taylor : What you looking at?

(Datum no. 17)

Feeling annoyed with Jason and Sabrina's act, Mrs. Taylor asks several questions to show her disappointment about Jason and Sabrina's act with an expectation that Shonda will answer the questions. Instead of answering the questions, Shonda ignores Mrs. Taylor's question because she is doing something else. Silence which is performed by Shonda is considered as a dispreferred response because she does not show her participation to the conversation and she cannot provide an answer or information asked by Mrs. Taylor. In this context, the silence appears as Shonda does not pay attention and is not interested to Mrs.

Taylor's utterances. As there is no answer performed, Mrs. Taylor revises the question in the next turn in order to get the second pair part which is not a silence.

Mrs. Taylor and her family arrive in the Vineyard to attend Jason and Sabrina's wedding. Mrs. Taylor feels annoyed because Jason and Sabrina do not show up to pick them up at the dock. Thus, she asks some questions to Shonda to show her disappointment. Shonda who is more attracted to something else does not pay attention to the questions and ignore Mrs. Watson's question. It makes Mrs. Taylor feels more annoyed to Shonda and asks a question again to obtain an answer in the second pair part.

3. The Functions of Dispreferred Social Acts

In *Jumping the Broom* movie, there are twelve functions which are analyzed through the context of the conversations. The characters of in this movie perform dispreferred social acts to the functions of the dispreferred social acts are to (1) show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance, (2) provide an explanation for the speaker's inability or disagreement to perform a preferred action, (3) appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option, (4) avoid the topic of conversation, (5) express the speaker's unjustified answer or information, (6) criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance, (7) defend the speaker's self argument, (8) show unwillingness or inability to perform an action, (9) dissuade the first speaker to do an action, (10) amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred social act, (11) show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded, (12) invoke the first speaker's

understanding for a certain circumstance or reason. For further details of explanation, each function is analyzed in the following section.

a. To Show the Speaker's Lack of Enthusiasm or Reluctance to the First Speaker's Utterance

One of the functions of the dispreferred social acts found in the *Jumping the Broom* movie is to show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterances. The following example exposes how Jason shows his lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to Sabrina's utterance.

Sabrina : Jason, I know we haven't been together that long, and I probably have no right to ask you this, but I just feel like... I don't know. Do you think we could try to make it work?

Jason : **Babe, China is really far away.**

(Datum no. 1)

In this scene, Sabrina tries to ask Jason about their relationship after she gets an offer to work in China. As the preferred response, she expects that the question will be responded by an expected answer that Jason will keep their relationship although it is a long distance relationship. Unfortunately, Jason gives his dispreferred response by saying "China is really far away". Through this statement, it can be concluded that Jason is not really interested with a long distance relationship as Sabrina tries to talk about. In other words, he performs the dispreferred social act to show his lack enthusiasm or reluctance of the topic uttered by Sabrina.

After watching an opera, Sabrina tells Jason that she gets an offer to work in China. Therefore, Sabrina asks Jason about his commitment for their

relationship after she moves to China. Unfortunately, Jason hesitantly answers it by saying that China is very far. It means that it is hard for him to have long distance relationship.

b. To Provide an Explanation for the Speaker's Inability or Disagreement to Perform the Preferred Action

In performing dispreferred response, several characters of *Jumping the Broom* movie frequently give an account or a reason that prevent them to perform the preferred action. This kind of dispreferred response is used to provide an explanation for the speaker's inability perform the preferred act.

Mrs. Watson : What exactly is broke?

Mr. Watson : **Most of our retirement fund's been wiped out. We can barely afford this wedding, let alone the kids' honeymoon. All we have left is this house.**

(Datum no. 37)

In this conversation, Mrs. Watson asks Mr. Watson a question to get further information about his previous statement. As the preferred response, Mrs. Watson expects that the question will be answered by giving an expected answer. Unexpectedly, Mr. Watson gives a dissatisfying answer by explaining that their retirement fund has been wiped out. The implied meaning of his statement is that he wants to convey her that their family is in a serious bankruptcy. Thus, it can be concluded that the dispreferred response is performed by the speaker as he or she intends to provide an explanation for his inability to perform the preferred social act.

After attending a rehearsal dinner, Mr. Watson comes up to Mrs. Watson who sits down in a room. They have conversations about some issues in their

family. In the middle of their conversation, Mr. Watson tells his wife that they are broke. Hearing this, Mrs. Watson looks surprised and angry. They start to argue and blame one another for this problem. Feeling unpleasant with Mrs. Watson's rude response, Mr. Watson finally leaves her alone in the room.

c. To Appeal the First Speaker to View Alternative Information or Another Option

In some cases, the characters in this movie express their dispreferred social acts by stating an alternative statement or making a non-personal reason. This dispreferred social act is generally performed to appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option. The following example demonstrates clearly about this function.

Sabrina : What are you talking about?
 Mrs. Taylor : **Ask your daddy who your real father is.**
 (Datum no.47)

Sabrina asks Mrs. Taylor a question to get more information about her previous statement with an expectation that it will be answered by required information. Though Mrs. Taylor gives her response in the next turn, her response does not contain any relevant information which is needed by Sabrina. Instead, she makes a non-personal reason by telling Sabrina to ask for more explanation to his father. However, this dispreferred response is performed to appeal Sabrina to view alternative person that will gives her more information rather than her. In this context, Mrs. Taylor suggests Sabrina to ask the question to his father since he has more information rather than her.

This conversation is performed by Sabrina and Mrs. Taylor when they argue about the situation which occurred in the last two days. Since Mrs. Taylor is a bad temper woman, she reveals Watson's secret by meanly saying that Sabrina is Watson's adopted daughter. She exposes this secret as she intends to break the wedding. Sabrina who is puzzled with Mrs. Taylor's statement asks for further explanation. Since Mrs. Taylor has only limited information, she tells Sabrina to ask over his father to have clearer information.

d. To Avoid the Topic of Conversation

The dispreferred social acts performed in this movie also function as a strategy to avoid the topic of conversation. This function generally occurs when a speaker performs a dispreferred social act by ignoring or changing the topic.

Jason : Sabrina, wait, let's talk about this!
 Sabrina : **(Silence).**

(Datum no. 50)

In the first pair part of the dialogue, Jason asks Sabina to talk about a problem with an expectation of Sabrina's acceptance. Yet, Sabrina who is mad at him chooses to ignore his request rather than to respond to it. She gives no response as she intends to avoid the topic of conversation.

The conversation happens a moment after Sabrina knows the truth that she is Watson's adopted daughter. Feeling upset, Sabrina tells everyone that the wedding is off and decides to run from her house. To prevent Sabrina from running from her house, Jason directly chases her. He asks her to talk about this problem with an expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, she ignores Jason's request since she is still mad with everybody. In this case, Sabrina's silence is

considered as a dispreferred response as she does not show her participation in the action.

e. To Express the Speaker's Unjustified Answer or Information

In expressing dispreferred social act, several characters in *Jumping the Broom* perform uncertain statements or an expression of doubt. It happens since they want to express their unjustified information related to the topic of conversation. An example of this function is presented in datum 6.

Mrs. Watson : What are they like?
Sabrina : **I don't know.**

(Datum no. 6)

Mrs. Watson asks Sabrina a question about Jason's family with an expectation that it will be responded by an expected answer. Since Sabrina has not met his family either, she cannot tell any information about Jason's family to her mom. Thus, Sabrina gives her dispreferred response by stating an uncertain statement "I don't know" as she is unable to give the expected information. This statement is performed by Sabrina to show her unjustified information related to the topic of utterance.

f. To Criticize the First Speaker's Utterance Which is Considered as an Impolite or Rude Utterance

In *Jumping the Broom* movie, dispreferred social acts sometimes are performed by the characters to criticize the first speaker's utterances. This function appears as a result of the first speaker's impolite or rude utterance.

Mrs. Watson : Did you forget that we have 50 people arriving here tomorrow for our daughter's wedding tomorrow?
Mr. Watson : **Your sarcasm is unattractive.**

(Datum no. 10)

In this datum, Mrs. Watson asks Mr. Watson a question for his disappearing act. In this context, the response of question is expected to be an explanation or an apology. However, Mr. Watson who recognizes the question as sarcasm immediately replies it by challenging the question. His statement “Your sarcasm is unattractive” is considered as a statement of challenge used to criticize Mrs. Watson’s impolite or rude question.

Since Mr. Watson does not immediately show up in their house, Mrs. Watson phones him. On the phone, Mr. Watson who is on the way to the airport promises to reach home soon. Feeling annoyed with his husband, Mrs. Watson tells him off by asking him a question with an expectation that he will arrive as soon as possible. However, an expected response does not directly appear in the next turn. Instead, he challenges the question by giving statement of criticizing.

g. To Defend the Speaker’s Self Argument

Another function of the dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in this movie is to defend the speaker’s self argument. The following datum portrays the occurrence of a dispreferred social act performed by Mrs. Watson which is used as a self defense.

Mrs. Taylor : Would a Jewish couple get married without breaking the glass?

Mrs. Watson : **We're not Jewish**

Mrs. Taylor : I didn't say you were Jewish. The slaves were not allowed to marry. Jumping the broom was the only way that they could show their union. Now, we have done that in this family for years. It is a tradition. And, as you say, it is a cultural necessity.

(Datum no.32)

In this conversation, Mrs. Taylor asks Mrs. Watson a yes-no question about Jewish tradition in which ‘yes’ is the expected response of the question. As the response of Mrs. Taylor’s question, Mrs. Watson gives her challenge by saying that her families are not Jewish. In this context, the challenge appears to defend the speaker’s self-argument about the topic which is being performed.

Furthermore, it is clear that there is a misunderstanding in interpreting the question meaning. In the second part of dialogue, Mrs. Watson interprets Mrs. Taylor’s question as an assessment to her family. Thus, she performs a challenge as her disagreement. Whereas, Mrs. Taylor performs the question about Jewish’s wedding tradition to illustrate that jumping the broom is a cultural necessity. For those reason, Mrs. Taylor obliges Jason and Sabrina to jump the broom in their wedding.

h. To Show Unwillingness or Inability to Perform an Action

Several characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie perform dispreferred social acts to show their unwillingness or inability to perform preferred actions. As presented in the following datum, Sabrina refuses Mr. Watson’s request to express her unwillingness to perform the requested act.

Mr. Watson	:	We should discuss this in private
Sabrina	:	No, Dad. There’s no more private here.

(Datum no. 48)

Mr. Watson asks Sabrina to discuss their family problem in a private place. As the preferred response, he expects that the request will be responded by an acceptance. Unfortunately, Sabrina directly refuses the request by saying “No,

Dad. There's no more private here". From her statement, it can be concluded that she is unwilling to discuss the problem in private.

The family conflict cannot be avoided after Mrs. Taylor reveals Watson's secret that Sabrina is their adopted daughter. Sabrina who feels upset about this fact tries to clarify this by asking for an explanation to Mrs. Watson. As there are many people who listen to the conversation, Mr. Watson asks Sabrina to discuss this problem in a private place. Yet, she refuses the request and let everybody know about the truth.

i. To Dissuade the First Speaker to Do an Action

In this movie, some dispreferred social acts are identified as a strategy to dissuade the first speaker to do a certain action. This function appears as the speaker tries to restrain the speaker to perform an action by performing a statement of prevention. The following example describes this function.

Jason	: It's almost noon. I gotta go pick up my mom, all right?
Sabrina	: No, no, no! You're not going anywhere.

(Datum no. 15)

Jason asks for permission to Sabrina to pick up his family with an expectation that Sabrina will allow him. Nonetheless, Sabrina performs a dispreferred response by restraining Jason to pick them up. It is clearly stated when Sabrina says "No, no, no! You're not going anywhere" in her response. The implied meaning of the statement is that Sabrina prevents Jason to pick up her mom. Therefore, it can be concluded that this dispreferred social act is performed to dissuade the first speaker to do an action.

This scene is taken at the beach when Jason and Sabrina walk and have a conversation. As it is almost noon, Jason asks Sabrina to leave since he has to pick his mother at the dock. Unfortunately, Sabrina dissuades Jason to do it because she has asked Amy to send a car for his mom. Nonetheless, it does not make him happy because it is impolite for someone to pick up special guests or their own family member by sending a driver.

j. To Amuse the First Speaker for the Speaker's Dispreferred Response

Instead of performing a direct declination or refusal, a character in this movie also employs a humor in her dispreferred response. This kind of dispreferred response is given as a way to amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred social act. Furthermore, it is also performed as a strategy to make the dispreferred social act sound less threatening to the first speaker. The dialogue between Sebastian and Shonda represents the occurrence of this function.

Sebastian : Wait, why do you keep leaving?

Shonda : **Cause I'm not trying to go to prison.**

Sebastian : I see you got jokes.

(Datum no. 43)

Sebastian asks Shonda a reason why she keeps trying to avoid him with an expectation that Shonda will answer it with a relevant reason. Unfortunately, Shonda does not respond to the question by an actual reason why she always avoids him. Alternatively, she gives a joke as an account by saying that she does not try to go to prison because of dating a very young man. The joke is given by Shonda as she tries to amuse Sebastian for her dispreferred social act. In addition, it is also considered as strategy to make the dispreferred social act sound less threatening so that the dispreferred social act does not intrude their relationship.

The conversation is performed by Shonda and Sebastian when they are in Sabrina and Jason's wedding rehearsal. Sebastian who is attracted to Shonda tries to grab her attention. Unluckily, Shonda always avoids him to show that she has no interest to date a very young man. In her response, Shonda gives an account as a joke that she does not want to be caught by police because of dating with a young man. It is performed as she attempts to maintain her social relationship so that the dispreferred response does not impose her relationship with Sebastian.

k. To Shows that the First Speaker's Utterance is Unnecessary to be Uttered or Responded

In *Jumping the Broom*, there are some absences or irrelevant responses performed by the characters. Those absences are usually performed to show that the first's speaker utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded. The example of this function is demonstrated as follows.

Mrs. Watson : Are there no phones on the island?
Geneva : **Claudie.**

(Datum no. 19)

In the first part of the dialogue, Mrs. Watson asks Geneva whether there are no phones on the island as she does not response to the invitation. As the preferred response, Mrs. Watson expects that her question will be answered by a relevant answer. Instead of answering Mrs. Watson's question with an expected answer, Geneva calls Mrs. Watson's name to show Mrs. Watson that the question is unnecessary to be answered. It appears as Mrs. Watson has already asked too many questions. In other words, the dispreferred response is performed to show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessarily to be answered.

The conversation takes place in a hallway of Sabrina's house when Sabrina and Mrs. Watson get ready to greet Jason's family. After they open the door, Geneva, Sabrina's aunt, surprisingly arrives without making any confirmation before. It makes Mrs. Watson asks many questions about the reason why she does not response to the invitation. Finally, Geneva asks Mrs. Watson to stop the question as it is unnecessary to be answered.

1. To Invoke the First Speaker's Understanding of a Certain Circumstance or Reason.

The last function of the dispreferred social acts is to invoke the first speaker to understand a certain circumstance. This function generally occurs when a speaker performs dispreferred social act by appealing for understanding in order to attract the first speaker's sympathy or understanding. The following example is presented to give further description about this function.

Willie Earl	: Y'all don't do the Electric Slide? What y'all do, the Riverdance or something?
Sabrina	: No, Willie Earl. It's just so cliché, you know. They do it at the end of every black wedding, and we just...

(Datum no. 30)

This datum shows an occurrence of dispreferred social act of a question which is performed by appealing for understanding and giving an account. This dispreferred social act is performed by the speaker to invoke the first speaker's understanding of a certain condition or reason which influences the occurrence of dispreferred social act. In this context, Sabrina intends to invoke Willie Earl's understanding about the reason why she cannot perform both Electric Slide and Riverdance which are expected by him.

In the rehearsal dinner, Sabrina tells Willie Earl that she will not perform Electric Slide that he asks for. Willie Earl who is dissatisfied with Sabrina's decision asks her a question whether she will perform Riverdance or other dances instead. Unfortunately, Sabrina says that she will not perform both dances. She makes an excuse that the both dances are so cliché.

To summarize the findings of this research, it can be concluded that the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. The relationship among the characters which is not fairly good is being the main reason why the characters prefer to perform the dispreferred response rather than the preferred one.

Furthermore, it can be seen that the dispreferred social acts are realized both in marked (mitigated) and un-marked (unmitigated) responses. Yet, the marked (mitigated) response is the best realization of the dispreferred social acts since it is regarded as a politeness strategy to minimize the face threatening act. On the other hand, the un-marked (unmitigated) response is considered less polite than the marked one. According to the findings, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the best dispreferred social act realizations which are normally used by the characters in this movie as strategies to show their appreciation to the first speaker's utterance. They appear as a result of the speaker's awareness of the effect or face threatening act of the dispreferred social act so that it does not intrude their social relationship. In other words, the marked

(mitigated) responses in dispreferred social acts are performed as politeness strategies to minimize face threatening acts.

Moreover, the characters in *Jumping the Broom* perform dispreferred social acts with certain functions or purposes. Those functions are identified through the context of the conversation. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen that the characters often perform the dispreferred response to show their unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker's personal reason or interest and also the first speaker's impoliteness in the first pair part.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn. The researcher formulates the conclusions as follows:

1. There are six types of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. They are the dispreferred social act of (1) request-refusal, (2) offer-rejection, (3) assessment-disagreement (4) question-no answer or an unexpected answer and (5) blame-admission and (6) command-rejection. From those six types of dispreferred social acts, the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. The relationship among the characters which is not fairly good is being the main reason why the characters prefer to perform the dispreferred response rather than the preferred one.
2. There are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts used in *Jumping the Broom* movie. Those realizations are (1) delaying/hesitating, (2) prefacing, (3) expressing doubt, (4) using token yes, (5) mentioning an obligation, (6) appealing for understanding, (7) making a non-personal reason, (8) giving an account, (9) using mitigators and (10) performing a direct declination or an un-mitigated response (11) changing the topic and (12) ignoring. In addition, the marked (mitigated) form is the best realization of the dispreferred response because it is considered as a politeness strategy to minimize face

threatening acts. From those twelve realizations, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the main realizations of dispreferred social acts which are normally used by the characters in this movie as politeness strategies to show their appreciation to the first speaker's utterance. They appear as a result of the speaker's awareness of the effect or face threatening act of the dispreferred response so that it does not interrupt their social relationship.

3. Referring to the findings, there are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. All those functions are categorized based on the situational context in which the conversations are produced. The functions of the dispreferred social acts are to (1) show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance, (2) provide a explanation for the speaker's inability or disagreement to perform a preferred action, (3) appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option, (4) avoid the topic of conversation, (5) express the speaker's unjustified answer or information, (6) criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance, (7) defend the speaker's self argument, (8) show unwillingness or inability to perform an action, (9) dissuade the first speaker to do an action, (10) amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred social act, (11) show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded and (12) invoke the first speaker's understanding for a certain circumstance or reason. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen

that the characters often perform the dispreferred response to show their unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker's personal reason and also the first speaker's impoliteness in the first pair part.

B. Suggestions

Based on the research findings, some suggestions are proposed for further research. The suggestions are presented as follows:

1. It is suggested that the academic society, particularly those from English Department majoring in linguistics, learn and conduct research on conversation analysis with different points of view and sources of data. It is because conversation analysis still has other topics other than preference organization. Besides, the students are able to use this research as a reference to enrich their knowledge in conversation analysis.
2. It is suggested that other researchers who are interested in conducting a research about dispreferred social acts pay more attention to the situational contexts of the interaction and non-verbal communication such as gestures, body languages, face expression, etc. to understand the meaning of conversations clearly. In addition, it is also suggested that they continue analyzing politeness strategy as an extension of preference organization discussion.
3. It is suggested that other researchers who are interested in conducting a research in conversation analysis analyze a movie since it can depict real

communications in the society, especially through conversations. It is useful for them to analyze the language used in the society clearly.

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APPENDICES

Appendices A. The Types, Realizations and the Functions of Dispreferred Social Acts in *Jumping the Broom* Movie

Note:

No	: Datum Number	Types:	
B	: Offer - Rejection	A: Request - Refusal	D: Assessment - Disagreement
1,2,3, etc	: Realization	B: Offer - Refusal	E: Question - No Answer/ an Unexpected Answer
00:04:13	: Scene time (hour:min:sec)	C: Invitation - Refusal	F: Blame - Admission.
Realizations:			
1	:Delaying or hesitating	5 : Apologizing	9 : Giving an account
2	: Prefacing	6 : Mentioning obligation	10 : Using mitigators
3	: Expressing Doubt	7 : Appealing for understanding	11 : Hedging negative
4	: Using token Yes	8 : Making a non-personal reason	12 : Performing direct declination (un-mitigated)
The functions of dispreferred social acts are presented in bold in the explanation column.			

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	E/10/ 00:04:13	Sabrina: Jason, I know we haven't been together that long, and I probably have no right to ask you this, but I just feel like... I don't know. Do you think					√											√			In this datum, there is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The dispreferred response is marked by a mitigator 'really' to make his statement is less challenging. In this context, the

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		<p>we could try to make it work?</p> <p>Jason: Babe, China is really far away.</p>																			<p>dispreferred response is performed to show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterances.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Sabrina tells Jason that she gets an offer to work in China. She asks him whether they are able to continue the relationship or not. In this sense, Sabrina expects that Jason will answer 'yes'. Yet, the response given by Jason is an unexpected answer by saying that China is really far away. However, it indirectly implies that he is not really interested in a long distance relationship.</p>
2	B/ 1,3,7,9/ 00:04:32	<p>Sabrina: I don't know. There's the telephone and Internet and Skype, And I'd be back every two months for meetings.</p> <p>Jason: Look... I just—The long distance thing, I—I don't know. I don't—I don't believe in it.</p>		√					√		√				√		√				<p>There is a type of the dispreferred social act of offer which is responded by a rejection in this datum. Jason rejects the offer by using an expression of doubt “I don't know” and an appealing for an understanding “look”. Besides, he also rejects the offer by performing some pauses and hesitation by repeating the same words . He also gives an account that prevents the occurrence of preferred response by saying that</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					<p>he does not believe in a long distance relationship. The function of this dispreferred social act is to show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Sabrina gives an offer to Jason that she will stay communicating via Skype and meet him in USA every two months when she takes the job in China. Unfortunately, Jason shows his reluctance to the offer by making an excuse that he does not believe in a long distance relationship.</p>
3	E/10/ 00:04:52	<p>Sabrina: So, what does that mean?</p> <p>Jason: It means that you have a really good opportunity in front of you, and I'm not gonna stand in the way of it.</p> <p>Sabrina: Well, it sounds to me like you made up your mind. It was a fun night.</p>					√											√			<p>This datum represents the dispreferred social act of question which is responded by an unexpected answer. The dispreferred response is marked by a mitigator 'really' to make the response sound less challenging. This dispreferred social act is performed to provide an explanation for his inability to perform the preferred action.</p> <p>Sabrina asks Jason a question about his previous statement that he does not believe in long distance relationship. As the</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					response of Sabrina's question, Jason says that he will not prevent her to work in China. In this context, this statement implies that Jason does not want to have long distance relationship. The answer is considered as the dispreferred response as Sabrina feels disappointed with his answer.
4	A/ 8,9/ 00:09:51	<p>Sabrina: you know? And I need to have a long table so we can all sit together like one big, happy family.</p> <p>Amy: That is gonna be so fun to do at the round tables I was told to order.</p>	√													√	√				<p>This datum shows an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal. In performing dispreferred response, Amy gives a non-personal reason by giving an alternative choice to pick round tables instead of the long one. Furthermore, she gives an account why she performs the dispreferred response. The dispreferred response is performed to appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option</p> <p>In this dialogue, Sabrina asks Amy to prepare a long table for the rehearsal dinner with an expectation that Amy will accept the request. Unfortunately, Amy indirectly refuses the request by giving an alternative statement that round tables will be more</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					fun than the long one.
5	E/ Changing the topic/ 00:11:18	<p>Mrs. Watson: Jason makes a good impression, but we haven't met his family yet. What are they like?</p> <p>Sabrina: Amy! Let's put some greens in with the roses, okay? For, like, a pop of color.</p> <p>Mr. Watson: Sabrina? Sabrina!</p>					√														<p>This datum represents the dispreferred social act of question which leads to non answer. Instead of answering the question, Sabrina immediately changes the topic of conversation by asking Amy to do something for her. This dispreferred social act is performed to avoid the topic in the conversation</p> <p>In this dialogue, Mrs. Watson asks Sabrina about Jason's family since she had not met them yet. Unfortunately, the question is not answered by Sabrina. Instead, she pretends to not to listen the question and immediately changes the topic to avoid answering the question since she had not met Jason's family either.</p>
6	E/ 3/ 00:11:31	<p>Mrs. Watson: What are they like?</p> <p>Sabrina: I don't know.</p>					√				√										<p>In this conversation, there is a dispreferred social act of question which is followed by an unexpected answer. In her dispreferred response, Sabrina uses an expression of doubt "I don't know" as she wants to show her unjustified answer about the information performed by her.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					In this conversation, Mrs. Watson has to repeat her question to Sabrina about Jason's family again since her previous question has not been answered by Sabrina. Since Sabrina has not met Jason family either, she says an unjustified answer in her dispreferred response. The unjustified answer is performed since Sabrina does not have any relevant or exact information about Jason's family.
7	E/9/00:11:34	<p>Mrs. Watson: You don't know? Sabrina, your father and I have invested over half a million dollars in your education. Communicate?</p> <p>Sabrina: I haven't met them yet. I know. I tried, but it was hard for Jason to work it out!</p> <p>Mrs. Watson: Sabrina!</p>					√										√				<p>In this datum, dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer is found. It is performed by giving an account that prevents her to perform the preferred action. In this context, the dispreferred response is performed to defend the speaker's self argument.</p> <p>In her previous utterance, Sabrina says to her mother that she does not know about Jason's family. Surprised by Sabrina's statement, Mrs. Taylor asks for further explanation to Sabrina with an expectation that it will be answered by an expected answer. Unexpectedly, Sabrina gives her dispreferred response</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					by explaining that she has not met Jason's family either. She also states her effort to meet the family as a self defense.
8	D/12/00:11:52	<p>Mrs. Watson: ... They could be awful or....</p> <p>Sabrina: Or great. Come on. You worry too much!</p>				√														√	<p>There is a dispreferred social act of assessment which leads to a disagreement in this datum. The disagreement is performed directly or un-mitigated. In this context, the dispreferred response is performed to dissuade the first speaker to do an action.</p> <p>Mrs. Watson gives a negative assessment about Jason's family whom she thinks are awful. The assessment is made with an expectation of agreement. Unfortunately, Sabrina gives her disagreement by interrupting her mom's assessment. In her disagreement, she says an opposite assessment by saying that the family could be great. In addition, she also gives an argument that her mother just worries too much to dissuade her mom in making another negative assessment to Jason's family.</p>
9	E/ 6/00:12:26	<p>Ms O'Neal: What's the girl like?</p> <p>Mrs. Taylor: Miss</p>					√							√							<p>This datum displays an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		O'Neal, go on, now. I gotta go to work. Next!																			<p>The dispreferred response is performed by mentioning an obligation which is identified through the use of word “gotta” which means ‘have to’ in the response. This dispreferred response is performed by Mrs. Taylor to avoid the topic of conversation.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Ms. O’Neal asks Mrs. Taylor a question about Sabrina with an expectation that it will be answered by information about Sabrina. Unexpectedly, Mrs. Taylor does not answer the question with a relevant or an expected answer. Instead, she asks Ms. O’Neal to leave the lockert since she has to serve other costumers.</p>
10	E/ 12/ 00:14:11	<p>Mrs. Watson: Did you forget that we have 50 people arriving here tomorrow for our daughter’s wedding tomorrow?</p> <p>Mr. Watson: Your sarcasm is unattractive.</p>					√													√	<p>The dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer are occurred in this datum. This dispreferred response is performed in an unmitigated format. In this case, the dispreferred response is performed by Mr. Watson to criticize Mrs. Watson’s utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					In this conversation, Mrs. Watson gives a sarcasm question to Mr. Watson. The question is expected to be responded by an explanation or apology. On the other hand, Mr. Watson who is aware of her sarcasm question performs the dispreferred response by giving a statement of criticizing.
11	A/ 4/18:22	<p>Sabrina: Yes, and you should respect it.</p> <p>Jason: I respect it, babe, but it ain't easy.</p>	√									√									<p>This datum displays an example of the dispreferred social act of request which is followed by a refusal. The refusal is expressed by using token yes “I respect it, babe” which is followed by the actual refusal. The actual refusal is performed by using a contrastive conjunction “but” after the token yes. In this case, the dispreferred response is performed to show the speaker’s unwillingness or inability to perform the action. In this dialogue, Sabrina asks Jason to respect her promise with God that she would not have sex except with her future husband. Nonetheless, Jason refuses the request by saying that it is hard for him to work it out.</p>
12	A/12/	Jason: Can we just																			This datum represents the

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	00:18:27	keep that open? Sabrina: No, we can't.	√																		√ dispreferred social act of request which is responded by a refusal. The refusal is directly performed by saying “No, we can’t”. This dispreferred response is performed to show the speaker’s unwillingness or inability to perform the preferred action. In this scene, Jason asks Sabrina to keep her cloth open with an expectation of acceptance. Yet, Sabrina refuses it.
13	E/ 1, 2, 9/ 00:19:43	Jason: How about John 15? That's my mother's favorite. Sabrina: Well, it's our wedding, so—					√		√	√							√				The datum portrays an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The dispreferred response is performed by using a preface “well” and giving an account “it’s our wedding”. In addition, the dispreferred response also contains a delay which is performed by not finishing the utterance. The dispreferred response appears as the speaker intends to show her lack of enthusiasm or reluctance about the topic. In this dialogue, Sabrina, Jason and Reverent James are in the discussion about a verse that will be read in Sabrina and Jason’s

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					wedding. In the middle of their discussion, Jason asks Sabrina's opinion to choose <i>John: 15</i> since it is his mother's favorite. Unfortunately, Sabrina shows her lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the topic of conversation by making an excuse that it is for their wedding.
14	A/4/ 00:19:47	Jason: Well, babe, it would really make my mother happy, come on. Sabrina: Yeah. And when she gets married again, they can read it for her, okay?	√									√									This datum represents a type of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal. The refusal is performed by using token yes "yeah" in the initial response and then it is followed by a statement of refusal. The dispreferred social act is performed to show the speaker's unwillingness/inability to perform the preferred action. In this dialogue, Jason asks Sabrina to choose a verse that becomes his mom's favorite to impress his mother. The request is made with an expectation of acceptance. Yet, Sabrina refuses it by saying that they can read it when his mom gets married again. It means that she refuses to choose his mom's favorite verse to be read on their

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					wedding.
15	A/12/ 00:21:23	<p>Jason: It's almost noon. I gotta go pick up my mom, all right?</p> <p>Sabrina: No, no, no! You're not going anywhere.</p>	√																	√	<p>This datum illustrated an example of the dispreferred social act of request which is followed by a refusal. The refusal is performed by stating direct declination "no". The dispreferred response is performed to dissuade the first speaker to do the action.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Jason requests Sabrina for permission to pick up his family in the port. The request is expected to be responded by an acceptance. Unfortunately, Sabrina does not allow Jason to pick up his family because Amy has sent a car for his mom.</p>
16	E/ 9/ 00:21:27	<p>Jason: What do you mean, babe?</p> <p>Sabrina: Amy sent a car for her.</p> <p>Jason: Amy sent a car for my mom? Babe, this ain't gonna be good.</p>					√										√				<p>An occurrence of dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer is portrayed in this datum. The dispreferred response is performed by giving an account that Amy sent a car for Jason's mom. The function of the dispreferred response is to provide a reason for her dispreferred action.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Jason asks a reason why Sabrina does not allow him to pick up his mom.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					Unexpectedly, Sabrina explains that Amy has sent a car for his mom. Hearing Sabrina's explanation, Jason feels surprised and worries since it will make his mom get mad. In this context, he expects that he will pick up his mom by himself since it is impolite to pick up important guests by only sending a driver.
17	E/ Ignoring/ 00:23:33	<p>Mrs. Taylor: Shonda, I am trying to be nice but who are they trying to impress? A car? A driver? Why couldn't they send somebody from the family down here to pick us up? And where the hell is Jason?</p> <p>Shonda: (Silence)</p> <p>Mrs. Taylor: What are you looking at?</p> <p>Shonda: Girl, what you think I'm looking at? It's August Vineyard.</p>					√														<p>This datum represents the dispreferred social act of question which leads to non-answer. The dispreferred response is performed by the speaker to avoid or ignore the topic of conversation.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Mrs. Pam Taylor asks some questions Shonda related to Sabrina and Jason's act. Yet, Shonda does not respond to it because she does not pay attention to Mrs. Pam's utterance because she is doing something else. In order to get the second pair part that is not a silence, Mrs. Taylor revises the question in the next turn.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		I'm looking for Barrack and Michelle																			
18	Command/ 12/ 00:24: 22	Mrs. Watson: All right, they'll be here any minute. Go change. Mr. Watson: That sounded a little bit like, "Go fetch."																		√	In this datum, there is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of command. A command is expected to be responded by an acceptance. Yet, in this conversation, the command leads to a rejection performed as the dispreferred response. The function of dispreferred response which is performed by Mr. Watson is to criticize the Mrs. Watson' utterance which is considered as impolite or rude utterance. In this dialogue, Mrs. Watson gives Mr. Watson a command to go change since their guests are about to arrive. The preferred response of this command is acceptance. Yet, Mr. Watson does not directly perform the act which is ordered by Mrs. Watson. Instead of accepting the command, he criticizes the command as sarcasm because it sounds rude for him.
19	E/ 12/ 00:24:41	Sabrina: Mom, how do I look? Do I have anything in my teeth? What					√													√	This datum shows an example of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The dis-

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		about my nose? Mrs. Watson: Sabrina. Sabrina, that is vile.																			preferred response is performed in an un-mitigated format. The dispreferred social act is performed by the speaker as she intends to dissuade the first speaker's to perform an action. In this case, Mrs. Watson wants to dissuade Sabrina to ask vile questions about her appearance. Sabrina asks her mom about her appearance because Jason's families are about to arrive. Instead of answering the questions with an expected answer, Mrs. Watson asks Sabrina to stop asking the question since it is vile.
20	E/12/ 00: 25:12	Mrs. Watson: Are there no phones on the island? Geneva: Claudie.					√													√	In this datum, there is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to a non-answer response. Instead of answering the question, Geneva calls Mrs. Watson's name to show that the question is unnecessary to be answered. In this scene, Geneva comes to Sabrina's wedding without confirmation. Thus, Mrs. Watson asks Geneva some questions why she does not respond to the invitation. Since

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					Geneva thinks that the questions are unnecessary to be answered, she asks Mrs. Watson to stop asking more questions by calling Mrs. Watson's name.
21	A/12/00:27:18	<p>Shonda: Come on, Pammy Pam. So what they didn't come meet us at the dock, and you haven't met the girl. But we're here now. Can we please have a good time?</p> <p>Mrs. Pam Taylor: I don't care what y'all talking about.</p>	√																	√	<p>This datum illustrates an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal. The refusal is performed in un-mitigated format. The dispreferred response is given to avoid the topic of conversation.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Shonda asked Mrs. Pam to enjoy their time in Vineyard. As the response, Mrs. Pam Taylor who is in a bad mood gives a dispreferred response. It can be seen when Mrs. Taylor responds to the request by saying that she does not care about what they are talking about. It happens as she tries to avoid the topic of conversation.</p>
22	A/9/00:30:41	<p>Sabrina: Really? We'll have to serve it tonight at the rehearsal dinner.</p> <p>Mrs. Taylor: No, no, no. This is for Jason and his</p>	√														√				<p>This datum shows an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which is followed by a refusal. The refusal is stated by giving an account why dispreferred response is chosen to be performed. In this case, the dispreferred response is used</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		friends.																			to dissuade the first speaker to do certain action. In this dialogue, Mrs. Taylor brings a pie for a gift. When Sabrina asks Mrs. Taylor to serve it in the rehearsal dinner, Mrs. Pam refuses the request because she makes the pie only for Jason and his friend. As the result of this dispreferred social act, Sabrina looks disappointed with the dispreferred response.
23	A/9/00:30:51	Sabrina: Well, Mrs. Taylor, you really need to share your recipes with me. Hear a way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Mrs. Pam Taylor: It's a family secret.	√														√				There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal in this conversation. The refusal is performed by giving an account that the recipe is a family secret. The dispreferred response is performed to show the speaker's inability or unwillingness to perform the preferred action. In this dialogue, Sabrina requests Mrs. Taylor to share the recipes of her pie. Unfortunately, Mrs. Taylor refuses the request by stating an excuse that the recipe is a family secret.
24	D/12/00:37:38	Malcolm: Talkin' about some China, Right. I bet you good money that				√														√	The dispreferred social act of assessment responded by a disagreement is found in this conversation. The disagreement

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		<p>girl pregnant. That's the only reason Jason would be getting married this quick, bro.</p> <p>Ricky: No, I don't believe she's pregnant. And I don't think Jason would appreciate you spreading that rumor.</p>																			<p>is performed by using direct declination which is followed by the second speaker's argument. The dispreferred response is performed to criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as impolite or rude utterance.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Ricky and Malcolm are talking about Jason and Sabrina's wedding. In the first pair part of dialogue, Malcolm performs a negative assessment that Sabrina gets married with Jason because she is pregnant. As the response, Malcolm expects that Ricky will agree with his assessment. Yet, Ricky shows his disagreement by stating his own argument that Jason would not appreciate Malcolm's assessment.</p>
25	D/ 2, 3,9/ 00:38:32	<p>Blythe's friend: I guess they think it's romantic.</p> <p>Blythe: Well, I don't know. He could be getting it from somewhere else 'cause the only guy I know wait six months to have</p>				√				√	√						√				<p>This datum displays an example of the dispreferred social act of assessment which leads to a disagreement. The disagreement is marked by prefacing "well" and expressing doubt "I don't know". In addition, Blythe also makes an account why she performs her disagreement. Blythe performs this kind of dispreferred social act to</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		sex is either on the low-down or the down-low.																			<p>express her unjustified answer or information in her response.</p> <p>In this scene, Blythe is talking to her friend about Jason and Sabrina's short dating. Blythe's friend argues that Sabrina and Jason have a short dating because they think it is romantic. Yet, Blythe shows her disagreement with her friend's assessment by saying that Jason has a sexual problem.</p>
26	A/12/ 00:40:42	<p>Mr. Watson: We need to talk.</p> <p>Mrs. Watson: Could you pick a worse time? You've always been great at recognizing a moment.</p>	√																	√	<p>The dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal is displayed in this datum. In this case, the refusal is performed by giving a challenge in the second pair part to criticize the first speaker' utterance which is considered as impolite or inappropriate utterance.</p> <p>After a rehearsal dinner, Mr. Watson asks Mrs. Watson to talk about a family problem. Since the time does not sustain them to talk, Mrs. Watson refuses the request by giving a challenge to criticize Mr. Watson's inability to pick the right moment to talk.</p>
27	D/12/ 00:41:48	Blythe: Analysis. He bought those clothes to impress				√														√	<p>This datum represents an example of the dispreferred response of assessment which</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		and look the part, hoping that he would rub elbows and maybe come up like Jason. Sabrina: Don't talk about my boo like that.																			leads to disagreement. The disagreement is performed by preventing the first speaker to state her assessment again since the assessment is rude or inappropriate. In other words, the disagreement is used to dissuade the first speaker to do an act. In this dialogue, Blythe makes a negative assessment about Malcolm with an expectation of agreement in the second pair part. Unfortunately, Sabrina who disagrees with Blythe tries to dissuade her to stop making assessment because it sounds impolite or inappropriate to talk in that way.
28	A/9/00:42:43	Malcolm: But I get you, Blythe. We should hook up. You and me. Blythe: I'm a hermaphrodite.	√														√				There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal in this datum. This dispreferred social act is performed by giving an account to show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance. In the first pair part of dialogue, Malcolm requests Blythe to hook up. Unfortunately, Blythe, who is not interested with Malcolm, refuses the request by

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					making a fake excuse that she is a hermaphrodite.
29	A/12/ 00:44:08	Chef: Try this Blythe : No	√																	√	<p>This datum shows a type of dispreferred social act of request which is followed by refusal. In performing the dispreferred response, the speaker performs direct declination ‘no’ to show her unwillingness or inability to perform the action.</p> <p>In this dialogue, the chef asks Blythe to try his food with an expectation of acceptance. As the response of the request, Blythe gives a refusal by directly decline the request.</p>
30	E/ 7,9/ 00:48:18	Willie Earl: Y'all don't do the Electric Slide? What y'all do, the Riverdance or something? Sabrina: No, Willie Earl. It's just so cliché, you know. They do it at the end of every black wedding, and we just...					√								√		√				<p>This datum represents an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The unexpected answer is performed by making an account “It just so cliché” and appealing for understanding “you know”. The response is performed to invoke the first speaker to understand a certain circumstance.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Willie Earl asks Sabrina for more information why she does not do the Electric Slide in her wedding. In this case, he expects that Sabrina will</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					perform one of both dances, Electric Slide or Riverdance. As the response of Willie Earl's question, Sabrina gives an unexpected answer by saying that the dances are so cliché. This answer is considered as the dispreferred social acts since it dissatisfy Willie Earl. Therefore, Sabrina tries invokes Willie Earl's understanding or sympathy in order to minimize the effect of the dispreferred response.
31	E/ 12/ 00:48:42	Mrs. Taylor: You're gonna jump the broom? Sabrina: No . Mrs. Taylor: What?					√													√	There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which is followed by an unexpected answer found in this datum. The unexpected answer is performed by using direct declination "no" to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform the preferred action . In this conversation, Mrs. Pam asks Sabrina and Jason a question whether they will jump the broom or not. As the preferred response, Mrs. Taylor expects that they will jump the broom on their wedding since it is a cultural necessity that has been done by Jason's family for

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					years. Unexpectedly, Sabrina states that they will not jump the broom. Hearing this unexpected answer, Mrs. Pam Taylor looks surprised and disappointed.
32	E/12/ 00:49:00	<p>Mrs. Taylor: Would a Jewish couple get married without breaking the glass?</p> <p>Mrs. Watson: We're not Jewish.</p> <p>Mrs. Taylor: I didn't say you were Jewish. The slaves were not allowed to marry. Jumping the broom was the only way that they could show their union. Now, we have done that in this family for years. It is a tradition. And, as you say, it is a cultural necessity.</p>					√													√	<p>The dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer is represented in this conversation. The question in this datum is performed with an expectation of 'yes' answer. On the other hand, the question is responded by a challenge or unexpected answer. The dispreferred response is performed to defend the speaker's self-argument.</p> <p>In the first pair part of the conversation, Mrs. Taylor asks a question about Jewish's tradition to give an illustration about the significance of jumping the broom tradition as a cultural necessity. Unexpectedly, Mrs. Taylor gives a challenge that their families are not Jewish. In this context, Mrs. Watson thinks that Mrs. Taylor's statement is an assessment. In fact, the question is performed to give an illustration about the significance of jumping the</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					broom tradition in Jason's family.
33	A/4/00: 49:48	<p>Mrs. Taylor: Here's another fact, honey. You need to get off your high horse and come on back down to Earth, 'cause, baby, you black. Okay? You're black. You black.</p> <p>Mrs. Watson: No, you don't come into my house and tell me what I'm supposed to do. I'm about to have this woman dragged out of my house.</p>	√																	√	<p>In this datum, there is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal. The disagreement is presented by performing direct declination "no". The function of the dispreferred response is to criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as impolite or rude utterance.</p> <p>In the rehearsal dinner, Mrs. Watson says an inappropriate statement that underestimates slaves. In her statement, she says that she owns slaves. Hearing this rude statement, Mrs. Taylor gets mad and asks Mrs. Watson to hold down her pride since she is a black woman too. Mrs. Watson who is irritated with Mrs. Taylor's utterance gives a challenge to criticize her impudence request.</p>
34	D/12/00:53:15	<p>Mrs. Taylor: Her family had slaves and she's proud of it?</p> <p>Jason: That's not what she said.</p>				√														√	<p>This datum represents the occurrence of dispreferred social act of assessment which is responded by a disagreement in the second pair part. The disagreement is performed in unmitigated format. The function of the dispreferred social act is</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Mrs. Taylor: Now there's something wrong with my hearing. I know what she said.																			<p>to defend the speaker's own argument.</p> <p>In this conversation, Mrs. Taylor makes a judgment or assessment about Mrs. Watson who underestimates slaves. However, Jason gives his disagreement to his mom's assessment by denying that what she thinks is not true. The disagreement is performed by Jason as he wants to defend his self argument about Mrs. Watson.</p>
35	E/ 2/ 00:55:26	<p>Mrs. Watson: Well, what would you have done with her, Geneva? Pack her in a suitcase every time you felt like flying off to a new adventure? What, get pregnant again?</p> <p>Geneva: Well, at least I could get pregnant.</p>					√			√											<p>This datum displays a dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The unexpected answer is performed by prefacing "well" in the initial response. The dispreferred response is performed to defend the speaker's self argument.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Mrs. Watson and Geneva argue about Sabrina. Mrs. Watson asks Geneva a question to give an offense to her. Surprisingly, Geneva answers the question with an unexpected answer. In her response, Geneva says that at least she could get pregnant to give Mrs. Watson an offense.</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					Hearing this mean utterance, Mrs. Watson slaps Geneva on her face.
36	D/12/01:01:12	<p>Mr. Watson: Basically, I think we were a little too aggressive.</p> <p>Mrs. Watson: We? We were too aggressive?</p> <p>Mr. Watson: All right, I was too aggressive.</p>				√														√	<p>This datum demonstrates an example of the dispreferred social act of assessment which leads to a disagreement. The dispreferred response is performed in an un-mitigated format. The function of the dispreferred response is to criticize the first speaker's utterance.</p> <p>Mr. Watson makes an assessment about Mrs. Watson and himself by saying that they were a little too aggressive. As the response, Mrs. Watson gives her disagreement to the assessment by performing a challenge. The statement "We? We were too aggressive" means that she gives her disagreement to Mr. Watson's assessment about her.</p>
37	E/9/01:01:33	<p>Mrs. Watson: What exactly is broke?</p> <p>Mr. Watson: Most of our retirement fund's been wiped out. We can barely afford this we-</p>					√										√				<p>This datum shows an example of the dispreferred social acts of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The unexpected answer is given by giving an explanation or account to provide a reason for his inability to perform the</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		dding, let alone the kids' honeymoon. All we have left is this house.																			<p>preferred action.</p> <p>In the first pair part of dialogue, Mrs. Watson asks a question to Mr. Watson so that she has clear information about his previous statement. Unexpectedly, Mr. Watson tells a bad news that their family is in a big bankruptcy. Though the question has been answered, the answer is considered as dispreferred response since it is unexpected by Mrs. Watson.</p>
38	A/10/01:05:09	<p>Sabrina: I wanna go and they don't.</p> <p>Jason: I'm not really ready to leave either.</p>	√															√			<p>In this conversation, the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal is found. The refusal is performed by using a mitigator “really” to make the refusal sound less challenging. This refusal in performed to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform the preferred action.</p> <p>In this dialogue, Sabrina performs an indirect speech act of request to Jason. Since her friends do not want to leave the party with her, she asks Jason to go home with her with an expectation of acceptance. Unfortunately, Jason refuses the request by saying that he does</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					not ready leave the party either.
39	A/ 9, 10/ 01:05:13	<p>Sabrina: But I wanna go home. We have a big day tomorrow.</p> <p>Jason: Babe, I'm in the middle of a conversation right now. For you to ask me to just walk out on it, it's kind of rude.</p>	√														√	√			<p>There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal in this datum. Jason refuses Sabrina's request by giving an account and using a mitigator 'kind of' to make the statement sound less challenging. The dispreferred response is performed to criticize the first speaker utterance which is considered as impolite or rude utterance.</p> <p>Sabrina asks Jason to go home with an expectation that Jason will fulfill the request. Yet, Jason refuses the request with an excuse that he is still in the middle of conversation with his friend. He also criticizes Sabrina for her rude act since it is impolite or inappropriate to ask someone to leave when he or she is in the middle of conversation with someone else.</p>
40	A/Ignoring/ 01:08:56	<p>Jason: Sabrina, please, just let me...</p> <p>Sabrina: (Silence)</p> <p>Jason: Sabrina, let me in. Come on,</p>	√																		<p>In this datum, there are examples of the dispreferred social acts of request which is followed by a silence or non-response. This silence or non-response is considered as a dispreferred response since Sabrina does not show her participation in</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		open up, Sabrina. I just wanna talk to you... Sabrina: (Silence)																			conversation. In this context, this silence or absence is performed to avoid or the topic of conversation. In this scene, Sabrina locks herself in her room after she argues with Jason. Jason who is in the outside of her room asks Sabrina to talk with an expectation that Sabrina will accept the request. Nevertheless, Sabrina does not give any response because she is still angry with him.
41	A/ 9/ 01:10:14	Jason: Babe, open the door. I wanna look at you. Sabrina: I can't. You're not supposed to see the bride before the wedding.	√														√				The dispreferred social act of request which is followed by a refusal is found in this datum. The refusal is performed by giving an account to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform an action. In this conversation, Jason asks Sabrina to open the door with an expectation of acceptance. Unexpectedly, Sabrina refuses the request since the culture does not allow couples to see each other at night before their wedding.
42	A/Ignoring/ 01:15:03	Mrs. Taylor: Jason, I need to talk to you. Jason!	√																		This datum represents an example of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a rejection. The dispreferred

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Jason: (Silence)																			response is performed by ignoring the first speaker's utterance. It happens as the next speaker intends to avoid the topic of conversation. In this dialogue, Mrs. Taylor asks Jason to talk with her. Nonetheless, Jason leaves her mother without paying attention to her mom's request. It happens since Mrs. Taylor tries to ruin his wedding with Sabrina.
43	E/ 9/ 01:15:16	Sebastian: Wait, why do you keep leaving? Shonda: 'Cause I'm not trying to go to prison. Sebastian: I see you got jokes.					√										√				There is an occurrence of dispreferred social act of question which leads to an unexpected answer. The dispreferred is performed by giving an account as a joke. It is used to amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred response. Sebastian who is attracted to Shonda tries to grab her attention. Unfortunately, Shonda always avoids him because he is too young. Therefore, he asks Shonda a question why she keeps trying to avoid him. As the response of the question, Shonda gives a joke as an account. The response is considered as a dispreferred response as the speaker cannot

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					provide a relevant answer to the first speaker.
44	D/12/ 01:16:40	Geneva: Fool. Willie Earl: I'm not a fool.				√														√	In this datum, there is an occurrence of dispreferred social act of assessment which leads to a disagreement. The disagreement is performed directly or unmitigated. The disagreement is expressed to defend the speaker self-argument. Geneva makes her judgment about Willie Earl whom she thinks is a foolish. As the response of the assessment, Willie Earl shows his disagreement by denying the assessment to defend himself.
45	B/4/ 01:19:37	Geneva: Anything I can do? Mrs. Watson: Yes. Stay out of my way.		√								√									This datum displays an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of offer which leads to a rejection. The dispreferred response is performed by using token yes. Token yes is employed by performing an initial agreement 'yes' which is followed by an actual refusal 'stay out of my way'. The dispreferred response is used to show unwillingness or inability to perform the preferred action. In this scene, Geneva offers Mrs.

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					Taylor for a help with an expectation of acceptance. On the other hand, Mrs. Taylor gives a refusal as a dispreferred response. At a glance, the initial response is considered as an acceptance. Yet, in this context, the overall response means a dispreferred social act since it is followed by a refusal.
46	E/12/ 01:22:10	<p>Mrs. Taylor: Now, you wait just one minute, Miss Johnny-come-lately. You haven't known my son over six, what, seven months? And who the hell you think you are to know what's best for him over his mother?</p> <p>Sabrina: You know what? I spent the last two days listening to you disrespect Jason, me, my family...</p>					√													√	<p>There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which is responded by an unexpected answer. The dispreferred answer is performed by giving a challenge. The challenge is used to criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or rude utterance.</p> <p>In the first pair part of the conversation, Mrs. Taylor who does not like Sabrina since the beginning asks rude questions to her as an offense. Hearing those rude questions, Sabrina gives a challenge as the response to criticize Mrs. Taylor's rude questions and acts.</p>
47	E/ 8/ 01:22:36	<p>Sabrina: What are you talking about?</p> <p>Mrs. Taylor: Ask</p>					√									√					<p>This datum displays an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of question which is responded by an unexpected</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		your daddy who your real father is.																			answer. In expressing the dispreferred response, Mrs. Taylor makes a non-personal reason by telling Sabrina to ask her father about her real parents. This dispreferred response is performed to appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option. In this dialogue, Sabrina asks for a further explanation to Mrs. Taylor about her previous statement. The expected answer of the question is an explanation about her parents. Instead of answering the question with an expected answer, Mrs. Taylor asks Sabrina to ask it to her dad as he has more information rather than her.
48	A/12/01:24:01	Mr. Taylor: We should discuss this in private. Sabrina: No, Dad, there's no more private here.	√																	√	The dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal is identified in this datum. The refusal is performed by using direct declination 'no' to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform the action. In this scene, Mr. Watson asks Sabrina to discuss their family problem in a private place so that other people cannot listen to it. Nevertheless, Sabrina directly refuses the request.

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
49	E/ 1, 7, 9/ 01:24:07	<p>Sabrina: Mom, tell me that this lady's crazy and that she's making this up. Tell me the truth. Are you two my parents?</p> <p>Geneva: Sabrina—honey, listen. I was 16. Honey, your parents were—Honey, they were already married, you know? It just made sense for them to take you.</p>					√		√						√		√				<p>This datum shows an example of the dispreferred social act of question which is followed by an unexpected answer.</p> <p>The dispreferred social act is performed by delaying with some pauses and hesitating. Furthermore, the speaker appeals the first speaker's understanding by saying "listen" and "you know" and also gives an account for her dispreferred social act.</p> <p>This dispreferred social act is performed as a strategy to invoke the first speaker to understand a certain condition or circumstance.</p> <p>Sabrina asks Mrs. Watson about her parents. In this case, Sabrina expects that she is Mrs. Watson's daughter. Yet, Geneva suddenly interrupts the question and explains the truth that she is Sabrina's mother.</p>
50	A/Ignoring/ 01:25:36	<p>Jason: Sabrina, wait, let's talk about this! Sabrina, wait! I'm gonna take care of this! Come on, baby, please Talk... Sabrina!</p> <p>Sabrina: (Silence)</p>	√																		<p>In this datum, there is occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal which performed by ignoring. The absence is performed by Sabrina to avoid the topic of conversation.</p> <p>After knowing the truth that she is an adopted daughter, Sabrina</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					cancels the wedding and run from her house. Therefore, Jason tries to ask Sabrina to talk about the problem. Yet, Sabrina refuses it by ignoring Jason's request and leaving Jason alone.
51	D/9/01:27:00	<p>Mrs. Pam Taylor: Listen, you and that little girl have been dating for six months. She thinks she's too good to come across the bridge, say hello to me?</p> <p>Jason: No, she doesn't. I wouldn't let her.</p>				√											√				<p>The dispreferred social act of assessment which leads to a disagreement is found in this datum. It is performed by giving an account. The dispreferred response is performed to defend the speaker's self-argument. In this context, Jason intends to defend Sabrina by stating the real fact to his mother.</p> <p>In this scene, Mrs. Taylor gives an assessment about Sabrina whom she thinks is an overconfident person. As the response of the assessment, Jason performs his disagreement by saying that he is the one who does not allow Sabrina to meet her.</p>
52	F/9/01:29:18	<p>Willie Earl: You know you've been trying to break up this marriage ever since the beginning, you know that?</p>						√									√				<p>This datum shows the dispreferred social act of blame which leads to admission. The admission is performed by giving an account why a dispreferred response is performed. It is used to defend</p>

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Mrs. Taylor: I feel terrible about this!																			the speaker's self-argument. In this dialogue, Willie Earl blames Mrs. Taylor who has been trying to ruin Sabrina and Jason's wedding. As the response of the blame, she gives an admission by making an account that she feels terrible about the wedding.
53	A/ 9/ 01:36:06	Jason: And if you just, please just give me another chance, promise... Sabrina: Jason, no. I can't. We can't. Your mother ruined our wedding.	√														√				There is an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which leads to a refusal in this conversation. The refusal is performed by giving an account why the dispreferred response is performed. This dispreferred social act functions as a strategy to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform the preferred action. Jason asks Sabrina to give him another chance to fix his mistakes. Yet, Sabrina refuses it by stating that his mother has ruined their wedding.
54	A/ 4,9/ 01:50:44	Sebastian: Can I at least text you? Shonda: Sebastian, you're such a great guy, but we're just in two different places in our lives, and...	√									√					√				The datum represents an occurrence of the dispreferred social act of request which is responded by a refusal. The dispreferred social act is given by using a token yes "You're such a great guy" which functions as a refusal since it is

No	Code	Dialogue	Types						Realizations												Explanation
			A	B	C	D	E	F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
																					<p>followed by an actual refusal. The refusal is performed by giving an account why she cannot complete the action. The dispreferred social act is performed by the speaker to show her lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterances.</p> <p>In this conversation, Sebastian asks Shonda to text her but she refuses it. She refuses the request because they are in a very different situation to have a relationship.</p>

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

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menyatakan bahwa dengan sesungguhnya saya telah melakukan triangulasi data
sehubungan dengan karya tulis (skripsi) yang telah dilakukan oleh mahasiswa:

Nama : Fifin Solichawati

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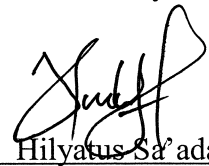
Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : A Conversation Analysis of Dispreferred Social Acts in
Jumping the Broom Movie.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya untuk dapat
digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 5 April 2015

Yang Membuat Pernyataan



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