CHAPTER 4

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the findings, show frequency and percentage from each strategy that is used by main character in the movie with form of table and discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher will answer and explore the research problem. That is first, how the main character takes turn, and the second is classification main character's conversation whether includes turn constructional component or turn allocation component. The way how main character takes turn and its classification will be explained one by one with an example and explanation within figure or chart with frequency and percentage.

4.1.1 Strategies in Taking Turn

In this part, there are 12 ways how the main character takes turn. The strategies applied are giving question, giving expression of feeling, asking for opinion, debating, inviting, introducing, remembering something, greeting, asking for help, answering question, thanksgiving, and giving information.

In this part, the researcher would like to present diagram of frequency and percentage of strategies main character in turn taking. It shows twelve strategies how a main character in the movie takes turn.

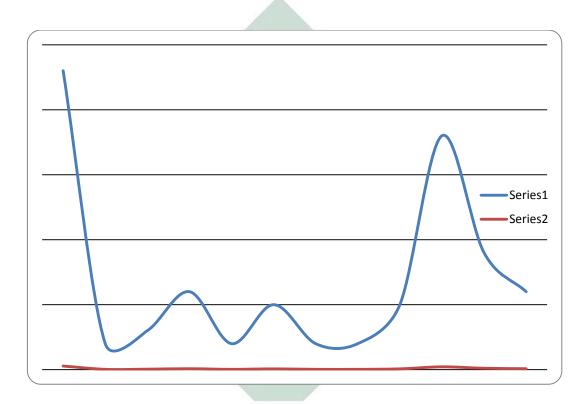


Figure 4.1.Strategies in Taking Turns.

The picture above shows the frequency of how the main character takes turn. First, by giving question is the highest one, there are 23 frequencies or 27.7%. It means most of turn taking are done by giving question to the others. The next lower strategy is answering question, which is 18 frequencies or 21.6%. Main character uses expressing thanks 9 frequencies or 10.8%. Meanwhile main character take turn by debating and giving information is 6 frequencies or 7.2%. The different slight with

debating, introducing and asking for help also 5 frequencies or 6.0%. Asking for opinion just 3 frequencies or 3.6%. The last one is giving expression of feeling, inviting, remembering something and greeting is very rarely used by main character just 2 frequencies or 2.4%.

4.1.1.1 Giving Question.

When someone wants to starts chatting, she should propose a question to another speaker, if the other speaker can't respond; she/he may give more questions or pronouncement to provoke the other speaker to take the turn.

For example:

((Song))

→ 02:37 s

S Why are they sending so \(\gamma\) many soldiers daddy? (.) If it is only going to be a little war.

02:45

D Make those southern boys take us seriously this time, my darling (.)

The first part of the movie shows a lot of soldiers who play drum with a song. When Sara and her Daddy go on the Cabbie, she watches it. She feels little a confused and wants to ask her Daddy. Sara starts conversation by giving a question to her Daddy. She says, "Why are they sending so \tau many soldiers daddy?" After finishing her question, Sara skips her conversation. She waits her daddy to answer it

but her daddy doesn't take the turn directly. So, Sara continues her speaking by saying, "If it is only going to be a little war." Finally, her daddy answers her question.

4.1.1.2. Answering Question

If someone gives a question to other people about something, the interlocutors should directly answer the question in order to make dialogue longer. But if the other people do not answer the question, they should answer with body language such as nod, smile, etc.

For example:

14:23- B Good-morning (.) Has the young lady any boots to be done?

14:43
S Well, only the pair I wore yesterday, I'll get them. I'll get them Miss. Oh I beg your pardon Miss!

Are ↑ you hurt?

No Miss you mustn't be helping me Miss (.) Just hold out your arms and I'll pile them on.

The dialog above occurs when Becky comes into Sara's room. She says good morning to Sara, but Sara doesn't give any respond. Becky continues her sentence by asking about the shoe boots, "Has the young lady any boots to be done?" Sara answers Becky's question by saying, "Well; only the pair I wore yesterday, I'll get them. I'll get them Miss. Oh I beg your pardon Miss!" She says she is so happy

because Becky helps her repair her shoes. Sara and Becky run to look for Sara's boots that located under the bed. Unfortunately they collide and fall down. Becky asks Sara whether she is hurt or not. Sara doesn't look hurt. She answers, "No Miss you mustn't be helping me Miss (.) Just hold out your arms and I'll pile them on."

4.1.1.3. Expressing Thanks

For example:

When someone accepts any help from other people, he/she should say "thanks" as a thanksgiving to them. The thanksgiving means the expression of feeling of acceptance. He/she should say "thanks" for making sure that he/she really helped, and they should take their turn by saying "you are welcome" or "with pleasure".

14:40 - S Think you ↑ can hold two more?

14:48 B Yes Miss. ((Smiles))

S There. There we are. Are you all right? You take care of all [those?

MR

[And she does them beautifully.

B

I thank you Miss.

Thank-you for doing my shoes.

It displays that when Sara requires a help from Becky for repairing her shoes, Becky knows that Sara needs her help to do something. Becky agrees and tries to help Sara because Becky knows Sara is new pupil there. Sara says "Thank-you for doing my shoes." It means that she says "thank you" as a thanksgiving because Becky with her pleasure has helped her.

4.1.1.4. Debating

In a debate, when someone disproves other's talk, she should give an argumentation or a reason why she disproves and provides an explanation about it.

Meanwhile for the opponent, she/he should provide addition or discussion with the other people about it.

For example:

S

05:19 D Really now, I'm not entirely to blame (.) = You see Sara and I, only just arrived from India. Sara has lived there practically all her life. We no more than got here, when I learned that my regiment was to leave at once for South Africa, so we had to act in a hurry.

But I wrote you and explained that I do not take young ladies without an interview and impeccable references. = I wrote you also, that at the moment, I have no vacant room.

Well in that case daddy (.) we may as well move on.

This is a bit awkward. You see, your letter never reached me and I'm afraid it never occurred to me that any school wouldn't welcome my little [Sara. =

The dialog is taken while Sara and her daddy meet Miss Minchin, the owner of the school. Her daddy wants Miss Minchin to accept her child. Unfortunately Miss

Minchin rejects it. She explains that she doesn't take young ladies without an interview and impeccable references. She also says, "I wrote you also, that at the moment, I have no vacant room." After Miss Minchin says about it, Sara directly requests her daddy, "Well in that case daddy (.) We may as well move on." Sara tries to ask her daddy to leave the place because she believes that Miss Minchin cannot accept her. On the contrary, Daddy convinces Miss Minchin to accept his child by saying, "I'm afraid it never occurred to me that any school wouldn't welcome my little [Sara."

4.1.1.5. Giving Information

When someone needs to give information to other people, he/she should convey the truth whether it is good news or bad news. Then, the other people commonly directly take turn by giving their respond.

For example:

33:15 S Oh Mr. Bertie! Did you hear? Mafeking is set free!Mr.Br Yes darling, isn't it great news?

33:22 S Well.

Oh Miss Rose, they're saved. My daddy and Mr. Geoffrey are saved.

M R

((Smile))

At night when Sara hears someone say Mafeking is safe. She is very happy. She tells to everyone in several rooms that Mafeking is set free. She screams to children by saying "Mafeking is set free". When she meets Mr. Bertie, she also says the same thing. Mr. Bertie gives a respond by saying, "Yes darling, isn't it great news?" Sara says "well" to answer Mr. Bettie's question. Then, Sara meets Miss Rose. She also tells Miss Rose that her daddy and Mr. Geoffrey are safe. Miss Rose doesn't say anything. She just smiles to Sara. However it means she is also very happy.

4.1.1.6. Introducing herself/another self

When someone wants to know each other, he/she should introduce himself/herself to the other people or say "how do you do" if in order to introduce himself/herself. After she/he knows each other, it will be easy to make a conversation.

For example:

MM

07:27

Children, we have a new pupil. Sara Crew. (.) Say how do you do to her. 07:38 C (Together) how do ↑ you do?

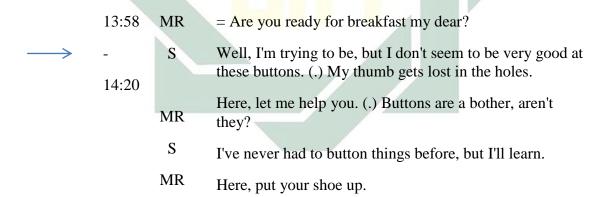
> S I'm very well, (.) thank you.

When Miss Minchin walks with Sara in front of children, children just look at Sara. They thought who is she? Miss Minchin directly introduces Sara to other children. She gives a little announcement about new students. She asks the children to say "how do you do" to a new pupil. Children says "how do you do" together. Sara directly provides a respond by saying "I'm very well, (.) Thank you."

4.1.1.7. Asking for Help

When someone needs to ask for help to other people, he/she should not require say it directly. Perhaps he/she just says the infirmity, the other people usually understand what does it mean and try to help.

For example:

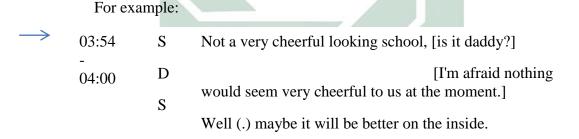


The conversation indicates that when Miss Rose comes close to Sara in her room, Miss Rose sees Sara is talking with Ram Doss, but after she finishes her conversation with Ram Dass, Miss Rose says good morning to Sara and asks her, "=

Are you ready for breakfast my dear?" Sara answers, "Well, I'm trying to be, but I don't seem to be very good at these buttons. (.) My thumb gets lost in the holes". In this case, Sara actually needs a help from Miss Rose without saying any asking for help or please. Miss Rose understands what does she means and directly says that she wants to help her. She helps Sara with her pleasure. Miss Rose also teaches Sara to repair her buttons.

4.1.1.8. Asking for Opinion

When someone asks an opinion from other people, he/she should ask a good opinion. It is because a bad or not good opinion usually makes other people do not give any respond. Perhaps she/he decides to take his/her turn by giving a comment or just smiling without giving any opinion.



The conversation is done when Sara and her daddy arrives in front of Miss Minchin's school. She shares her opinion about the school and says, "Not a very cheerful looking school." Her daddy doesn't take his turn directly. Then, Sara asks his opinion about the school by saying "is it daddy?" Daddy overlaps Sara's question,

he doesn't answer by giving opinion, but he says, "I'm afraid nothing would seem very cheerful to us at the moment." Then Sara gives another opinion, "maybe it will be better on the inside". Daddy answers Sara's opinion by saying "Of course it will".

4.1.1.9. Expressing of Feeling.

If someone needs to share his/her expression of feeling to the other people, he/she should provide nice expression like expression of something about love or longing. It will build a sweet conversationn.

For example:

→ 03:19 S We will miss you so.

03:31 D I'll be back and we'll be together again before you can say knife.

S
I can say knife a good many times in a year.

When Sara knows that her daddy will go to the war because her daddy as a Captain Crew, Sara provides expression to her daddy. She says, "We will miss you so." By asserting first person plural pronoun "we", it shows that not only Sara who will miss him, but also she convinces that her daddy will miss her too. Then, daddy also convinces her child that he will back and live together again before Sara can say "knife". Sara denies it and says "I can say knife a good many times in a year.

4.1.1.10. Inviting

If someone wants to invite other people, he/she should give information about the place. But if someone doesn't give the information, probably other people will ask question about where is the invitation take place.

For example:

After a long debate, finally Miss Minchin interviews Sara. She accepts Sara in her school and let her stay there with other children. Miss Minchin says "But after this interview, I can see at a glance, she's a dear little child. It'll be a pleasure to have her with [us." Sara tries to understand what Miss Minchin says. She asks to Miss Minchin whether she is permitted to stay there or not by asking, "[Does that mean I've got to stay?" Miss Minchin answers Sara's question, "Yes dear. You are to have that privilege. You and your little [pony.

4.1.1.11. Remembering something

When someone intends to remind something to other people, he/she should help them to remember. Perhaps he/she can ask, "Are you remember...?" It is done to determine whether they remember or not. They will directly take their turn by answer it.



Daddy comes close to Sara in her room. He actually wants to say goodbye. He must leave his child because he will go to the war. Sara seems so sad. She wants her daddy stay with her. Unfortunately her daddy must go to the war. He tries to make Sara remember something in the past. Daddy asks to Sara, "We've fought this kind of battle before, haven't we? And you never cried once when I went away. [Remember?] =". Sara remembers it and says, "Yes daddy." He also says, "But this is going to be our hardest battle (.) But we'll be good soldiers, [won't we?] =" Sara answers again,

"yes daddy." Daddy also remembers her that they used to say good bye, "= shall we say good-bye, like we used to [at home?]". Sara just answers "yes daddy" to make sure that she still remembers it.

4.1.1.12. Greeting

If someone meets other people, he/she commonly says "good morning", "how are you" or other kinds of greetings. However it doesn't make a good conversation if someone says a greeting but the other people end the conversations by saying "how do you do" then they go. They should answer the greeting and speak something a little longer.

For example:

The expression is done when Sara talks with Ram Dass. Then Lord Wickham, Ram Dass employer, comes. Sara says good morning to him. It means Sara wants to introduce herself or wants to talk with him. Unfortunately Lord Wickham seems fierce. He doesn't provide any respond. He directly ends the conversation by saying "how do you do" and leaves Sara with Ram Dass.

After finding the first statement, we know that there are 12 strategies used by main character in turn taking. The strategies applied are giving question, giving expression of feeling, asking for opinion, debating, inviting, introducing, remembering something, greeting, asking for help, answering question, expressing thanks, and giving information. After finding the first statement, it can be concluded that main character commonly takes turn by using giving or answering question to other people. She often uses expressing thanks and giving information. She sometimes uses introducing if she wants to know each other. She also rarely uses asking for opinion, greeting, remembering something and so on. The main character takes turn commonly by using giving or answering question to other people, it evidence in the figure of strategies that shows 23 frequencies or 27,7%. Then she often uses expressing thanks and giving information, it evidence in the next lower of the figure strategies. Sometimes the main character uses introducing if she wants to know each other and rarely use asking for opinion, greeting, remembering something and so on, but if very rarely used by the main character if she takes her turn.

4.2.1 Turn Constructional Component (TCC) or Turn Allocation Component (TAC).

In this part, there are 2 classifications of main characters in turn taking. The classifications are the Turn Constructional Component (TCC) and the Turn Allocation Component (TAC). Turn constructional component is a unit which

participant can construct the turn, while turn allocation component describes how participant organize their interaction by distributing turns to speaker.

Turn constructional component is when someone wants to make a dialogue, the first speaker starts talking to second people by giving question, asking for help, or introducing, after finishes her talks, first speaker lets second speaker to takes the turn. If the first speaker doesn't take the turn, she/he continues her speak by telling something or asking for opinion to him until he can take his turn. It makes the good conversation longer. If they take turn like this explanation above, it is include turn constructional component or turn allocation component. While Turn allocation component is when first speaker starts talking with second speaker, she gives question to her/him while third speaker interrupts and directly takes turn by answering her/his question and then first and second speakers continue their conversation with third speaker. The first and second speaker takes turn not only by giving and answering question, but also by asking for opinion and help, debating. Turn allocation component commonly used by more than two people.

The researcher would like to present chart of frequency and percentage of classification main characters in her conversation. It just shows two classifications model of turn taking. When main character use turn taking in daily spoken, her turn whether include turn constructional component or turn allocation component.

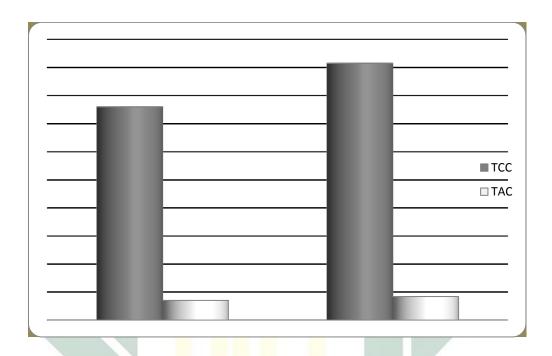


Chart 4.2 Frequency and percentage TCC and TAC

The researcher would like to explain what the picture about. The picture above illustrates the distribution of turn constructional component and turn allocation component. The researcher will explain one by one and distinguish between which is turn constructional component or turn allocation component. The highest is turn constructional component is the highest one 76 frequencies or 91.5% while it is so different with turn constructional component. The lowest is the turn allocation component is a few just 7 frequencies or 8.4%. It means the main characters in the movie commonly use turn constructional component, it shows that turn constructional component have more frequencies. Meanwhile main characters rarely use turn allocation component because she often takes turn directly when she talks with other people and almost never gives chance to other people to allocate the turn.

4.2.1 Turn Constructional Component

Turn constructional component is when someone wants to make a dialogue, the first speaker starts talking to second people by giving question, asking for help, or introducing, after finishes her talks, first speaker lets second speaker to takes the turn. If the first speaker doesn't take the turn, she/he continues her speak by telling something or asking for opinion to him until he can take his turn. It makes the good conversation longer. If they take turn like this explanation above, it is include turn constructional component or turn allocation component.

Table 4.1 Example of turn constructional component

Minut es	Spea ker	Conversation	How the way take	TCC	TAC
		((Song))			
02:37	S	Why are they sending so ↑ many	By giving	$\sqrt{}$	
-		soldiers daddy? (.) If it is only	question		
02:45	D	going to be a little war.			
		Make those southern boys take us			
		seriously this time, my darling (.)			

It demonstrates that when Sara starts dialogue by giving a question to her daddy, she asks about soldiers, and says "Why are they sending so ↑ many soldiers daddy?" After finishes her question, she pauses her sentences and hopes that her daddy can directly take the turn and gives answer to her, but unfortunately her daddy just keeps silent, and doesn't answer Sara's question. Then Sara continues her utterances by saying "If it is only going to be a little war." Finally her daddy takes turn by answering Sara's question "Make those southern boys take us seriously this time, my darling (.)"

4.2.2 Turn Allocation Component

Turn allocation component is when first speaker starts talking with second speaker, she gives question to her/him while third speaker interrupts and directly takes turn by answering her/his question and then first and second speakers continue their conversation with third speaker. The first and second speaker takes turn not only by giving and answering question, but also by asking for opinion and help, debating. Turn allocation component commonly used by more than two people.

Table 4.2 Example turn allocation component

Minut	Speak er	Conversation	How the way take turn	TCC	TAC
05:22 - 05:42	MM S D	But I wrote you and explained that I do not take young ladies without an interview and impeccable references. = I wrote you also, that at the moment, I have no vacant room. Well in that case daddy (.) we may as well move on. This is a bit awkward. You see, your letter never reached me and I'm afraid it never occurred to me that any school wouldn't welcome my little [Sara. =	By debating		√

It shows that when Sara and her daddy meet Miss Minchin to send Sara to the school, actually Miss Minchin can't accept Sara because she isn't interview and Miss Minchin also has no vacant room. It proves that when Miss Minchin says "But I

wrote you and explained that I do not take young ladies without an interview and impeccable references. = I wrote you also, that at the moment, I have no vacant room." When Sara hears Miss Minchin is words, she comprehends that Miss Minchin doesn't receive her, and she takes turn, directed to Miss Minchin. Instead she asks her daddy to move on, "Well in that case daddy (.) We may as well move on." Daddy knows Sara doesn't want to stay there, but he decided to entrust Sara to Miss Minchin. He doesn't care Sara's feeling, and continues debating with Miss Minchin make Sara to stays there because he is afraid that any school wouldn't welcome or receive Sara.

After finding the second statement, we know that main character commonly use turn constructional component, because she usually takes turn directly to other speaker, meanwhile she rarely use turn allocation component in her turn because she also never allocates her turn to another person.

The conclusion of findings is main character takes turn commonly use giving and answering question. It evidence in the figure of strategy shows 23 and 18 frequencies. Therefore main character rarely use greeting, asking for opinion and help, inviting and so on. Meanwhile main character's turn taking more include turn constructional component, it is evidence that there are 76 frequencies, it so different with turn constructional component, main character sometimes use turn allocation component because she rarely allocate her turn to other people.

4.2 Discussion

Conversation is a social interaction involving two or more participants who talk about certain topic. In the conversation, two or more people participate in exchanging ideas. It means that there are at least two individuals who take part in the conversation as the speaker and the listener. The two participants have to take turn of speaking.

Turn taking can be found easily in our environment especially in daily conversation. Turn-taking refers to the process by which people in a conversation decide who is to speak next. Sacks et al (1974) shares two models of turn taking. They are turn constructional component and turn allocation component. Turn constructional component is the unit that constructs a turn.

In this research, the researcher examines how the main character in the movie takes turn and finds out the conversation that includes turn constructional component and turn allocation component. The findings show that main character takes turn commonly by asking and answering question. It is shown in figure 4.1 that the strategies are respectively used 23 and 18 times. It has relationship with this hadist from this verse ayat.

يَتَأَيُّهُا ٱلنَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقَنكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنتَىٰ وَجَعَلْنكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَآبِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوۤا ۚ إِنَّ أَكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنتَىٰ وَجَعَلْنكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَآبِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوۤا ۚ إِنَّ أَكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنتَىٰ وَجَعَلْنكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَآبِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوۤا ۚ إِنَّ أَكُم مِّن أَلِيَّهُ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿

"Someone who estranges her/his self from deed and words that cannot useful" so, people should say the truth and useful from the other people. Therefore, the main character rarely uses greeting, asking for opinion and asking for help, inviting and so on. Meanwhile main character's turn taking tends to include turn constructional component (76 frequencies). It is so different from turn allocation component. Main character sometimes uses turn allocation component because she rarely allocates her turn to other people. It also has relationship with this hadist from Qur'an Surah Al-Ahzab: 70-71 and al-Hujurat: 12

"Those who believe, fear all to Allah and say the truth, allah will repair your deeds and forgive your sins. Whoever obeys to allah and his prophet, surely he will get a great victory." [Al-Ahzab: 70-71]

يَنَأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱجۡتَنِبُواْ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ ٱلظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعۡضَ ٱلظَّنِّ إِثْمُ ۖ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُواْ وَلَا يَغۡتَب بَّعۡضُكُم

بَعْضًا ۚ أَنُحِبُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ ۚ وَٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ تَوَّابُ رَّحِيمٌ

17)

Those who believe to Allah, stay away from the most prejudiced, because in fact most of the action that prejudice is a sin. Don't you looking for the other's fault, don't berate the others. Can you eat the meat from his brother who is dead? Of course you feel disgusted to him. So, fear Allah. Because Allah is aall Recipients repentance, Most Merciful "[al-Hujurat: 12]"

The previous studies have examined turn taking in the several focuses such as conversation in universal manner (Tanya et al.:2009), turn taking in many formal situations (Larue: 1993), turn taking duration in spontaneous face to face and telephone dialogues (Louis, 2004), tone signals turn-taking (Kato: 2000). The recent previous studies focus on turn taking used in interview TV program "Indonesia now exclusive Agnes Monica with Dalton Tanonaka" on Metro TV (Nugroho, and Ariyanti, 2014) and Vocal turn-taking in a non-human primate is learned during ontogeny (Chow, Mitchell, and Miller:2015).

Although there are many researches about turn taking, there is no present study about model of turn taking. My research is the newest research that examines the model of turn taking. It includes turn constructional component and turn allocation component. But the infirmity of my research is just examining turn taking from main character's conversation in the movie including turn constructional component and turn allocation component. It doesn't explain the duration, cross-talk, and tone and so on.

The recommendation for the next study of turn taking or a kind of turn taking such as overlap and interrupt model, it should make a transcribe of the conversation. It is to know when speakers use raise and fall tone and when they skip their utterance and so on. The researcher should compare his/her research with the previous study and show the advantage and disadvantage of using turn taking in her/his research. The researcher also should analyze spontaneous or non-spontaneous speaker take turn.