



























**Data 19**

**ESTRAGON:** I can't have been listening.  
**VLADIMIR:** Oh . . . Nothing very definite.  
**ESTRAGON:** A kind of prayer.  
**VLADIMIR:** Precisely.  
**ESTRAGON:** A vague supplication.  
**VLADIMIR:** Exactly. (p.19)

In this fragment, Vladimir utters a response token included in premodified tokens type "oh... nothing very definite" after listening to Estragon's utterance " I can't have been listening." The token is included in response token with premodification since there is a premodifier "very". This type of token marks a strong interactional effect of the response without holds the floor of talk. "Oh" is said because there is something inapposite with the previous speaker's talk. Thus, he utters "nothing very definite" as his judgment to the previous utterance.

**Data 20**

**POZZO:** How did you find me? (Vladimir and Estragon look at him blankly.) Good? Fair? Middling? Poor? Positively bad?  
**VLADIMIR:** (first to understand). Oh very good, very very good.  
**POZZO:** (to Estragon). And you, Sir?  
**ESTRAGON:** Oh tray bong, tray tray tray bong.  
**POZZO:** (fervently). Bless you, gentlemen, bless you! (Pause.) I have such need of encouragement! (Pause.) I weakened a little towards the end, you didn't notice?  
**VLADIMIR:** Oh perhaps just a teeny weeny little bit. (p.51)

Another data of premodified response tokens is shown in the fragment. In the dialogue, Vladimir utters a response token "oh very good, very very good". It is a response tokens with premodifier "very" which intensifies their interactional and affective meanings to the talk. The token is actually a combination of the























































**Data 59****VLADIMIR:** Haven't they?**ESTRAGON:** What?**VLADIMIR:** Changed.**ESTRAGON:** Very likely. They all change. Only we can't.**VLADIMIR:** Likely! It's certain. Didn't you see them? (p.67)

In fragment 59, there are two data of response tokens in assessment function. The first token is "very likely" uttered by Estragon. It signals the interlocutor's strong convergence with affective reinforcement towards a speaker's utterance. "Very likely" signifies that Estragon evaluates on Vladimir's speech about the people around them who change very likely. It adds sense of expressing Estragon's reaction to Vladimir's utterance.

The second token is a token "likely" uttered by Vladimir. The token has the same function of assessment with the "very likely" one. It also adds sense of expressing Vladimir's reaction towards Estragon's utterance. The function of token is strengthened by the use of sentence "it's certain", even though likely is a weaker expression of response than "very likely".

**Data 60****VLADIMIR:** That prevents you from thinking.**ESTRAGON:** You think all the same.**VLADIMIR:** No no, it's impossible.**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's contradict each another.**VLADIMIR:** Impossible. (p.93)

In this case, there are two response tokens uttered in fragment 60. The first response is "no no, it's impossible" uttered by Vladimir. It is a combination of

















for Godot are. The findings of this research strengthen McCarthy's (2003) and Gardner's (2005) findings about types and functions of response tokens.

Overall, The findings reveal that Vladimir and Estragon use response tokens in their utterance to provide feedback to the prior speaker. The tokens have several types including response tokens without expanded content, response tokens preceding further response, response tokens with premodification, negative response tokens and doublet and triplet tokens which the types are proposed by McCarthy (2003). Those different types indicate the utterer's concerns toward the talk they attend. Some tokens followed by further content or some tokens repeated shows that the utterer of response token pay more attention to the previous speaker rather than uttering a single token only.

The writer concludes that response tokens uttered by Vladimir and Estragon express their affective response of surprise, disbelief, curiosity and so forth such as "impossible", "oh", "pardon?", "yes yes" and so on. It is derived from McCarthy's (2003) view on the usage of response tokens.

Beside that, this study also finds that the token "yes" is the most uttered response tokens among other tokens in the utterance of Vladimir and Estragon. Most uttered response tokens "yes" show the tendency of Vladimir and Estragon agreeing the previous utterance. This is considered to be one of response tokens function by Gardner (2005), acknowledgement. He said that the type of acknowledgement, "yes", aligns, agrees and confirms the prior speaker's talk.

Occasionally, the token "yes" is reinforced by expanded contents, which are responses to an argument by the primary speaker.

The appearance of the token "yes" can occur without expanded response. The phenomena signifies that the listener feels that it does not need to utter more response since the single token *yes* is enough representing the listener's signal of understanding. However, the appearance of tokens "yes" alongside the expanded tokens signifies more attention to the speaker rather than utter single token only. When the main characters utter the tokens with expanded response, their sociable relations are maintained better.

The second most uttered response tokens are "ah" which signals that Vladimir and Estragon often realize what they will talk about and what is going on at the midst of conversation with other speakers. "Ah" is also used when the main characters hear something new for them. The token's function is considered as Newsmarker function by Gardner (2005), which mark the prior speaker's turn as newsworthy.

It is a fact that a response token can have two different functions. This is found in token "well" within the utterance of the main characters which the function can be continuers and acknowledgement. The token "well" added by question mark indicates that either Vladimir or Estragon wants to let the previous speaker talk more. The writer concludes that "well?" is included in continuers function of token, derived from Gardner's view (2005) that continuers are used to pass up the opportunity of talking toward the prior speaker. Meanwhile, the token





