## **CHAPTER IV**

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reveals the findings obtained from the research and discussion of the results. It deals with the analysis of kinds and functions in Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance.

## 4.1. Findings

In this sub-chapter, the writer presents the data of response token items which appear in Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance. There are the data of frequency of response tokens based on the types and the data of amount of response tokens based on the functions. The writer analyzes the types and functions of response tokens based on McCarthy's (2003) and Gardner's (2005) theories.

# **4.1.1.** The Types of Response Tokens in the Utterance of Vladimir and Estragon

The writer analyses the data of response tokens types in the utterance of Vladimir and Estragon based on McCarthy's theory (2003). There are five types of response tokens namely Response tokens without expanded content, Response tokens preceding expanded responses, Response tokens with premodification, negative response tokens and doublets and triplets tokens in short clause.

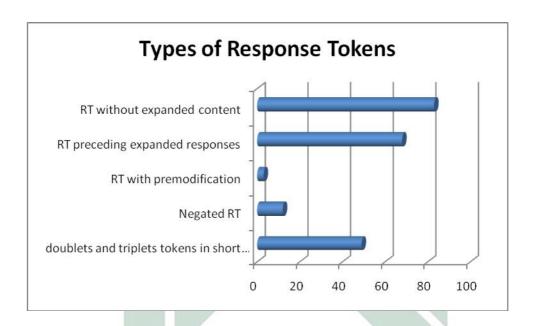


Figure 4.1 Types of Response Tokens

In figure 4.1, the most tokens uttered in Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance are response tokens without expanded content that appear mostly in the with total eighty three (83) tokens or thirty nine percent (39%) from the whole data; Sixty seven (67) tokens or thirty three percent (33%) tokens appear in type of response tokens preceding expanded response; fifty two (52) tokens or twenty three percent (23%) occur in doublet and triplet tokens type; ten (10) tokens or four percent (4%) appear as negative response tokens; response tokens with premodification type occurs least of all in one percent (1%) or three (3) tokens.

## 4.1.1.1. Response Tokens Without Expanded Content

The first type of response tokens is response tokens without expanded content. This type occurs as the whole response move (McCarthy 2003). It means that the token is the only utterance in the interlocutor's turn. In Vladimir and

Estragon's utterance, there are eighty three (83) tokens of the first type or thirty

nine percent (39%) from the whole data. Single response tokens type occur mostly

in this drama. Here are the data of single tokens:

Data 1

**VLADIMIR:** One out of four. Of the other three two don't mention any

thieves at all and the third says that both of them abused him.

**ESTRAGON:** Who?

**VLADIMIR:** What?

**ESTRAGON:** What's all this about? Abused who? (p.7)

There is an example of response token without further content type in this

fragment. Both Estragon and Vladimir utters the same type of response token,

single response token without expanded content "who?" and "what?" Although

only a word, the response tokens uttered by both of them indicate the interactional

concerns that listeners attend to. The token "what?" is uttered after "who?" occurs.

Estragon says "who?" because he does not understand about who is abused

by the thieves. However, Vladimir's response is also a signal of him not

understanding Estragon's question. He uses token "what?" because he does not

know what the Estragon's question "who?" means.

Data 2

**VLADIMIR:** We'll come back tomorrow.

**ESTRAGON:** And then the day after tomorrow.

**VLADIMIR:** Possibly.

(p.11)

The single type of token also appear in the dialogue above. Vladimir utters

a response token "possibly". It is uttered without expanded response. However,

the token is enough to express the interlocutor's idea towards the previous

utterance. Vladimir says that they will come back one day after the day and

Estragon makes the topic continue further by saying that they will come back

afterwards again. Vladimir thinks that the option by Estragon is not an impossible

thing.

Data 3

**VLADIMIR:** I don't hear a word you're saying.

**ESTRAGON:** (chews, swallows). I'm asking you if we're tied.

**VLADIMIR:** Tied?

(p.24)

Another data of single response token is proposed above. Vladimir utters a

response token "Tied?" The token that appears solely without extended response

marks an expression of availability to align the talk. Estragon asks if both of them

are tied. However, He says the token because he does not clearly understand what

Estragon means by "tied". Thus, Vladimir utters response token by repeating the

word produced by Estragon.

Data 4

**ESTRAGON:** Why doesn't he put down his bags?

**VLADIMIR:** Rubbish!

**POZZO:** Are you sure?

**VLADIMIR:** Damn it, haven't you already told us? (p.56)

Response token without further content type occurs in fragment 4 as well.

It is "rubbish!" uttered by Vladimir which stands alone without expanded

response. The token expresses Vladimir's strong critics towards previous

utterance. Vladimir says it because he criticizes Lucky who does not put his bag

even though the three of them have already done something to Lucky. He thinks

that Lucky must put his bag to do their favor.

Data 5

**VLADIMIR:** What are you doing?

**ESTRAGON:** Pale for weariness.

**VLADIMIR:** Eh?

(p.76)

Another data of response token without further content type occurs in this

fragment. Vladimir utters a response token "eh?" The token stands alone without

extended response which signifies Vladimir's surprise towards Estragon's talk.

The token "eh?" usually marks the prior speaker's turn as newsworthy in some

way, but in the dialogue above it indicates that Vladimir is surprised because

Estragon's answer is contrary to his expectation. Estragon answers "Pale for

weariness" which is not relevant with Vladimir's earlier question "what are you

doing?"

Data 6

**ESTRAGON:** You can start from anything.

VLADIMIR: Yes, but you have to decide.

ESTRAGON: True.

(p.92)

The single type of token appears in the dialogue above. It is a response

token "true" uttered by Estragon in the fragment. The token appears as the only

response in Estragon's turn of talk. It marks conversational boundary where it

signals the listener's agreement on Vladimir's speech. Vladimir suggests Estragon

to decide on something particular rather than becoming vague in decision.

Estragon agrees on the idea and thus utters the single token "true".

Data 7

**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: <u>Impossible</u>. (p.93)

Another single response type of response token appears in fragment 7. It is "impossible" which is uttered by Vladimir. The token stands alone without any further response, expressing Vladimir's strong affective responses of disbelief as part of their lexical meaning to Estragon's talk. The token "impossible" is the continuance of his first token he utters in this dialogue. It signifies Vladimir's opinion towards estragon's utterance "you think all the same" and his opinion towards Estragon idea to contradict each other that both of them are bad things to do.

Data 8

**VLADIMIR:** On it's not the worst, I know.

**ESTRAGON:** What?

**VLADIMIR:** To have thought.

**ESTRAGON:** Obviously. (p.96)

Response token without further content type occurs in fragment 8 as well. Estragon utters them twice. The first response token is "what?" which stands solely without expanded content. It signifies that Estragon does not really understand on what being said by Vladimir. Thus, Estragon utters the token to make Vladimir's utterance clear for him. The second token is "obviously" which appears without any extended response. Although only a word, the choice of

response tokens supports the interactional concerns that listeners attend to. In the

conversation, he thinks that Vladimir's speech is truly right.

Data 9

**VLADIMIR:** Show me your leg.

**ESTRAGON:** Which?

**VLADIMIR:** Both. Pull up your trousers. (p.100)

There is also data of response token without further content type in this

fragment. In Estragon's utterance, it is a response token "which?" that appears as a

single response token without expanded response. It shows Estragon's attention

towards the conversation. Estragon utters the token "which?" because he is still

not clear with what being said by Vladimir. Vladimir asks Estragon to show his

leg, but Estragon does not know which leg he should show to Vladimir. Thus, he

utters response token "which?"

Data 10

POZZO: (Looking at Lucky) Why doesn't he answer when I call?

**VLADIMIR:** I don't know. He seems to be sleeping. Perhaps he's dead.

**POZZO:** What happened exactly?

**ESTRAGON:** Exactly!

(p.140)

Another single response type of response token appears in fragment 10. It

is "exactly" that occurs without any expanded response. It expresses curiosity

towards the primary speaker, Vladimir who thinks that Lucky seems to be

sleeping or maybe dead. It signifies that Estragon tries to evaluate the primary

speaker's utterance. The token shows interactional response, signified that

Estragon is interested in Vladimir's opinion about Lucky. Pozzo asks the two

people what happened exactly, which is followed by Vladimir's answer. Estragon does not help Vladimir to answer Pozzo's question but instead he is also curious and he affirms the question by uttering the token "exactly".

## 4.2.1.2. Response Tokens Preceding Expanded Response

The second type of response tokens is response tokens preceding expanded response. McCarthy (2003) stated that this type of response tokens shows the attention to interactional continuity before entering on the next topic. After a response token occurs, it is followed by further content in that listener's turn. There are sixty seven (67) tokens appearing in this type or thirty three percent (33%) from the total response tokens in Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance. These are the data of this response tokens type:

## Data 11

**VLADIMIR:** (gloomily). It's too much for one man. (Pause. Cheerfully.) On the other hand what's the good of losing heart now, that's what I say. We should have thought of it a million years ago, in the nineties. **ESTRAGON:** Ah stop blathering and help me off with this bloody thing. (p.3)

There is one of response tokens data preceding further content type in this fragment. In Estragon's utterance, it is a response token "ah" that precedes expanded response "stop blathering and help me off with this bloody thing". The token "ah" appears as an indication that the interlocutor hears something inapposite with his current situation. Estragon wants to take off something which appears to be his boot. It is hard to remove so when Vladimir verbose about what they should have thought about, Estragon does not want to continue the topic

because he is busy with the "bloody thing", by uttering response token "ah" and

expanded response after the token. The writer found 18 tokens "ah" in this drama,

the second most uttered response tokens including the one in data 11.

Data 12

**POZZO:** Waiting? So you were waiting for him?

**VLADIMIR:** Well you see—

(p.29)

Another data of response tokens preceding expanded response type occurs

in this fragment. The response token is "well" uttered by Vladimir. It predates

expanded response "you see—" which is not finished to say. It is uttered as the

signal that Vladimir does not have any problem in understanding Pozzo's

utterance. Pozzo asks Vladimir if he waits for someone. Vladimir does not answer

directly but he utters the token "well" since he still yet tries to look for an answer.

Data 13

VLADIMIR: It's for the kidneys. (Silence. Estragon looks attentively at

the tree.) What do we do now?

ESTRAGON: Wait.

**VLADIMIR:** Yes, but while waiting

(p.16)

In this fragment, Vladimir utters a response token included in response

tokens preceding expanded response type. It is the token "yes" that predates

expanded response "but while waiting". Estragon answer Vladimir's question

about what should they do. He suggests waiting for Godot. The token "yes" is

used by Vladimir as a signal that he agrees with Estragon. The further response

after the token is said as the idea of what they should do next, but in the turn

Vladimir seems not be able to finish his talk before his turn ends. The writer

found 20 tokens "yes" in the drama, which become the most frequent uttered

response token.

Data 14

**POZZO:** You took me for Godot.

**VLADIMIR:** Oh no, Sir, not for an instant, Sir.

**POZZO:** Who is he?

**VLADIMIR:** Oh he's a . . . he's a kind of acquaintance.

**ESTRAGON:** Nothing of the kind, we hardly know him.

**VLADIMIR:** <u>True</u> . . . we don't know him very well . . . but all the same ..

(p.29)

Response tokens preceding expanded response type occurs in fragment 14

as well. In Vladimir's utterance, there are two response tokens, "oh" and "true"

that precede further response. The token "oh" is uttered as a signal of affective

response that he is quite surprised with Pozzo's question. Thus, he answers it

haphazardly. He says that Godot is a kind of acquaintance even though in fact he

never meets Godot. On the other hand, he utters the token "true" because he

agrees with Estragon's answer which helps him answer Pozzo's inquiry. Both of

the tokens reinforce their alignment towards the ongoing talk about Godot.

Data 15

**VLADIMIR:** Haven't they?

**ESTRAGON:** What?

**VLADIMIR:** Changed.

**ESTRAGON:** Very likely. They all change. Only we can't.

**VLADIMIR:** <u>Likely!</u> It's certain. Didn't you see them?

(p.67)

In this fragment, there is a token "likely" that precedes extended response

uttered by Vladimir. It adds sense of expressing Vladimir's firm conviction

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" before it.

Data 16

**VLADIMIR:** What is it?

**BOY:** Mr. Godot . . .

**VLADIMIR:** Obviously . . . (Pause.) Approach. (p.69)

Another data of the second type is shown in fragment 6. In the dialogue,

there is a token "obviously" uttered by Vladimir. The token precedes further

response "Approach" which is an imperative talk. The boy says that it is Godot

that makes the boy come. Thus, Vladimir comments on the boy's arrival by using

the response token "obviously" since he waits for Godot.

Data 17

**ESTRAGON:** You couldn't have stopped them.

**VLADIMIR:** Why not?

**ESTRAGON:** There was ten of them.

VLADIMIR: No, I mean before they beat you. I would have stopped you

from doing whatever it was you were doing.

(p.84)

Response tokens preceding expanded response type occurs in fragment 17

as well. Vladimir utters a response token "no" which precedes expanded response

"I mean before they beat you. I would have stopped you from doing whatever it

was you were doing" The further response corrects Estragon's utterance where the

interlocutor thinks that the primary speaker is wrong. The token "no" is uttered as

a signal that Vladimir understands and pays attention to Estragon's utterance even

though he does not agrees with Estragon. Estragon says that Vladimir cannot stop

some people to beat him because there are then of them. Vladimir understands Estragon's speech, but he gives different idea indicated by the token "no".

#### Data 18

**VLADIMIR:** And where were we yesterday evening according to you? **ESTRAGON:** How would I know? In another compartment. There's no lack of yoid.

**VLADIMIR:** (sure of himself). <u>Good</u>. We weren't here yesterday evening. Now what did we do yesterday evening? (p.98)

Another second type of response token appears in fragment 17. In the dialogue above, there is a token "good" uttered by Vladimir which predates further content "We weren't here yesterday evening. Now what did we do yesterday evening?". Estragon does not exactly know where they were the day before. He said that they were in a compartment. Vladimir thinks that it is a satisfying answer. It is proved in Vladimir's turn of talk, where he seems believing Estragon's answer by concluding they were not at the place the day before.

## 4.2.1.3. Response Tokens With Premodification

This is the least type of tokens that appear in Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance. There are only three (3) tokens of the third response tokens type or one percent (1%) from the whole data. Response tokens with premodification occurs premodified by adverb of degree (McCarthy 2003: 52). In the data analyzed, some tokens are premodified by *very*. Here are the data of this type of tokens:

#### 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

token "oh" and "very good, very very good". The token "oh" signifies that he immediately know what to say about Pozzo's performance and it is followed by token "very good, very very good" as his valuation. Vladimir seems wanting to satisfy Pozzo since he repeats the premodifier "very" three times. The premodifier "very" signals stronger adjective word "good".

#### Data 21

**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)

The last data of response token with premodification type is "very likely" uttered by Estragon. The premodified response token signals the interlocutor's strong convergence with affective reinforcement towards the speaker's utterance. "Very likely" signifies that Estragon evaluates on Vladimir's speech about the people around them who have changed except themselves. It adds stronger sense of expressing Estragon's reaction to Vladimir's utterance than an usual token without premodifier.

## 4.2.1.4. Negative Token

The fourth type of response tokens is negative response tokens. According to McCarthy (2003), response tokens sometimes appear to be negated with a postmodifying "not". In Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance, there are ten (10) negative response tokens or four percent (4%) from the whole response tokens in the main characters' utterance. These are the data of negative response tokens:

Data 22

**ESTRAGON:** Then what are we complaining about?

**VLADIMIR:** Thinking is not the worst.

**ESTRAGON:** Perhaps not. But at least there's that.

**VLADIMIR:** That what?

**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's ask each other questions. (p.94)

The first data of negative token type occurs in the fragment. Estragon utters a response token "perhaps not". The token is a negative token which express affective response towards Vladimir's utterance and the same time it contributes more than a single token "no". Vladimir says that thinking is not the worst. However, Estragon evaluates that the idea could be wrong.

Data 23

VLADIMIR: And it's not over. ESTRAGON: Apparently not.

**VLADIMIR:** It's only beginning. (p.45)

There is also data of negative token type of response tokens in this fragment. Estragon utters the token "apparently not" where the token is followed by postmodifier "not". It provides an effective way of affective response without any expanded response and simultaneously it reinforces the conversation more than just "no". It indicates that Estragon judges on the topic that Vladimir conveys, even though Vladimir also does the valuation. The word "apparently" added with "no" makes a stronger comment of negation in the utterance.

**4.2.1.5.** Doublet and Triplet Tokens in Short Clauses

The last type of response tokens is doublet and triplet tokens in short

clause. Doublet is response tokens that consist of two words whereas triplet

consists of three words response tokens. McCarthy (2003) stated that doublet can

occur as a repetition of the same token. Many triplets occur as an independent

short clauses. There are fifty two (52) response tokens or twenty three percent

(23%) appear in doublet and triplet type. Further data of doublet and triplet in

Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance are proposed below:

Data 24

**VLADIMIR:** Where was I... How's your foot?

**ESTRAGON:** Swelling visibly.

**VLADIMIR:** Ah yes, the two thieves. Do you remember the story? (p.6)

The first data is shown in this dialogue. There is a doublet token "ah yes"

uttered by Vladimir. By using token "ah" and "yes" along, it can signal a strong

relation between the producer and the previous interlocutor. Vladimir utters

response tokens because he remembers something to tell to Estragon, it is the

story of two thieves. It is quite queer because a response to someone who feels

hurt must be a sad response. However Vladimir chooses to forget it and tells

Estragon another story. This shows the intimacy between the main characters and

oddity of the drama.

Data 25

**ESTRAGON:** It's the normal thing

**VLADIMIR:** I think so too

**ESTRAGON:** (anxious). And we?

**VLADIMIR:** <u>I beg your pardon?</u>

(p.20)

Other data of doublet and triplet type of token occurs in this fragment.

Both Estragon and Vladimir utters each a response token in the dialogue. Estragon

utters response token "and we?" and Vladimir utters a token "I beg your pardon?"

Both of the tokens are included in doublet and triplet token which shows the

strong affective response of inquiry towards the previous speakers. Estragon uses

the token "and we?" because he may look for the role of themselves in the topic.

However, because of the question, Vladimir utters a token "I beg your pardon?"

Because he does not know the reason of Estragon asking with the use of token

"and we?"

Data 26

**VLADIMIR:** He can't bear it.

**ESTRAGON:** Any longer.

**VLADIMIR:** He's going mad.

**ESTRAGON:** It's terrible.

(p.44)

The triplet type of token appear in the fragment. In Estragon's utterance,

there is a response tokens "it's terrible". The token consists of a whole sentence. It

expresses Estragon's feeling of anxiousness and worry towards the prior speaker,

in this dialogue the prior speaker is Vladimir. Estragon comments on Vladimir's

speech that Pozzo's action is weird.

Data 27

**POZZO:** Gentlemen, you have been . . . civil to me.

**ESTRAGON:** Not at all!

**VLADIMIR:** What an idea!

(p.52)

In this fragment, Vladimir utters a response token included in triplet type.

He utters a response token in phrase form "what an idea!". Vladimir thinks that

Pozzo's statement is good when Pozzo comments about Estragon and Vladimir

who are being nice to him. It is a signal of evaluating token that has the added

sense of expressing the listener's reaction.

Data 28

**VLADIMIR:** How those two have changed!

**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's make a little conversation.

(p.67)

Triplet type of token occurs in fragment 28 as well. Estragon utters a

triplet token "that's the idea" contains a whole sentence. The token "That's the

idea" signals Estragon's attention towards Vladimir's utterance. Estragon realizes

something after listens Vladimir's utterance. Thus, after uttering evaluating token,

he suggests his idea to Vladimir.

Data 29

**ESTRAGON:** For me it's over and done with, no matter what happens.

(Silence.) I heard you singing.

**VLADIMIR:** That's right, I remember.

(p.82)

Another data of triplet token occurs in the dialogue above. Vladimir utters

a response token "that's right". It is a sentence form of triplet token that occur as

syntactically independent token. It indicates that the interlocutor wants to says that

something is over and done with. Then, Vladimir agrees on Estragon's utterance

and utters the token, while he says that he remembers something.

Data 30

**VLADIMIR:** The tree, look at the tree.

**ESTRAGON:** Was is not there yesterday?

VLADIMIR: Yes of course it was there. Do you not remember? We

nearly hanged ourselves from it. But you wouldn't. Do you not remember?

(p.86)

There is also data of doublet type of response tokens in this fragment. It is

a token "yes of course" uttered by Vladimir in his turn. The doublet reinforces the

listener's response which ensures the listener's previous utterance. The token "yes

of course" gives stronger acknowledgement than a single token "yes". It also

signifies that there is a close relationship between Vladimir and Estragon.

Estragon asks that the tree is still there. Then, Vladimir agrees on Estragon and

thus utters the triplet token.

Data 31

**VLADIMIR:** Perhaps it's not quite the right word.

**ESTRAGON:** And now?

(p.83)

Another data of doublet type of token occurs in this fragment. In

Estragon's utterance, the response token is "and now?" This token is a doublet

token that injects a strong relational element of response to the situation. It

signifies that Estragon seeks to clarify his misunderstanding towards Vladimir's

utterance. Vladimir says that a word may not be the right expression. Estragon,

however, does not clearly understand on what being said by Vladimir and thus

utters the token.

Data 32

**VLADIMIR:** But we were there together, I could swear to it!... do you

not remember?

**ESTRAGON:** (a little calmer). <u>It's possible</u>. I didn't notice anything.

(p.88)

The triplet type of token appear in the fragment. Estragon utters a response

token "it's possible". The token occurs in a syntactically sentence form. It gives a

strong element of evaluating response to Estragon's talk. Vladimir tries to make

Estragon remembers the place they were. Then, Estragon evaluates Vladimir's

utterance by saying it is possible for him to remember, even though it is still hard

since the occurrence of further content "I didn't notice anything" is contrast with

the triplet token.

Data 33

**ESTRAGON:** In the meantime let us try and converse calmly, since we

are incapable of keeping silent.

**VLADIMIR:** You're right, we're inexhaustible. (p.89)

In this fragment, Vladimir utters a response token included in triplet type.

He utters a sentence form of token "you're right". The independent triplet token

signals the relational and affective response of agreement to the topic. Estragon

suggests Vladimir to try and converse calmly. By saying "you're right", Vladimir

thinks that Estragon's suggestion is worth to do.

Data 34

**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)

Another data of triplet token is proposed in fragment 11. There is a response token "no no, it's impossible" uttered by Vladimir. It is a combination of token "no no" and token "it's impossible". The token appears as a triplet token which consists of two same words and an independent token in a sentence form. The token suggests a close relationship between Vladimir and Estragon indicated by the repeated token "no". The token indicates that Vladimir understands what being said by Estragon even though he does not agree with him. It is then added by the token "it's impossible" that signifies Vladimir's judgment towards Estragon's utterance. The occurrence of the triplet token shows close relationship between those two.

#### Data 35

**ESTRAGON:** We don't manage too badly, eh Didi, between the two of us?

**VLADIMIR:** Yes yes. Come on, we'll try the left first.

**ESTRAGON:** We always find something, eh Didi, to give us the

impression we exist?

**VLADIMIR:** (impatiently). <u>Yes yes</u>, we're magicians. But let us persevere

in what we have resolved, before we forget. (p.105)

Doublet type of tokens occur in fragment 35 as well. Vladimir utters two same response tokens "yes yes". The doublet provides stronger agreement than a single token yes only. This type of token shows close relationship between the recipient and the primary speaker. The tokens are uttered as the signals that Vladimir agrees on what being said by Estragon. However, even though Vladimir agrees on Estragon, he still gives a contrast opinion with his own previous talk.

The further response in his last turn proves that he also disagree with the primary speaker's utterance.

## 4.2.2. The Functions of Response Tokens in the Utterance of Vladimir and Estragon

The writer describes the functions of response tokens uttered by Vladimir and Estragon based on theory of Rod Gardner (2005). Gardner says that response tokens have some functions which are flexible. Indeed in this research the writer found a token which can have two functions. There are six functions of response tokens proposed by Gardner. They are continuers, acknowledgement, newsmarker, change-of-activity, assessment and brief question. The amount of response tokens classified based on the functions is shown in figure 4.2

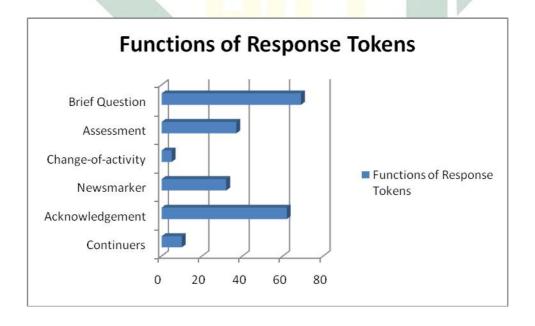


Figure 4.2 Functions of response tokens

In figure 4.2, brief question functions appear mostly in the Vladimir's and

Estragon's utterance with total sixty nine (69) tokens or thirty three percent (33%)

from the whole data; acknowledgement functions occur sixty two (62) times or

twenty nine percent (29%); assessment function tokens appear thirty seven (37)

times or seventeen percent (17%); newsmarker functions occur thirty two (32)

times or fifteen percent (15%); continuers functions appear ten (10) times or four

percent (4%); change-of-activity functions occur least of all with only five (5)

tokens or two percent (2%).

4.2.2.1. Continuers Token

Continuers are used to pass up the opportunity to take a more substantial

turn at talk (Gardner 2005). It means that continuers are used by recipients to

show that he or she understands that the speech is on progress but is not yet

completed. Continuers usually appear without further content. This research found

that there are ten (10) tokens or only four percent (4%) from the whole Vladimir's

and Estragon's utterance which all of them appear as token "well?". Here are the

data of continuers tokens:

Data 36

**VLADIMIR:** You're not unhappy? (The Boy hesitates.) Do you hear me?

BOY: Yes Sir.

**VLADIMIR:** Well?

**BOY:** I don't know, Sir. (p.77)

In the dialogue above, there is a continuers response token "well?" which

is uttered by Vladimir. It has the function of signifying that Vladimir wants to

give the boy opportunity to speak. The token expresses the listener's strong response of curiosity. It gives signal that Vladimir pays attention to what being said by the boy. Vladimir does not hold the floor, but he gives the floor back to

the boy. However, the boy does not know what to talk. Vladimir feels that he is

not given attention by the boy, thus he utters the response token "well?"

Data 37

**VLADIMIR:** But one of the four says that one of the two was saved.

**ESTRAGON:** Well? They don't agree and that's all there is to it. (p.8)

Different from the fragment 37, in this fragment, the continuers token

"well?" appearing with expanded response establishes the alignment of the

interlocutor towards the primary speaker. The token indicates that Estragon claims

there is no misunderstanding of Vladimir's utterance and he also expects

something to tell from Vladimir. With the token "well?", he tries to say that it is

no problem if one of the four argues about who was being saved.

4.2.2.2. Acknowledgement Token

Acknowledgement is the function of response token that aligns, agrees and

confirms the prior speaker's talk. Gardner (2005) said that because of the lack of

repair or of dispreference in the response, they are, like continuers, claiming 'no

problem' in understanding or agreement. In Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance,

there are sixty two (62) tokens or twenty nine percent (29%) from the total tokens.

The data below are the data of acknowledgement tokens:

Data 38

**ESTRAGON:** (pointing). You might button it all the same.

**VLADIMIR:** (stooping). <u>True</u>. (He buttons his fly.) Never neglect the

little things of life.

The first data of acknowledgement function is a response token "true"

uttered by Vladimir. The token indicates that he understand and agree with

Estragon's statement. However, Vladimir does not give the turn immediately to

Estragon after uttering response token. He gives further talk supporting Estragon's

previous opinion which strengthens the response token "true". Estragon said that

Vladimir should button his fly because it is still unbuttoned, and Vladimir

immediately agrees to Estragon after realizes it.

Data 39

**ESTRAGON:** That wasn't such a bad little canter.

**VLADIMIR:** Yes, but now we'll have to find something else. (p.96)

There is also data of acknowledgement function of response tokens in this

fragment. It is a response token "yes" which signifies that the recipient agrees on

the primary speaker's utterance and he does not have any problem in

understanding the utterance. Estragon says that something was not such a bad

little canter. Vladimir agrees on him and utters the response token "yes".

However, the content after the response shows suggestion that Vladimir has

different opinion with Estragon since he utters a word "but" and proposes a new

action indicated by words "find something else".

Data 40

**ESTRAGON:** And all that was yesterday, you say?

**VLADIMIR:** Yes of course it was yesterday.

(p.87)

Another data of acknowledgement function of token occurs in this

fragment. It is a response token "yes of course". The token uttered by the

interlocutor supports the response of the interlocutor to make sure that his

statement is true. The token indicates that Vladimir understands and agrees on

Estragon's utterance and the same time he stresses his agreement by uttering of

course after "yes". Since the primary speaker, Estragon, is doubt with the

situation, so Vladimir repeats Estragon's utterance "it was yesterday" to stresses

his agreement.

Data 41

**ESTRAGON:** You can start from anything.

**VLADIMIR:** Yes, but you have to decide.

ESTRAGON: True.

(p.92)

In this fragment, There are two response tokens uttered one after another.

The first response token is uttered by Vladimir. It is the token "yes" which has the

function of acknowledgement token. The token signifies that Vladimir

understands and agrees on Estragon's utterance, but he provides a suggestion that

tends to be contradictive with Estragon's idea. It appears before the further

content "but you have to decide" which is an imperative response towards the

previous speaker.

The second response token is "true" uttered by Estragon. It is included in

acknowledgement token which indicates that he understands Vladimir's speech. It

marks conversational boundary where it signals the listener's agreement on

Vladimir's speech. Vladimir suggests Estragon to decide on something particular

rather than becoming vague in decision. Estragon agrees on the idea and thus

utters the single token "true".

Data 42

**VLADIMIR:** You're sure yours were black?

**ESTRAGON:** Well they were a kind of gray.

**VLADIMIR:** And these are brown. Show me.

**ESTRAGON:** (picking up a boot). Well they're a kind of green.

(p.102)

The acknowledgement function of token also appear in the fragment.

Estragon utters response tokens two times. Those response tokens are "well"

which are included in acknowledgement tokens. They indicate that Estragon does

not have any difficulty in understanding Vladimir's talk. The acknowledgement

tokens are corroborated by the further content from Estragon, "they were a kind of

gray" and "they're a kind of green". However, Estragon seems forgetting what the

exact colour of his own boots. He says that the boots are a kind of gray in his first

talk but he states that they are a kind of green in his next turn.

Data 43

**VLADIMIR:** What about trying them.

**ESTRAGON:** I've tried everything.

**VLADIMIR:** No, I mean the boots. (p.105)

Acknowledgement function of token occurs in fragment 43 as well. In the

dialogue above, a response token "no" is uttered by Vladimir. It indicates that

Vladimir understands what Estragon says, even though he does not agree with

Estragon's utterance and tries to correct Estragon's talk. Estragon seems

misunderstand Vladimir's utterance by saying that he has tried everything.

Vladimir who seems understanding what Estragon says however claims the turn

and says that he does not agree with him. Vladimir utters the token "no" added by

extended content "I mean the boots" as his correction of what he actually means

to Estragon.

Data 44

**ESTRAGON:** You say we have to come back tomorrow?

**VLADIMIR:** Yes.

**ESTRAGON:** Then we can bring a good bit of rope.

VLADIMIR: Yes. (Silence)

**ESTRAGON:** Didi?

VLADIMIR: Yes.

(p.155)

This is the data of multiple clustered token. Vladimir utters three same

response tokens at the dialogue. The tokens are "yeses" included in

acknowledgement function. The tokens indicate that the recipient pays attention to

the speaker and he agrees with the speaker's utterance. However, in the fragment

44, the acknowledgement token should precede the further talk so the recipient

can ensure the speaker that he really attends the talk. Vladimir does not give

further talk after uttering the token. He seems do not really pay attention to

Estragon. Thus, Estragon calls his name because he thinks that Vladimir ignores

him.

Data 45

**VLADIMIR:** The tree, look at the tree.

**ESTRAGON:** Was is not there yesterday?

**VLADIMIR:** Yes of course it was there. Do you not remember? We

nearly hanged ourselves from it. But you wouldn't. Do you not remember?

(p.86)

The acknowledgement function of token appear in the fragment. In the

dialogue, Vladimir utters a token "yes of course". It indicates that Vladimir does

not have any problem in understanding the primary speaker's utterance. It

reinforces the listener's response which ensures the listener's previous utterance.

The token "yes of course" signals agreement, but it gives stronger

acknowledgement than a single token "yes". It also signifies that there is a close

relationship between Vladimir and Estragon. Estragon asks that the tree is still

there. Then, Vladimir agrees on Estragon and thus utters the acknowledgement

token.

Data 46

**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)

Another data of acknowledgement token is shown in fragment 46. The

response token is "no no, it's impossible" uttered by Vladimir. It is actually a

combination of acknowledgement token "no no" and assessment token "it's

impossible". The token suggests a close relationship between Vladimir and

Estragon because of the repeated token "no". The acknowledgement token

indicates that Vladimir understands what being said by Estragon even though he

does not agree with him. Estragon says that Vladimir may think all the same.

However, since it is a disagreement, thus he utters the token.

4.2.2.3. Newsmarker Token

According to Gardner (2005), newsmarker is a function of tokens which

mark the prior speaker's turn as newsworthy in some way. Gardner (2005)

continued that newsmarker tokens could not appear only to be 'newness',

'surprise' or contrary to the expectations of the producer, but that the responder to

the inquiry is expressing that there is something wrong and unexpected for the

responder. There are thirty two (32) tokens or fifteen percent (15%) from the

whole response tokens data uttered by Vladimir and Estragon. Here are the data of

newsmarker tokens:

Data 47

**ESTRAGON:** (pretending to search). Bozzo . . . Bozzo . . .

**VLADIMIR:** (ditto). Pozzo . . . Pozzo . . .

POZZO: PPPOZZZO!

**ESTRAGON:** Ah! Pozzo . . . let me see . . . Pozzo . . . (p.27)

The first data of newsmarker token occurs in fragment 47. It is a response

token "ah!" which has the function of newsmarker token. It indicates that Estragon

just at the time realizes how to recite Pozzo's name correctly. In the earlier

Estragon's turn, he recites the name wrong so Vladimir and Pozzo try to correct it.

Estragon realizes his mistake so he utters the token "ah!" The extended response

after the token "Pozzo . . . let me see . . . Pozzo . . . " proves that Estragon recites

the name correctly.

#### Data 48

**ESTRAGON:** I'm tired! (Pause.) Let's go.

**VLADIMIR:** We can't. **ESTRAGON:** Why not?

**VLADIMIR:** We're waiting for Godot.

**ESTRAGON:** Ah! (Pause. Despairing.) What'll we do, what'll we do!

(p.103)

This fragment gives the data of token "ah!" which is different with the previous fragment in the use. Here, the response token *ah!* is also included in newsmarker function. However, Estragon utters the response token indicating that there is something inapposite with Vladimir's utterance. The act of uttering response token *ah!* can be caused by Estragon's despair of what they should do. Estragon cannot bear to wait again and decides to leave, however Vladimir always reminds him to be patient by saying that they cannot leave their place. Thus, Estragon utters the token *ah!*.

#### Data 49

**POZZO:** You took me for Godot.

VLADIMIR: Oh no, Sir, not for an instant, Sir.

**POZZO:** Who is he?

**VLADIMIR:** Oh he's a . . . he's a kind of acquaintance. **ESTRAGON:** Nothing of the kind, we hardly know him.

**VLADIMIR:** True . . . we don't know him very well . . . but all the same ..

(p.29)

There are two data of newsmarker function of response tokens in this fragment. Vladimir utters response tokens two times in this dialogue. The response token he utters is a token "oh no". The token gives an effective way to support the response but at the same time it clearly contributes a more than a

single word "no". The newsmarker tokens in fragment 48 appears not only to be

newness or contrary to the expectations of the producer, but it does also to the talk

which is inapposite. He utters the token because he does not want to annoy the

primary speaker. It is shown in Pozzo's utterance that they mistakenly call Pozzo

for someone else.

In Vladimir's second utterance, there is also a newsmarker token "oh"

which indicates that he is quite surprised with Pozzo's question. Thus, he answers

it haphazardly, because the fact is that Vladimir never meets Godot before.

Data 50

**VLADIMIR:** We've nothing more to do here.

**ESTRAGON:** Nor anywhere else.

**VLADIMIR:** Ah Gogo, don't go on like that. Tomorrow everything will

be better (p.77)

This is also the data of the newsmarker token "ah" followed by the calling

to the previous speaker "Gogo". The token "ah" in the dialogue signifies that there

is something inapposite in Estragon's speech and thus Vladimir utters the token.

Vladimir tries to stop Estragon's despair further by saying "don't go on like that.

Tomorrow everything will be better" as his support, even though the topic of

despair talk is actually started by Vladimir himself.

Data 51

**ESTRAGON:** Then what are we complaining about?

**VLADIMIR:** Thinking is not the worst.

**ESTRAGON:** Perhaps not. But at least there's that.

**VLADIMIR:** That what?

**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's ask each other questions. (p.94)

Another data of newsmarker function of token occurs in this fragment.

Estragon utters "that's the idea" as an indication that he realizes something after

hearing the previous utterance. The token signifies that Vladimir's talk gives him

an enlightening to do what they should do next. It signals that Estragon has

something to say, and the token is reinforced by the extended response "let's ask

each other questions" which is a suggestion he provides to Vladimir.

Data 52

**ESTRAGON:** Where shall we go?

VLADIMIR: Not far.

ESTRAGON: Oh yes, let's go far away from here. (p.152)

The newsmarker function of token appears in the fragment. It is a response

token oh yes which is the combination of token oh and yes. Oh is included in

newsmarker token, while yes has the function of acknowledgement token. The

tokens give a stronger response of attending the conversation than a single

response token which usually appears. The token oh indicates that Estragon

realizes that Vladimir's utterance is true. It also signals that Estragon thinks the

utterance is newsworthy. While at the same time, the token yes after oh indicates

that he agrees they will go not far from their current place.

4.2.2.4. Change-of-Activity Token

This function of Change-of-activity tokens is tokens which mark a

transition to new activity or a new topic in the talk. One major function of this

type of token thus appears to be the marking of junctures in the talk, and it

proposes a move from one topic, activity or phrase to another (Gardner 2005). In

Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance, this function is the least where there are only

five (5) tokens or two percent (2%) from the total tokens. The data below are the

data of change-of-activity tokens:

Data 53

**VLADIMIR:** You're as bad as myself. (Silence.) Where do you sleep?

**BOY:** In the loft, Sir.

**VLADIMIR:** With your brother?

BOY: Yes Sir.

**VLADIMIR:** In the hay? **BOY:** Yes Sir. (Silence.)

**VLADIMIR:** All right, you may go. (p.75)

The first change-of-activity function of response token in Vladimir's

utterance, is a response token "all right". It has the function of change-of-activity

token. Even though the token usually marks a transition to new activity or a new

topic in the talk, in that case the token indicates that Vladimir wants to stop his

conversation with the boy in the fragment above. It seems that both Vladimir and

the boy cannot keep the conversation anymore. Thus, he utters the token

corroborated with the expanded response "you may go".

Data 54

**ESTRAGON:** It's not worthwhile now.

**VLADIMIR:** No, it's not worthwhile now. (Silence.) **ESTRAGON:** Well, shall we go? (p.79)

Another data of change-of-activity function of token occurs in the dialogue above. The token is "well" uttered by Estragon. The change-of-activity token

indicates that he wants to end the topic. After Estragon has argued with Vladimir,

the conversation is silent a little while. Then, he utters the token "well" which

becomes the signal of the conversation ending, reinforced by the content "shall we

go?"

4.2.2.5. Assessment Token

Assessment is the function which evaluates the talk of the prior speakers,

for example: Great, Good, What a load of rubbish. Gardner (2005) stated that

assessment can occur as a last response to an extended turn, a position which is

inappropriate for a continuer. If assessment occurs in the position, it would most

likely be indicative of a problem with the telling. There are thirty seven (37)

tokens or seventeen percent (17%) from the whole response tokens data uttered by

Vladimir and Estragon. Here are the data of assessment tokens:

Data 55

**VLADIMIR:** Because he wouldn't save them.

**ESTRAGON:** From hell?

**VLADIMIR:** Imbecile! From death.

**ESTRAGON:** I thought you said hell.

**VLADIMIR:** From death, from death.

**ESTRAGON:** Well what of it? (p.8)

The first data of assessment token occurs in this fragment. Vladimir utters

a response token "Imbecile!" which is included in assessment function. The token

is reinforced with further content "From death" which is the answer of Estragon's

question. The token "Imbecile!" evaluates the talk of the prior speaker, in this case

is Estragon. This token has the added sense of expressing the listener's reaction to

the current turn. In the dialogue, Vladimir says "Imbecile!" because he criticizes

Estragon of misunderstanding what he says before. This token indicates

Vladimir's established relationship with Estragon because he says it without

feeling sorry.

Data 56

**ESTRAGON:** I can't have been listening.

**VLADIMIR:** Oh. . . . <u>Nothing very definite</u>.

**ESTRAGON:** A kind of prayer.

**VLADIMIR:** Precisely.

**ESTRAGON:** A vague supplication. **VLADIMIR:** Exactly. (p.19)

This fragment provides data of three tokens simultaneously by Vladimir.

Vladimir utters response tokens as soon he gets his turns. The first response token

is "nothing very definite" which is included in assessment function. The token

marks a strong interactional effect of the response without holds the floor of talk.

Vladimir utters nothing very definite as his assessment to the previous utterance,

that Estragon cannot have been listening.

The second response token is "precisely" which has the function of

assessment. He appraises that Estragon's speech is right. This works as well to the

last response token "exactly" which has the same function as "precisely".

Data 57

**POZZO:** (groaning, clutching his head). I can't bear it . . . any longer . . .

**VLADIMIR:** He can't bear it. **ESTRAGON:** Any longer. **VLADIMIR:** He's going mad.

**ESTRAGON:** It's terrible. (p.44) In this fragment, Estragon utters a response token included in assessment function. The token "it's terrible". It assesses the utterance of the prior speaker, in this dialogue the prior speaker is Vladimir. Estragon adds comments on Vladimir's speech that Pozzo's action is terrible.

## Data 58

POZZO: How did you find me? (Vladimir and Estragon look at him

blankly.) Good? Fair? Middling? Poor? Positively bad?

**VLADIMIR:** (first to understand). Oh <u>very good</u>, <u>very very good</u>.

POZZO: (to Estragon). And you, Sir?

**ESTRAGON:** Oh <u>tray bong</u>, <u>tray tray tray bong</u>.

**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)

Assessment function of token occurs in fragment 58 as well. In this dialogue, Both Vladimir and Estragon utter response tokens. The first response token in this dialogue is "very good, very very good" uttered by Vladimir. It intensifies their interactional and affective meanings to the talk. The token is uttered as a response to Pozzo's inquiry to evaluate his performance. Pozzo asks the answer of both main characters about how he looks. The same pattern of response also occurs on Estragon's utterance. It is assessment token "tray bong, tray tray tray bong". Even though "tray bong, tray tray tray bong" does not have meaning in standard Oxford dictionary, the token surely indicates a comment and evaluation towards Pozzo's performance because it is a response towards Pozzo's performance.

## Data 59

**VLADIMIR:** Haven't they?

**ESTRAGON:** What? **VLADIMIR:** Changed.

**ESTRAGON:** <u>Very likely</u>. They all change. Only we can't.

**VLADIMIR:** <u>Likely!</u> 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, <u>it's impossible</u>.

**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's contradict each another.

VLADIMIR: <u>Impossible</u>. (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

acknowledgement token "no no" and assessment token "it's impossible". The

assessment token "it's impossible" signifies Vladimir's judgment towards

Estragon's utterance. The occurrence of the token shows close relationship

between those two.

The second token has the same function of assessment token. It is

"impossible" which is uttered by Vladimir. The token stands alone without any

further response. It expresses his strong affective responses of disbelief as part of

their lexical meaning to Estragon's talk. The token is the continuance of his first

token he utters in this dialogue. It signifies Vladimir's judgment towards

estragon's utterance "you think all the same" and Estragon idea to contradict each

other that both of them are bad things to do.

Data 61

**VLADIMIR:** It was Pozzo gave them to you.

**ESTRAGON:** I don't know.

**VLADIMIR:** And the kick.

**ESTRAGON:** That's right, someone gave me a kick. (p.100)

Assessment function of token occurs in fragment 61 as well. Estragon

utters a sentence form of response token "that's right". The token injects a strong

relational element of response to the situation. It is uttered as a signal that

Estragon evaluates on Vladimir's utterance and supports the talk alignment.

Vladimir in the dialogue tries to make Estragon remembers about the event that

occurs the previous day. Estragon finally remembers something because of

Vladimir's saying and he thinks that Vladimir's utterance about the kick someone

gives is right.

Data 62

**VLADIMIR:** We've proved we are, by helping him.

ESTRAGON: Exactly. Would we have helped him if we weren't his

friends?

**VLADIMIR:** Possibly.

**ESTRAGON:** True. (p.137)

Other assessment functions of response token appear in fragment 62.

There are two response tokens uttered, "Exactly" and "possibly". Those tokens

signify that the speaker wants to evaluate on previous speaker's utterance.

"Exactly" is said because Estragon thinks that it is true if they prove to be good

friends by helping Pozzo. On the other hand, Vladimir utters "possibly" because

Vladimir is not really sure if they would help him though they are not friends.

They show and support alignment to the conversation. Both Estragon and

Vladimir in the dialogue evaluate the talk given by each other by uttering those

tokens.

4.2.2.6. Brief Question Token

According to Gardner (2005), brief question is the function of response

token used for clarification or other types of repair, and it seeks to clarify

mishearings or misunderstandings. e.g. Who?, Huh? It is used as a repair token

when someone has not clearly heard what someone just said, there are sixty nine

(69) tokens or thirty three percent (33%) from the total tokens. The data below are

the data of brief question tokens:

Data 63

**VLADIMIR:** Suppose we repented.

**ESTRAGON:** Repented what?

**VLADIMIR:** Oh . . . (He reflects.) We wouldn't have to go into the

details. (p.5)

The first data of brief question token appears in Estragon's turn of talk. In

this dialogue, Estragon utters doublet token "repented what?" which is the

repetition of Vladimir's verb. The function of the token is brief question token

that attempts to clarify misunderstandings. This token signals the listener's strong

response of his curiosity toward the primary speaker's utterance. Estragon says

the token because he is still not clear about repenting idea suggested by Vladimir.

Data 64

**VLADIMIR:** It'll pass the time. (Pause.) Two thieves, crucified at the

same time as our Saviour. One—

**ESTRAGON:** Our what?

(p.7)

There is also data of brief question function of response tokens in the

fragment. In the dialogue above, Estragon utters a token "our what?". He tries to

clarify his misunderstanding towards Vladimir's utterance by repeating word

"our" which has been uttered by Vladimir added with question word "what?" The

doublet token may indicate that Estragon really does not clearly understand about

Vladimir's speech but it can also signify Estragon's doubt and strong inquiry

toward "The Savior".

Data 65

**ESTRAGON:** You're sure it was this evening?

**VLADIMIR:** What?

**ESTRAGON:** That we were to wait. (p.12)

Another data of brief question function of token occurs in this fragment. In

Vladimir's utterance, there is a response token "what?". The interlocutor thinks

that the single token is enough to be the response of the speaker's utterance. The

token "what?" indicates that Vladimir tries to clarify misunderstanding. Estragon

asks him if he is sure that the evening is the time for them to wait for Godot.

However, Vladimir does not catch the message that is conveyed by Estragon and

thus utters "what?"

Data 66

**ESTRAGON:** Where do we come in?

**VLADIMIR:** Come in?

(p.21)

The brief question function of token appears in the fragment. Vladimir

utters a brief question response token "come in?" by repeating the previous talk of

Estragon. The token expresses the interlocutor's curiosity to the previous

"Come in?" also indicates that Vladimir tries to clarify

misunderstanding because he does not understand the question that is given by

Estragon. Estragon asks where do they come in, but Vladimir is still not clear with

his utterance of coming in to a place.

Data 67

**ESTRAGON:** Then what are we complaining about?

**VLADIMIR:** Thinking is not the worst.

**ESTRAGON:** Perhaps not. But at least there's that.

**VLADIMIR:** That what?

**ESTRAGON:** That's the idea, let's ask each other questions. (p.94)

In this fragment, Vladimir utters a response token included in brief

question function. He utters a token "that what?". It provides a strong relational

response of curiosity towards the primary speaker's talk. The token signifies that

Vladimir is still unclear with Estragon's utterance. Thus, he utters the token to

clarify his misunderstanding or mishearing. Vladimir does not understand "that"

thing which is talked by Estragon.

Data 68

**ESTRAGON:** Que voulez-vous?

**VLADIMIR:** I beg your pardon?

ESTRAGON: Que voulez-vouz.

**VLADIMIR:** Ah! que voulez-vous. Exactly. (p.96)

Brief question function of token occurs in fragment 68 as well. Vladimir

utters a sentence form of response tokens in the dialogue above "I beg your

pardon" which has the function of brief question token. The token signifies the

listener's stronger response of attention and curiosity. It is uttered as the signal

that he is still not clear with Estragon's utterance. However, after Estragon utters

the same utterance for the second time, Vladimir understands what Estragon said

and he suddenly realizes it. Vladimir says "que voulez-vous" once more to ensure

Estragon that he has already known what Estragon means.

Data 69

**VLADIMIR:** Come to my arms!

**ESTRAGON:** Yours arms?

**VLADIMIR:** My breast! (p.118)

Another brief question function of response token appears in fragment 69.

Estragon utters a token "your arms?" which the question he utters is the repetition

of previous utterance. It shows the interlocutor's attention to interactional

continuity. The token indicates that Estragon tries to clarify his misunderstanding

so he does not misunderstand further. Vladimir asks Estragon to come to his arms,

but Estragon is still not clear with his arms that Vladimir means. So, he utters the

token "your arms?"

Data 70

**ESTRAGON:** I'm tired breathing.

**VLADIMIR:** You're right. (Pause.) Let's just do the tree, for the balance.

**ESTRAGON:** The tree? (Vladimir does the tree, staggering about on one

leg.)

**VLADIMIR:** (stopping). Your turn. (p.119)

Another type of brief question function is the response token "the tree?"

uttered by Estragon. It appears a signal that he attends the talk derived by the

primary speaker. The token signifies that Estragon does not understand with

Vladimir's utterance and he tries to clarify his misunderstanding. Estragon repeats

the word "tree" that has been uttered by Vladimir before since he is unable to

comprehend what the word actually means.

Data 71

**VLADIMIR:** Before you go tell Lucky to sing.

**POZZO:** To sing?

**VLADIMIR:** Yes. Or to think. Or to recite.

**POZZO:** But he is dumb.

**VLADIMIR:** Dumb?

**POZZO:** Dumb. He can't even groan. (p.146)

In this fragment, There is a token "dumb?" that has the function of brief

question token. The token is uttered as a signal that Vladimir does not clearly

understand on Pozzo's explanation if Lucky is dumb. He tries to clarify his

misunderstanding so he utters the token "dumb?" which is the repetition of

Pozzo's word. The token expresses Vladimir's curiosity since Pozzo cannot fulfill

Vladimir's request because Lucky turns out to be dumb.

Data 72

**VLADIMIR:** He told us he was blind.

**ESTRAGON:** Well what about it?

**VLADIMIR:** It seemed to me he saw us.

**ESTRAGON:** You dreamt it. (Pause.) Let's go. We can't. Ah! (Pause.)

Are you sure it wasn't him?

**VLADIMIR:** Who?

ESTRAGON: Godot. (p.147)

The token appears in fragment 72 is "who?" uttered by Vladimir. It is

included in brief question token. It shows the interlocutor's attention towards the

ongoing talk. The token is uttered as a signal that the recipient does not really

understand of what the primary speaker says and so, he clarifies his

misunderstanding. Vladimir does not know who Estragon means by "him", which

appears to be Godot.

4.2 Discussion

The analysis of the data gives some knowledge about what kinds and

functions of response tokens uttered by Vladimir and Estragon in drama Waiting

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

"well" without question mark and always followed by further content indicates that the main characters understand what being said by the previous speaker and pay attention to whom they talk to.

This study has some differences with the previous studies, especially the object of study. This study examines Waiting for Godot, a literary work which is considered as one of significant plays in literary world, whereas the study conducted by McCarthy (2003) and Lambertz (2011) use corpus data collected by other researchers. Meanwhile, the study conducted by Young and Lee (2004) reach broader field, where they collect the data from four American English native speakers and four Korean native speakers. Another difference is the objectives of study. This study seeks to describe the types of response tokens that they use and the functions of those response tokens to keep the conversation going, while the studies by McCarthy (2003) and Lambertz (2011) explain response tokens by native English speakers in use. Meanwhile, Young and Lee (2004) compares the use of response tokens in American English and Korean.

Apart from the findings presented above, the writer finds a topic related to islamic value. There is a verse of Al-Qur'an saying that a listener must listens carefully to the speaker and not to ignore him/her. It is surah Qaaf verse 37:

The meaning:

Indeed in that is a reminder for whoever has a heart or who listens while he is present [in mind].

In conclusion, the findings of this research have contributed to the importance of the listener and response tokens in use. Response tokens are important since they are used to give some signals indicating that they pay attention to the prior speaker. It makes the previous speaker feels respected since the speaker does not ignore him/her and thus, the conversation is maintained better.

