







































Table 4.3 Feedback of dispreferred response

Dispreferred Response	Form of Feedback							TOTAL
	Act	Expression	Attitude	Act+ Expression	Act+ Attitude	Attitude+ Expression	No Response	
Req-Ref	-	4	4	1	3	1	-	13
Com-Dis	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	9
Off-Rej	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Inv-Ref	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sug-Ref	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	8
Ass-Dis	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	5
Sta-Dis	2	3	7	-	1	3	1	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>

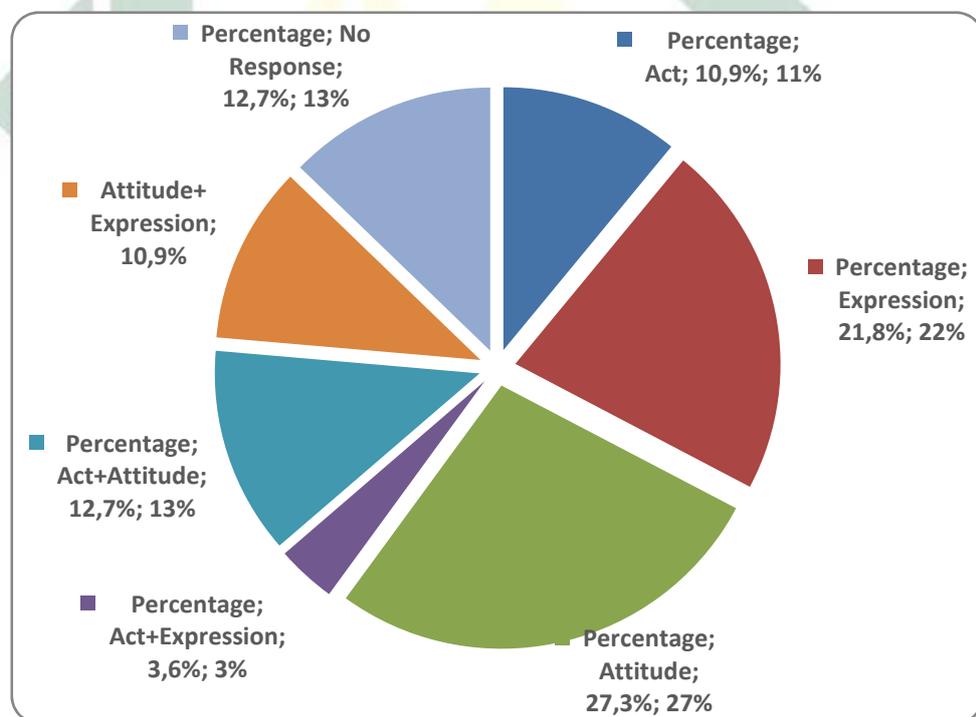


Figure 4.3 Feedback of dispreferred response in percentage

Based on the diagram above, it appears that the highest form of feedback of dispreferred response is attitude, with the frequency 15 and the























information by saying “Oh well, it was all my fault. I got engaged but then she freaked out because I’d only just met him, you know, that day. And she said she wouldn’t bless the marriage.” This is an explanation response. Of course, someone will ask the question because they assume that the interlocutor has the information they need. So, the answer presented is the things that the interlocutor already knows. However, if the interlocutor does not know the information, of course, they would easily say the truth that they didn’t know indeed.

In answering the question, the writer also found the indirect answers. Maybe the answer seems unrelated, but if understand the meaning or the intent of the utterance, we will get the real answer. So, we need to consider all contexts before assessing the answer, such as in example 1. The first speaker uttered a question clearly “Do you have to go?” While the response of the second speaker is indirect answers by saying “You’ll be fine. Elsa” means ‘yes’ the King has to go.

In previous studies, especially in Fuad’s research (2015), the question-answer is also the highest type found in the data analysis. This may occur because in the movie, a question-answer always appears with the aim of providing information to the audience through the dialogue of characters about the background of the characters, plot, or even about the movie itself. It will be more attractive when the audience enjoys the movie.

Whereas, in Makassau’s research (2015), the type that often arises is giving information / acknowledge. This occurs because the object analyzed is





