

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

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Abstract

This research aims to (1) describe the types of dispreferred social acts, (2) identify the ways of performing dispreferred social acts, and (3) analyze the functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. This research employed descriptive-qualitative approach. The data were in the form of utterances spoken by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. The context of the data was in the form of dialogues taken from the transcript of the movie. The primary instrument of the research was the researcher herself helped by the movie transcript and data sheet. The researcher employed note-taking technique to collect the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher employed content analysis technique. The trustworthiness of the data was conducted through triangulation by referring to relevant theories and asking to two supervisors and three linguistics students as triangulators and peer reviewers. The result of the research can be stated as follows. First, there are six types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie, namely (1) request-refusal, (2) offer-rejection, (3) assessment-disagreement (4) question-no or unexpected answer, (5) blame-admission and (6) command-rejection. From those six types of dispreferred social acts, the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in this movie. The relationship among the characters which is not fairly good is being the main reason why some characters prefer to perform the dispreferred response rather than the preferred one. Second, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. Those realizations are occurred in marked (mitigated) and un-marked (unmitigated) forms. Yet, the marked (mitigated) form is the best realization of the dispreferred social acts since it is regarded as a politeness strategy to minimize the face threatening act. On the other hand, the un-marked (unmitigated) form is considered less polite than the marked one. Referring to the findings, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the best realizations which are normally used by the characters in this movie as strategies to show their appreciation to the first speaker's utterances. Third, there are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. All those functions are categorized based on the situational context in which the conversations are produced. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen that the characters usually perform the dispreferred response to show the speaker's unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker's personal reason and also the first speaker's impoliteness in the first pair part.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

first turn in some pairs, it is considered as a dispreferred social act. There are several types of dispreferred social acts classified by Levinson (in Mey, 1993: 231). They are request-refusal, offer-refusal, invitation-refusal, assessment-disagreement, question-no answer/an unexpected answer, and blame-admission.

In addition, dispreferred social acts tend to be carried out in marked forms. The marked forms are used to reduce or avoid the face threatening act which is related to concept of politeness (Heritage in Lerner, 1996: 304). Therefore, when a dispreferred social act is chosen to be performed, a speaker usually takes more effort to perform the dispreferred response with a little delay or a marked form in order to reduce the face threatening act.

Yule (1996: 81) presents general patterns and examples how to do the dispreferred social acts as follows:

- a. Delaying/ hesitating (pause, er, em, ah)
- b. Prefacing (well, oh)
- c. Expressing doubt (i am not sure, i don't know)
- d. Using token yes (that's great, i'd love to)
- e. Apologizing (i'm sorry, what a pity)
- f. Mentioning an obligation (i must do x, i'm expected in y)
- g. Appealing for understanding (you see, you know)
- h. Making a non-personal reason (everybody else, out there)
- i. Giving an account (too much work, no time left)
- j. Using mitigators (really, mostly, sort of, kinda), and
- k. Hedging the negative (i guess not, not possible).

However, the dispreferred social acts conventionally occur in daily communication. It

can also be found in a movie since it is assumed as a reflection of real life and communication in society (Hill, 2000: 3). One of the movies which can represent the real communication in society is *Jumping the Broom* movie. It is a good example of movie for the analysis of dispreferred social act for some reasons.

Firstly, both families in this movie have their own arguments related to their cultures and social life which lead to the occurrence of family conflicts and dispreferred social acts. Secondly, the characters in this movie frequently perform dispreferred social acts in marked forms. In addition, since the social relationship among the characters does not quite good, they occasionally perform some impolite or inappropriate dispreferred responses which are not in line with the concept of politeness. Thirdly, this movie shows specific cultures and social life of black African-American people. Since conversation analysis also deals with social interaction and meaningful actions in society, it will be interesting to analyze the functions of utterance from the situational contexts of the conversations.

Referring to the background of the study, the research objectives of this study are to describe the types of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*, to identify the ways the characters in *Jumping the Broom* perform dispreferred social acts and to analyze the functions of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom*.

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Study

This study was a descriptive qualitative research since it emphasized on describing and analyzing the topic of the study in narrative way. It aimed to get deeper understanding of human behavior and the meaning in the research. As stated by Merriam (2009: 14), a qualitative research focuses on the process, meaning and understanding of human experience.

Form, Context, and Source of Data

The data in this research were in the form of utterances performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* Movie. The context of the data was in the form of dialogue since this research analyzed conversation performed by the characters in the movie. The source of data of this research was derived from the transcript of the movie.

Instrument of the Research

The primary instrument of this research was the researcher herself since she played important roles in collecting and interpreting data. As stated by Given (2008: 520), the most significant instrument for collecting the data is the researcher. To support the primary instrument, additional instruments were used to help the researcher analyzed the data; those were a movie transcript and a data sheet.

The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this research was note taking. In collecting the data, several steps were taken. First, the researcher watched the movie to observe the object of the research while reading the transcript of the

movie. Second, literature review was used to observe what the other experts have presented about the topic of the research. Third, the researcher took a note on the data from the transcript and classified the relevant data based on the classification. The last, the data were transferred into data into data sheet and coded them.

The Technique of Data Analysis

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

Data Trustworthiness

This research used triangulation to achieve validity or credibility of the data. As explained by Given (2008: 892), triangulation is considered as a technique to enhance the validity and reinforce the credibility of research findings. Therefore, to reach credible interpretations, the data of the research were triangulated by referring to relevant theories and asking to other observers to verify and discuss the data and findings. The data findings of this research were triangulated by three linguistics students. Finally, the results of the triangulated data findings were discussed with the researcher's two supervisors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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

Table 1. The types, realizations, and functions of dispreferred social acts in *Jumping the Broom*

No	Types	Data number	Realizations	Functions
1	Request-Refusal	4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 50, 53, 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using token yes Making a non-personal reason Giving an account Using mitigators Performing a direct declination or an unmitigated response Ignoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance To appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option To avoid the topic of conversation To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action To dissuade the first speaker to do an action
2	Offer-Rejection	2, 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delaying or hesitating Expressing doubt Appealing for understanding Giving an account Using token yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action
3	Assessment-Disagreement	8, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, 44, 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefacing Expressing doubt Giving an account Performing a direct declination or an unmitigated response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To express the speaker's unjustified answer or information To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance To dissuade the first speaker to do an action. To defend the speaker's self argument
4	Question-No/an Unexpected answer	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefacing Expressing doubt Using token yes Mentioning obligation Appealing for understanding Making a non-personal reason Giving an account Using mitigators Performing a direct declination or an unmitigated response Changing the topic Ignoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance To provide an explanation for the speaker's inability or unwillingness to perform a preferred action To appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option To avoid the topic of conversation To express the speaker's unjustified answer or information To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance To defend the speaker's self argument To show unwillingness or inability to perform an action To dissuade the first speaker to do an action To amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred response To show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded To invoke the first speaker to understand a certain circumstance or reason

5	Blame-Admission	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving an account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To defend the speaker's self argument
6	Command-Rejection	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing direct declination or unmitigated response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance

Referring to the Table 1, there are six types of dispreferred social acts found in the *Jumping the Broom* movie, namely the dispreferred social act of request-refusal, offer-rejection, assessment-disagreement, question-no answer or an unexpected answer, blame-admission and command-rejection. The dispreferred social act of request and question are considered as the main types of dispreferred social act performed by the character. The social relationship among the characters which is not quite good becomes the main reason why the characters prefer to perform those dispreferred social acts rather than preferred one.

In addition, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts. These realizations occur in both marked and un-marked forms. The marked forms of dispreferred social acts are performed by delaying/hesitating, prefacing, expressing doubt, using token yes, mentioning an obligation, appealing for understanding, making a non-personal reason, giving an account, using mitigators, changing the topic and ignoring. Meanwhile, un-marked forms are commonly performed by stating a direct declination or an unmitigated response. From those twelve realizations, giving an account and performing a direct declination are considered as the main dispreferred social act realizations which are often used by the characters.

Furthermore, there are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts found in *Jumping the Broom* movie. Those functions are to show the speaker's lack of enthusiasm or reluctance to the first speaker's utterance, provide an explanation for the speaker's inability or disagreement to perform a preferred action, appeal the first speaker to view alternative information or another option, avoid the topic of conversation, express the speaker's unjustified answer or information, criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance, defend the speaker's self argument, show unwillingness or inability to perform an action, dissuade the first speaker to do an action, amuse the first speaker for the speaker's dispreferred social act, show that the first speaker's utterance is unnecessary to be uttered or responded and also invoke the first speaker's understanding for a certain circumstance or reason. All those functions are categorized based on the situational contexts in which the conversations are produced.

As previously mentioned in the findings, there are seven types of dispreferred social acts found in the movie. First, there are several dispreferred social acts of request performed by the characters. An example of a dispreferred social act of request can be seen in Sabrina and Mrs. Taylor's dialogue as follows.

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

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

(Datum no. 23)

In this datum, Sabrina asks Mrs. Taylor to share the recipes of her pie with an expectation of acceptance. Unexpectedly, Mrs. Taylor gives a dispreferred response by saying that the recipes are family secret which means that she is unwilling to share the recipes to Sabrina. As a result of the dispreferred response, Sabrina feels disappointed since she thinks that they will be a family after the wedding.

Another type of dispreferred social acts found in this movie is the dispreferred social act of offer which is followed by a refusal. The example is presented in the following datum.

Geneva : Anything I can do?

Mrs. Watson : **Yes Stay out of my way.**

(Datum no. 45)

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

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

Malcolm : Talkin' about some China. Right. I bet you good money that girl pregnant. That's the only reason Jason would be getting married this quick, bro.

Ricky : **No, I don't believe she's pregnant. And I don't think Jason would appreciate you spreading that rumor.**

(Datum no. 24)

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

Next, the dispreferred social acts of question often occur in this movie. It usually leads to no answer/an unexpected answer as displayed in the following conversation.

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

Shonda : **(Silence)**

Mrs. Taylor : What you looking at?

(Datum no. 12)

In the first part of the dialogue, Mrs. Taylor asks some questions to Shonda and expects that those questions will be answered by Shonda. Yet, Shonda does not give any response.

This absence or silence is considered as a dispreferred social act since Shonda does not give any information asked in the questions. As there is no response performed, Mrs. Taylor modifies the question in the first pair part by asking another question in order to get the second pair part which is not a silence.

The next type of dispreferred social acts which occurs in *Jumping the Broom* movie is the dispreferred social act of blame. Blame is basically performed with an expectation of denial. Yet, in this movie, a character performs an admission of a fault or mistake as her dispreferred response.

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

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

(Datum no. 52)

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

In this movie, there is another type of dispreferred social act which is not mentioned in Levinson's theory; that is the dispreferred social act of command. The act of command is performed to order the hearer to do something. Therefore, the preferred response of command is

an acceptance, whereas rejection is considered as the dispreferred response.

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

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

(Datum No. 18)

In the first pair part of the dialogue, Mrs. Watson gives a command to Mr. Watson to go change since their guests are about to arrive. As the preferred response, she expects that the command will be responded by an acceptance to perform the action. However, since the command sounds rude or impolite, Mr. Watson gives a challenge as a rejection to the command by saying "That sounded a little bit like, "Go fetch". The challenge is performed as an objection to the command that he is unwilling to perform it.

Furthermore, there are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts found in this movie. The characters perform the dispreferred social acts both in marked and unmarked forms. The marked form is performed by delaying/hesitating, prefacing, expressing doubt, using token yes, mentioning an obligation, appealing for understanding, making a non-personal reason, giving an account, using mitigators, changing the topic and ignoring. Meanwhile, the unmarked form is performed by performing a direct declination or unmitigated response.

As previously mentioned, the characters perform the dispreferred social acts by using marked form. The marked form is generally used to avoid face threatening act. An example of dispreferred social acts presented in marked forms can be found in the dialogue between

Sabrina and Jason a moment after they watched an opera.

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

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

(Datum no. 2)

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

In addition, Jason rejects the offer by using an expression of doubt "I don't know" to show that he does not perform unjustified information or answer in his response. Then, he also attempts to appeal Sabrina's understanding by saying "look". He also gives an account to explain a reason that prevents the occurrence of preferred response by stating that he does not believe in a long distance relationship.

Another way to perform the dispreferred social act by the characters in this movie is by prefacing. A preface is carried out in the initial dispreferred response as a marker or an indication of the dispreferred social act which is

going to be performed. After performing a preface, the speaker performs a disagreement or refusal statement.

- Jason : How about John 15? That's my mother's favorite.
Sabrina : **Well, it's our wedding, so—**
(Datum no. 13)

In the datum 13, this dispreferred social act is not directly shown in the initial response. Instead, Sabrina uses a preface "well" in her initial utterances. It appears as an indication that a dispreferred social act is going to be performed by her. Moreover, he also gives an account "it's our wedding" as an explanation that prevents her to perform the preferred action. This dispreferred social act also contains a delay which is performed by not finishing the utterance as a strategy to minimize face threatening act.

In performing a dispreferred social act, several characters also use token yes. It is usually expressed by an expression of acceptance such as "yeah" in the initial response and then it is followed by the actual dispreferred response.

- Jason : Well, babe, it would really make my mother happy, come on.
Sabrina : **Yeah. And when she gets married again, they can read it for her, okay?**
(Datum no. 14)

In the second pair part of the dialogue, Sabrina responds to Jason's request by saying "yeah" in her initial response. At a glance, it can be seen as an acceptance to the request. In fact, the word "yeah" stated in her initial response does not show a real acceptance to the request. Yet, it means as a dispreferred response since it is followed by a statement of refusal to perform

the requested action. The following statement "and when she gets married again, they can read it for her, okay" is considered as a dispreferred response as it means that she refuses to pick the verse for her wedding.

Moreover, mentioning an obligation is one of the ways used by the characters in this movie to express their dispreferred social acts.

- Ms. O'Neal : What's the girl like?
Mrs. Taylor : **Miss O'Neal, go on, now. I gotta go to work. Next!**
(Datum no. 9)

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

Then, several characters in this movie also perform dispreferred social acts by inviting the first speaker to view other people or things. Thus, they generally make a non personal reason by giving alternative information or another choice.

- Sabrina : And I need to have a long table so we can all sit together like one big, happy family.
Amy : **That is gonna be so fun to do at the round tables I was told to order.**
(Datum no. 4)

In this datum, Sabrina asks Amy to prepare a long table with the hope that Amy's response will be an acceptance. Unfortunately, Amy does not directly accept the request. Instead, she makes a non personal reason to show her dispreferred response by saying "that is gonna be so fun to do at the round tables". In other words, she wants to inform Sabrina that her option is better than Sabrina's choice by asking Sabrina to replace a long table with round tables.

Furthermore, the characters in this movie sometimes use mitigators in their disagreement or refusal. The word "really" is an example of mitigators performed by Jason when he refuses Sabrina's request.

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

(Datum no. 38)

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

In this movie, there are several dispreferred social acts performed directly or unmitigated. They are generally performed by a direct declination such as "no" or "cannot".

Jason : It's almost noon. I gotta go pick up my mom, all right?

Sabrina : **No, no, no! You're not going anywhere.**

(Datum no. 15)

In the first pair part of dialogue, Jason requests for permission to Sabrina to pick up his mother. However, the request is directly refused by Sabrina by saying "No, no, no! You're not going anywhere". It means that she does not allow Jason to pick up her mother.

Performing direct declination or unmitigated dispreferred social acts are considered less polite than mitigated or marked dispreferred social acts. In some cases, it is considered as rude or impolite response. Thus, the dispreferred social acts are closely related with the concept of politeness.

In this movie, there are other realizations of dispreferred social acts performed by the characters. Those realizations are changing the topic and ignoring. Those types are identified as a strategy to avoid an action.

Mrs. Watson : Jason makes a good impression, but we haven't met his family yet. What are they like?

Sabrina : **Amy! Let's put some greens in with the roses, okay? For, like, a pop of color.**

Mrs. Watson : Sabrina? Sabrina!

(Datum no. 5)

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

Furthermore, another way of performing a dispreferred social act is by ignoring the utterance of the first speaker.

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

Shonda : **(Silence)**

Mrs. Taylor : What you looking at?

Datum no. 17

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

Moving to the next discussion, the characters perform dispreferred social acts with certain functions or purposes. Those functions are analyzed through the context of conversation. Among the twelve functions which are presented in the findings, the characters often perform the dispreferred social acts to criticize the first speaker's utterance which is considered as an impolite or rude utterance and to show their unwillingness and inability to perform a preferred action. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker's personal reason and also

the first speaker's impoliteness in the first pair part.

As previously mentioned, the dispreferred social acts sometimes are performed by the characters to criticize the first speaker's utterances. This function appears as a result of the first speaker's impolite or rude utterance.

Mrs. Watson : Did you forget that we have 50 people arriving here tomorrow for our daughter's wedding tomorrow?

Mr. Watson : **Your sarcasm is unattractive.**

(Datum no. 10)

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

Furthermore, to show their unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action is also the main function of dispreferred social acts in *Jumping the Broom* movie. As presented in the following datum, Sabrina refuses Mr. Watson's request to express her unwillingness to perform the requested act.

Mr. Watson : We should discuss this in private

Sabrina : **No, Dad. There's no more private here.**

(Datum no. 48)

Mr. Watson asks Sabrina to discuss their family problem in a private place. As the

preferred response, he expects that the request will be responded by an acceptance. Unfortunately, Sabrina directly refuses the request by saying “No, Dad. There’s no more private here”. From her statement, it can be concluded that she is unwilling to discuss the problem in private.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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

1. There are six types of dispreferred social act performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. From those six types of dispreferred social acts, the dispreferred social acts of request and question are the main types of dispreferred social acts which are regularly performed by the characters in *Jumping the Broom* movie. The relationship among the characters which is not fairly good is being the main reason why the characters prefer to perform the dispreferred response rather than the preferred one.
2. There are twelve realizations of dispreferred social acts which occur in this movie. They are performed both in marked and unmarked forms. From those twelve realizations, giving an account and using token yes are considered as the main realizations of dispreferred social acts which are normally used by the characters in this movie as politeness strategies to show their appreciation to the first speaker’s utterance. They appear as a result of the speaker’s awareness of the effect or face threatening

act of the dispreferred response so that it does not interrupt their social relationship.

3. There are twelve functions of dispreferred social acts which are found based on the situational contexts of conversation. Among the twelve functions that have been presented in the findings, it can be seen that the characters often perform the dispreferred response to show their unwillingness or inability to perform a preferred action and criticize the first speaker’s utterance which is considered as an impolite or a rude utterance. Those functions appear as a result of the speaker’s personal reason and also the first speaker’s impoliteness in the first pair part.

Furthermore, some suggestions are proposed for further research. The suggestions are presented as follows:

1. It is suggested that the academic society, particularly those from English Department majoring in linguistics, learn and conduct research on conversation analysis with different points of view and sources of data since conversation analysis still has other topics other than preference organization. Besides, the students are able to use this research as a reference to enrich their knowledge in conversation analysis.
2. It is suggested that other researchers who are interested in conducting a research about dispreferred social acts pay more attention to the situational contexts of the interaction to understand the meaning of conversations clearly. In addition, it is also suggested that they continue analyzing politeness strategy as

an extension of preference organization discussion.

3. It is suggested that other researchers who are interested in conducting a research in conversation analysis analyze a movie since it can depict real communications in the society, especially through conversations. It is useful for them to analyze the language used in the society clearly.

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