



**THE ANALYSIS OF PAUSES, OVERLAPS, AND
BACKCHANNELS IN THE LION KING 2019 MOVIE**

**Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate
Program**

Benedikta Halimi

20180610001

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

TANGERANG

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FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL

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Title of Final Project : The Analysis of Pauses, Overlaps and Backchannels in the
Lion King 2019 Movie

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Tangerang, 18th July 2020

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is eligible to take the final project examination.

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declared that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true that I do not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

Tangerang, 18th July 2020



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ABSTRACT

Communication is the process of passing information and understanding from one person to another. Linguistics is the study of language – how it is put together and how it functions. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. In conversation problems there are three major problems: pauses, overlaps and backchannels. The aims of this research are: to find the types and frequencies of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in the movie. The writer used one previous study and one book: An analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in the Reasonable movie directed by Petter Howit and Pragmatics book (by George Yule). The writer downloaded the videos of conversation from you-tube. The writer analyzed the conversations one by one. This research used two research methods: qualitative research method (for finding the types of pauses, overlaps and backchannels) and quantitative research method (for counting the frequencies of pauses, overlaps and backchannels). The writer had found two types of pauses: filled and unfilled pauses, two types of overlaps: cooperative and interruptive overlaps and two types of backchannels: vocal and non – vocal backchannels. The number of pauses frequencies are: 20, the number of overlaps frequencies are: 130 and the number of backchannels frequencies is: 17. The percentages of pauses are: 1.1%, the percentages of overlaps are: 71.5% and the percentages of backchannels is: 7.48%. The highest percentage is overlaps and the lowest percentage is pauses. The finding would be useful to next researchers who focus on types and frequencies of pauses, overlaps and backchannels. This research provided suggestion for the next researchers and the readers. The writer hopes that the future researchers will do better than this research. Lastly, the writer hopes that the readers can understand more about the types and percentages of pauses, overlaps and backchannels.

Key Words: *Pragmatics, Conversation, pauses, overlaps and backchannels*

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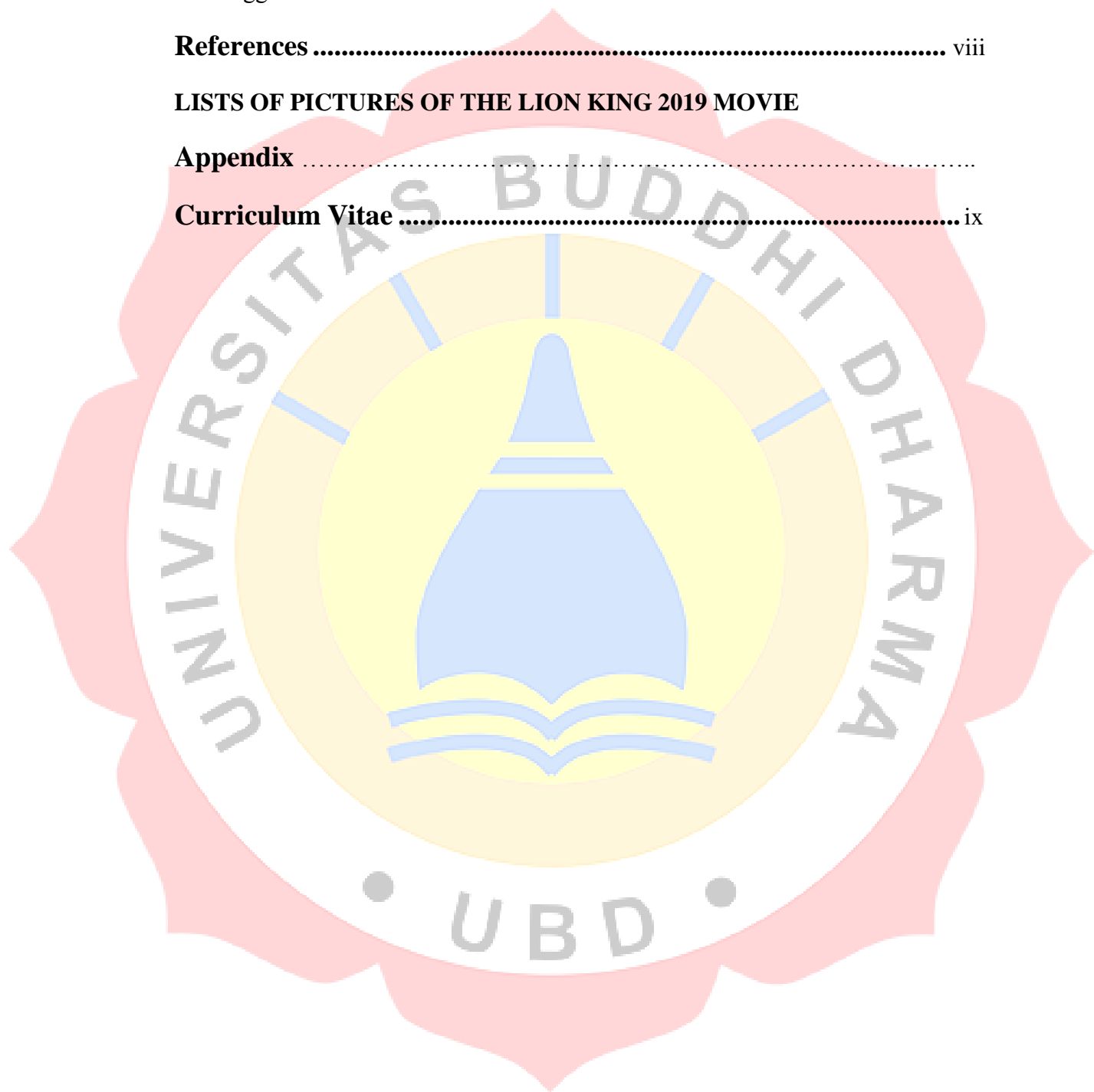
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study:

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, people, or group to another. Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through verbal or non – verbal means, including: speech, writing, signs, signals, graphical representations (infographics, maps and charts), and behavior. Communicate means to share. There are 4 functions of communication: they are control, motivation, emotional expression and information.

According to Jakobson (1960), communication has six factors: context, addresses (sender), addresses (receiver), contact, common code, and message. Each factor is the focal point of a relation or function that operates between the message and factor. Examples: Referential (*The earth is round*), Phatic (*Hello?*), Connotative (*Come here*), Metalingual (*What do you mean by “Krill”?*), Emotive (*Yuck!*), and Poetic (*Smurf*). As you can see, there are at least six distinct types of communication: non- verbal, verbal – oral – face – to – face, verbal – oral – distance, verbal – written, and formal – informal. There are ten common communication problems: lack of initial rapport with listeners, stiffness or woodenness in the use of body, presentation of material is intellectually oriented; speaker forgets to involve the audience emotionally, speaker seems uncomfortable because of fear of failure, poor use of eye contact and facial expression, lack of humor, speech direction and intent is unclear due to improper preparation, Inability to use silence for impact, lack of energy, causing inappropriate pitch

pattern, speech rate, and volume, and use of boring language and lack of interesting material.

All concepts that have been explained above are important to be noted since communication is the transformation of thoughts and words into meaningful action. "Communication is the process of passing information and understanding from one person to another." Communication and conversation have big differences: Conversation is an exchange of words, while communication is the transformation of thoughts and words into meaningful action (according to Howard Gilles, 1973). Even though communication and conversation have differences, still, they connect to each other. Communication included in conversation. If there is no communication, the conversation will never happen and if there is no conversation, the communication will never happen.

Inside the conversation, there is the structure of the talk, basic pattern of which are I speak – you speak – i - speak – you speak, (according to George Yule, 1996) will derive from fundamental kind of interaction people acquire first and use most often. This is the structure of conversation. In conversation problems, there are three major problems: pauses (Gaps), overlaps and backchannels (Harvey Sacks 1970). Other researchers sometime do not write pause, but they will write gap. Pauses are referred to silences with turns, while gaps are referred to shorter silences between turns at possible completion points (i.e: Transition – Relevance - Place (TRPs). The mistake of turn – taking is called conversation problem.

There is connection between conversation and linguistics. Conversation then is massively important to us as human beings. We can convey our thoughts and

desires to other, influence and entertain through speech. As linguistics has involved and become an entirely independent social science, so too has our interest in to just how human interact and what the implications of the types of conversation we use are. Conversation consists of two, or more, participants taking turns, and only one participant speaking at any time. Linguistics is the study of language – how it is put together and how it functions.

Linguistics is the study of language – how it is put together and how it functions. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make a language. Linguistics has various branches, such as: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, discourse analysis, semantics, pragmatics, historical linguistics, and sociolinguistics. The main purpose of the study of linguistics in an academic environment is the advancement of knowledge. This research focused on pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of how speakers of a language use the language to communicate and accomplish what they want.

According to George Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. The education of pragmatics is necessary and important in our globalized world. For avoiding miscommunication caused by cultural difference, being familiar with diverse cultures and pragmatics is essential. The education of pragmatics is necessary and important in our globalized world. In pragmatics, there are: deixis, speech acts, politeness and conversation analysis. In pragmatics there are some potential topics to be discussed. There are pauses, overlap and backchannel. Pauses are short interval when a speaker is speaking, to take a breath a moment. Overlap is simultaneous talk by two or more conversational participants. Backchannels are feedback given while someone else is talking, to show interest.

Related to pauses, overlap and backchannel, this phenomena are found in daily use of language, one of which is in a movie. The Lion King 2019 movie was the newest movie. The movie was theatrically released in the US on July 19th, 2019. The movie was liked by children. We can get lessons from the movie. We have to be careful to what other people told us (even though he/she is our family member). If we directly believe, and the story not true, then we will get into troubles. The movie was produced by Walt Disney Production. The movie had grossed \$962 million – worldwide, becoming the fifth –highest grossing movie and 47th grossing movie all time. The movie was a photorealistic animate of Disney's traditional animated 1994 movie of the same name.

Related to pauses, overlap and backchannel in movie, there are some previous research that have investigated it. One of them is entitled "*An analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in The Reasonable Doubt movie by Peter Howitt*". The previous study was written by Khapsoh (2017), from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. The object of the research was a movie. Khapsoh (2017) used Norrick (1980) and Fischer (1980) theory. Khapsoh got 50 data of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels, but she only analyzed 20 data. She had found the types of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels and how they occur in the movie. There are two types of pauses: filled and unfilled pauses. *Uh and em* are examples of filled pauses. Unfilled pauses are silent pauses. *Silence 2.5 second* is unfilled pause. There are two types of backchannels: verbal and non – verbal backchannels. Verbal backchannels examples are: *yeah, uh – huh, well*. Non – verbal backchannels examples are: head nod and laughter. There are three types of overlaps: turn – terminal, mid – turn and turn – initial. Khapsoh analyzed

why pauses, overlaps, and backchannels occur in the conversations of the movie, and what are the causes of the pauses, overlaps and backchannels. The movie tell about a district attorney named Mitch Brocken (Dominic coope) who is involved in a fatal hit and run in the road. The movie was directed and written by Petter Howitt, and released on January 17, 2014, in the USA.

Related to the previous study, the writer will make research, with the title: *The Analysis of Pauses, Overlaps, and Backchannels, in the Lion King 2019 Movie.*

1.2 Statements of Problem

In conversations, there are three major problems: Pauses (gaps), overlaps, backchannels. Pauses, overlaps backchannels are occur in daily conversations, not only on daily conversation, but also in movies and novels. We are easy to find types of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels in movies than in novels. Because if in novels we just read, so we don't know which one pause, overlap, backchannel. If in movies we directly can watch and hear. The writer want know two things: the types and the percentages of those conversations problems that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the statements of problem above, the writer would like to answer the following questions:

1. What are types of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie?
2. How much is the frequency of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie?

1.4 Goals and Functions:

1.4.1 Goal

1 To find the types of pauses, overlaps, backchannels that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie.

2: To find the frequencies of the pauses, overlaps, backchannels that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie.

1.4.2 Function

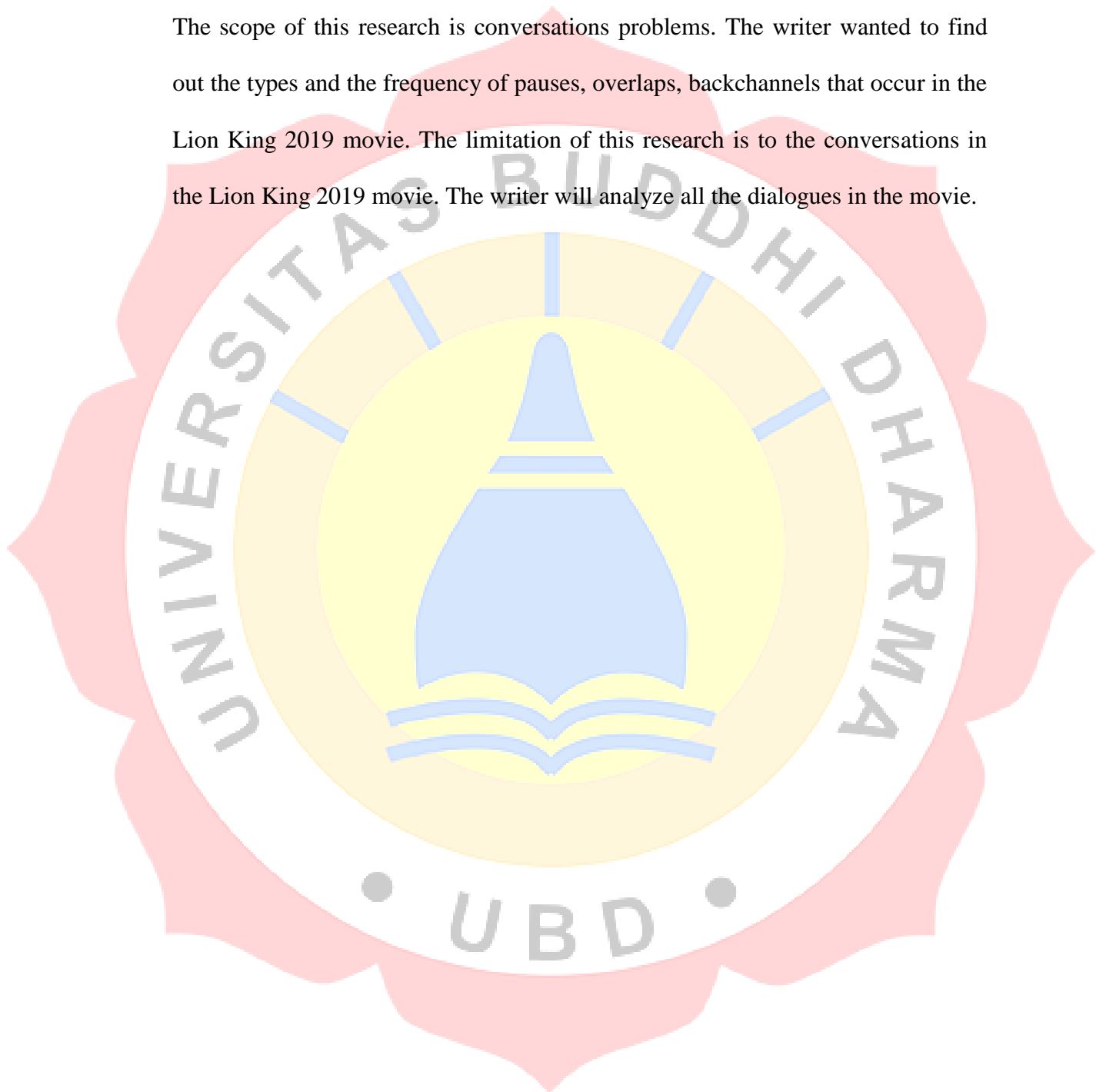
1: To give the information for all next researchers (especially who are interesting in conversations problems (pragmatics).

2: To be used by other researchers (especially who major in conversations problems).

3: To give sources to all readers as information to be read.

1.5 Scope and Limitation:

The scope of this research is conversations problems. The writer wanted to find out the types and the frequency of pauses, overlaps, backchannels that occur in the Lion King 2019 movie. The limitation of this research is to the conversations in the Lion King 2019 movie. The writer will analyze all the dialogues in the movie.



1.6 Conceptual Framework:

Input

Conversations problems:
There are three major problems in conversations.
There are: pauses, overlaps, backchannels.

The object of the research:
The Lion King 2019 movie.

Analysis

The theories of this research:
Previous Study paper and George Yule book.

Types of pauses,
overlaps,
backchannels.

Percentages of
pauses,
overlaps,
backchannels.

Conversations in the Lion
King 2019 movie.

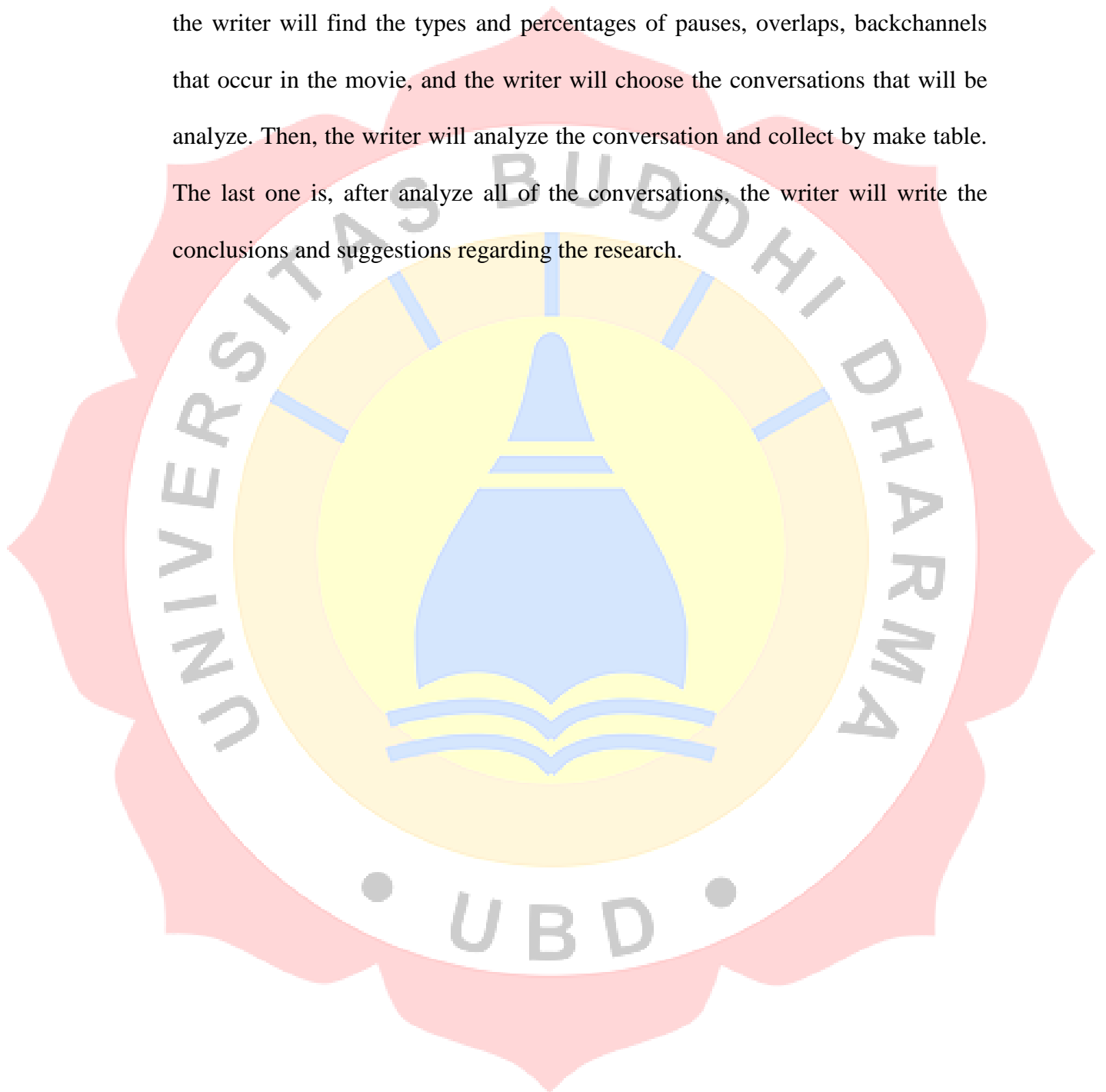
Output

Conclusions and
Suggestions.

The conceptual framework begins with conversations problems in daily conversations. There are three major in conversations problems: pauses (gaps), overlaps, backchannels. The conversations problems are part of pragmatics. Next one is the movie. The writer chose the Lion King 2019 movie as an object of the research. The movie was directed by Jon Favreau and written by Jeff Nathanson. The movie was released on 19th July 2019. The movie talk about, after the murder of his father (King Mufasa), a young lion prince (Simba) flees his kingdom only to learn the true meaning of responsibility and bravery.

Next one is the theory: The writer used one previous study and one book. The previous study title: An analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in the Reasonable movie directed by Petter Howit and Pragmatics book (written by George Yule). An analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in the Reasonable movie directed by Petter Howit was written by Khapsoh (from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta). Pauses are short interval when someone is speaking. Pauses have 2 types (filled and unfilled). Filled pauses such as: er, uh, um and em (unlexicalized and non - verbal utterances) and (lexicalized): because..., you know... and well... Unfilled pauses are silent pause. Unfilled Pause don` t uses utterances. Pragmatics book (written by George Yule), overlaps is simultaneous talk by two or more conversation participants. Overlaps have two types (cooperative and interruptive overlaps). Cooperative overlaps refers to a face – to – face interaction in which one speaker talks at the same time as another speaker to demonstrate an interest in the conversation. Interruption overlaps is a competitive strategy in which one of the speakers attempts to dominate the conversation. Backchannels are feedback given by the listener.

Backchannels have two types: vocal and non – vocal backchannels. Vocal backchannels typically short utterances: yeah, mmm and uh –huh. Non – vocal backchannels typically smiling, nod a head or doing body language. Next one is, the writer will find the types and percentages of pauses, overlaps, backchannels that occur in the movie, and the writer will choose the conversations that will be analyze. Then, the writer will analyze the conversation and collect by make table. The last one is, after analyze all of the conversations, the writer will write the conclusions and suggestions regarding the research.



CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Previous Studies:

Relate to this research, the writer has found some previous studies about pauses overlaps and backchannels in movies. Several studies of overlaps and backchannels had been written by other researchers in several types, namely as follow: An Analysis of Pauses, Overlaps and Backchannels in the Reasonable Doubt Movie by Petter Howitt (written by Khapsoh, 2017), The analysis of Conversational Structure in the Movie script of Kung Panda 2 (written by Ainul Hakim, 2015), and Conversation Problems in Man Of Steel Movie (written by Shofa I Maziyah, 2014).

First Research entitled: “An Analysis of Pauses, Overlaps and Backchannels in The Reasonable Doubt Movie by Petter Howitt. The thesis was written by Khapsoh (2017), from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. Khapsoh used Norrick (1980) and Fischer (1980) theory. The object of the research was a movie (Reasonable Doubt Movie). Khapsoh got 50 data of pauses, overlaps and backchannels, but she only analyze 20 data. Khapsoh had found the types of pauses, overlaps and backchannels and also how pauses, overlaps and backchannels occur in the movie. Khapsoh had found two types of pauses filed and unfilled pauses and two types of backchannels verbal and non – verbal backchannels. Verbal backchannels examples: *yeah, uh –huh, mmm*. Non – verbal backchannels examples: head nod, and laughter. *Uh* and *er* are examples of filled

pauses. *Silence 2.5 second* is example of unfilled pause. The researcher had found two types of overlaps: Turn – Terminal and Turn – Initial.

Second Research entitled: “The analysis of Conversational Structure in the Movie script of Kung Panda 2”. The thesis was written by Ainul Hakim (2015), from Muria Kudus University. Hakim used Sacks (1970) and Schegloff (2000) theory. The object of the research was a movie script. This research is aimed at knowing what types and percentages of conversational structure are used in the movie script. The finding of the study reveals that, on the conversational structure, the writer finds that the most common used is backchannel. There are 26.2 % of Pauses, 21.4 % of Overlaps and 52.4% Backchannels. Hakim concludes that conversational structure in Kung Fu Panda movie script 2 dominated by backchannel.

Third Research entitled: “Conversation problems in Man of Steel movie”. The thesis was written by Shofa I Maziyah (2014), from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. Shofa used three different theories: Conversation analysis by Sack et al (1979), Politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987), and Cooperative principles by Grice (1986). The object of the research was conversation problems in a movie. Shofa was to found out the kinds of conversation problems occurring in the movie and why and how conversation problems happen in the movie. The results are: Gaps and overlap kinds of the conversation problems happen in the movie. The gap applied ‘a current speaker selects next technique’. The overlap applied ‘self-selection technique’. A speaker does the gap for several reasons, such as: The speaker gets unfocused on his conversation. The speaker is really thinking of his next utterance. Shofa concludes

that: firstly, the kinds of conversation problems found in the movie are gaps and overlaps. Second, when a speaker does a gap in the conversation, usually he applied 'a current speaker selects next technique'. When a speaker does the overlaps, he applied 'self-selection technique'. Third, a speaker does the gap for several reasons: The speaker gets unfocused when he speaking, the speaker is really thinking his next utterance, and the speaker has a certain feeling to another participant.

Based on the previous studies above, the writer found out some similarity and differences between those three previous studies and the writer's research, on three things: object, analysis, and theory. The similarity and differences between the first previous study and the writer on three things: a. Object: the similarity of the object between the first previous study and the writer is the movie. The different is the title of the movie. The first previous study chose Reasonable Doubt movie, but the writer choose Lion King 2019 movie. b. Analysis: The first previous study found the types of pauses, overlaps and backchannels and how pauses, overlaps, and backchannels occur in the movie. Meanwhile, the writer will analyze the type and the percentages of pauses, overlaps and backchannels that occur in the movie. c. Theory: The first previous study used Norrick (1980) and Fischer (1980) theory. Therefore, the writer will be use Khapsoh's thesis and George Yule's book.

The similarity and differences between the second previous study and the writer on three things: a. Object: the similarity of the object between the second previous study and the writer is the movie. The different is the title of the movie. The second previous study chose Kung Fu Panda 2 movie, while the writer choose

Lion King 2019 movie. b. Analysis: The second previous study analyzed what types and percentages of conversational structure were used in the movie script. Therefore, the writer will analyze the type and the percentages of pauses, overlaps and backchannels that occur in the movie. c. Theory: The second previous study used Sacks (1970) and Schegloff (2000) theory. Meanwhile, the writer will be use Khapsoh`s thesis and George Yule`s book.

The similarity and differences between the third previous study and the writer on three things: a. Object: the similarity of the object between the third previous study and the writer is the movie. The different is the title of the movie. The third previous study chose Man of Steel movie, but the writer choose Lion King 2019 movie. b. Analysis: The third previous study analyzed the kinds of conversation problems occurring in the movie and why and how conversation problems happen in the movie, while the writer will analyze the type and the percentages of pauses, overlaps, and backchannels that occur in the movie. c. Theory: the third previous study used Sack et al (1979), Brown and Levinson (1987) and Grice (1986) theories, while, the writer will be use Khapsoh`s thesis and George Yule`s book.

2.2 Review of Theories

Regarding to this research, the writer will use one thesis and one book to analyze the conversation problems. The first theory is taken from, previous study paper, an analysis of pauses, overlaps and backchannels in The Reasonable Doubt Movie by Petter Howitt. According to the previous study, Pauses are short interval when someone is speaking. Pauses occur because the speaker is doubtful to answer a question. There are two types of pauses filled and unfilled pauses. Filled Pauses

have two types, they are: unlexicalized and non – verbal utterance (um, er, em and uh) and lexicalized (well..., you know... and because...). A filled pause occurs most often when a speaker is thinking. Unfilled pauses are also known as silent pauses. Unfilled pauses don't use utterances.

The book is written by, George Yule (1970), entitled Pragmatics. According to Yule, overlap is simultaneous talk between two or more conversational participants, (both speakers trying to speak at the same time). There are two types of overlaps cooperative and interruptive overlaps. Cooperative overlaps refers to a face – to – face interaction in which one speaker talks at the same time as another speaker to demonstrate an interest in the conversation. Interruption overlaps is a competitive strategy in which one of the speakers attempts to dominate the conversation. Backchannels are feedback given by listeners when someone is talking, to show interest. Backchannels have two types: vocal and non – vocal backchannels. Vocal backchannels are typically short utterances, such as: uh – huh, yeah and mmm. Non – vocal backchannels are typically: smiling, nodding a head or doing body language.

2.3 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with the relationship of sentences to the environment in which they occur. Pragmatics is the study of how words are used, or the study of signs and symbols. Pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to interpreters (according to Charles Morris, 1930s). In pragmatics, there are: Deixis, Speech acts, Politeness, Conversation analysis, and Discourse analysis. First is deixis. Deixis means “pointing” via language. Deixis

has three parts: person, spatial and temporal. Person deixis is to describe involve person speaker (I) and addressee (You). Spatial deixis clearly relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs: here and there, for basic distinction. Some verbs: *go* and *come*. Temporal deixis indicate with time (example: 7a: November 22nd, 1963, 7b: Dinner at 8:30 on Saturday? Okay, I'll see you then). Temporal expressions such as: *this week, yesterday, today, last week, next week, and tonight*. The second is Speech acts. Speech acts is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. Speech acts might be: requests, promises, apologies, warning, greetings or any number of declarations. The third is politeness. Politeness in an interaction, can then be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. Face means the public self – images of a person. There are two types politeness: positive and negative. The last one is conversation analysis. Conversation Analysis (CA) is a set of methods and a certain analytic mentality for studying talk – in – interaction, such as: pauses, overlaps, and backchannels. Conversation is an informal talk involving a small group of people or only two. Inside the conversation, there is the structure of the talk, basic pattern of: I – speak – You – speak – I – speak – You – speak, will derive from fundamental kind of interaction we acquire first and use most often. This is the structure of conversation. There are three major problems in conversations: pauses (gaps), overlaps, and backchannels.

2.4 Conversations Problems

Conversation is an informal talk involving a small group of people or only two. Inside the conversation, there is the structure of the talk, basic pattern of I – Speak – You – Speak – I – Speak – You – Speak, will derive from fundamental kind of interaction we acquire first and use most often. This is the structure of conversation. The mistake of turn – taking is called conversation problem. There are three major problems in conversation: pauses (gaps), overlaps, and backchannels. Pauses, overlaps, backchannels occur in daily conversation, and also occur in movies and novels. Pauses are short interval when a speaker is speaking. There are two types of pauses: filled and unfilled pauses. Some researcher might not write pause, they will write gaps. Pauses referred to silence within turns. Gaps referred to shorter silences between turns or at possible completion points (i.e: Transition – Relevance – Place (TRPs). Overlap is simultaneous talk by two or more conversational, irrespective of its status in participants mind as an interruption. There are two types of overlaps: cooperative and interruptive overlaps. Backchannels are feedback given while someone else is talking. There are three types of backchannels: non – lexical, phrasal, and substantive backchannels.

2.4.1. Pauses (gaps)

Pauses are short interval when a speaker is speaking. It is to take a breath for a moment before the speaker continues his speak. Pauses are silence between turns. Pauses can be simple hesitations or silences. Pauses also occur in conversation because the speaker is doubtful to answer a question, or the speaker feels nervous.

There are two types of pauses: filled and unfilled pauses. Filled pauses such as: er, em, uh, and um (unlexicalized and non – verbal utterance) and well..., like..., you know... (lexicalized). Unfilled pauses or silence pauses.

Example:

1: I ate rabbit

2: I ate uh rabbit

Example 1 (between a student and his friend`s father during their first meeting):

Mr. Strait: What`s your major Dave?

Dave : English – well I haven`t decided yet.

(3 seconds)

Mr. Strait: So – you want to be a teacher?

Dave : No – not really – well not if I can help it.

(2.5 seconds)

Mr. Strait: Wha//where do you – go ahead

Dave : I mean it`s a – oh sorry // I em –

Example 1 shown very short pauses (marked with a dash) are simply hesitations, but longer pauses become silences.

Example 2 (an attribute silence):

Jan: Dave, I`m going to the store?

(2 seconds)

Jan: Dave?

(2 seconds)

Jan: Dave – is something wrong?

Dave: What? What`s wrong?

Jan: Never mind

Example 2 explain the non – response of Dave is treated by his girlfriend, as possibly communicate something.

Pauses as a noun means ‘a short break’, while as a verb means ‘to stop for a short time. Some researcher might not write pause, they will write gaps. Pauses referred to silence within turns. Gaps referred to shorter silences between turns or at possible completion points (i.e: Transition – Relevance – Place (TRPs).

2. 4. 1.1 Types of Pauses

There are two types of pauses: filled and unfilled pauses. Filled pauses maybe further categories as unlexicalized with non – verbal utterances such as: uh, em, er and um, or lexicalized with such phrases: as well and you know. Unfilled pauses are also known as silent pauses. Unfilled pauses don` t use utterances.

Example 1 (between a student and his friend`s father during their first meeting):

Mr. Strait: What`s your major Dave?

Dave : English – well I haven`t decided yet.

(3 seconds)

Mr. Strait: So – you want to be a teacher?

Dave : No – not really – well not if I can help it.

(2.5 seconds)

Mr. Strait: Wha//where do you – go ahead

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Example 1 shown very short pauses (marked with a dash) are simply hesitations, but longer pauses become silences.

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Jan: Dave, I'm going to the store?

(2 seconds)

Jan: Dave?

(2 seconds)

Jan: Dave – is something wrong?

Dave: What? What's wrong?

Jan: Never mind

Example 2 explain the non – response of Dave is treated by his girlfriend, as possibly communicate something.

2. 4. 2. Overlaps:

According to Reed (1965) Overlap is simultaneous talk by two or more conversational participants, irrespective of its status in participant's minds as an interruption. Overlaps are not used only as an interruption but also a way of showing interest and enthusiasm. Interruption is happen when speaker do not finish the speaking yet, thus the listeners take the turn before the speaker had finished speaking. There are two types of overlaps: cooperative and interruptive overlaps. Cooperative overlaps refers to a face – to – face interaction in which one speaker talks at the same time as another speaker to demonstrate an interest in the conversation. Interruption overlaps is a competitive strategy in which one of the speakers attempts to dominate the conversation.

Example: (1) (Cooperative overlaps):

Min: Did you see him in the video?

Wendy: Yeah – the part on the video

Min: oh my god // he was so sexy

Wendy: *he was just being so cool*

Min: *and all the waves // crashing around him*

Wendy: *yeah that was really wild*

(2) Interruptive overlaps:

Joe: *what they were in // power las - wait CAN I FINISH!*

Jerry: *that`s my points I said -*

Example 1 shown that the effect of the overlapping talk creates a feeling of two voices collaborating as one, in harmony, meanwhile, example 2, the speakers may appear to be having a discussion, but they are, in fact, competing the floor.

2. 4. 1.2 Types of overlaps

There are two types of overlaps: cooperative and interruptive overlaps.

Cooperative overlaps refers to a face – to – face interaction in which one speaker talks at the same time as another speaker to demonstrate an interest in the conversation. Interruption overlaps is a competitive strategy in which one of the speakers attempts to dominate the conversation.

Example: (1) (Cooperative overlaps):

Min: *Did you see him in the video?*

Wendy: *Yeah – the part on the video*

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Wendy: *yeah that was really wild*

(2) Interruptive overlaps:

Joe: *what they were in // power las - wait CAN I FINISH!*

Jerry: that`s my points I said -

Example 1 shown that the effect of the overlapping talk creates a feeling of two voices collaborating as one, in harmony, meanwhile, example 2, the speakers may appear to be having a discussion, but they are, in fact, competing the floor.

2. 4. 3. Backchannels

Backchannels are feedback given while someone else is talking, to show interest, attention, and/or willingness to keep listening. Head nods, smiles, facial expressions and gestures are included in backchannels. Backchannels are not only short utterances such as: *uh – huh* and *yes*, but also short comment like: *oh, I can believe it*, short question like: *you`ve started writing it then, you dissertation?* And non – verbal actions like: nods of agreement. Backchannels are also sometimes known as ‘response tokens’, ‘reactive tokens’, ‘minimal responses’ and ‘continuers’. Backchanneling skills are important to people wishing to be able to function as supportive, cooperative listeners. They are also of scientific interest, as they are the most accessible, example of the real – time responsiveness that underpins many successful interpersonal interactions. Backchannels are ways of indicating we are listening. They indicate the listener is following and not objecting to what the speaker says. Backchannels responses appear to be a universal behavior, but specific backchannel behaviors are particular to language and language. There are two types of backchannels: vocal and non – vocal backchannels.

Example (vocal backchannel):

Caller: If you use your long distance service a lot then you`ll

Mary: *uh – huh*

Caller: be interested in the discount I'm talking about because

Mary: *yeah*

Caller: it can only save your money to switch to a cheaper service

Mary: *mmm*

(uh – huh, mmm, yeah) signals to provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received. They normally indicate that the listener is following, and not objecting to, what the speaker is saying.

2. 4. 1.3 Types of backchannels

There are two types of backchannels verbal and non – verbal backchannels.

Verbal backchannels typically short utterances such: yeah, mmm, uh – huh. Non – verbal backchannels typically: smiling, nodding a head or doing body language.

Example 7: (Verbal backchannels)

Caller: If you use your long distance service a lot then you'll

Mary: *uh – huh*

Caller: be interested in the discount I'm talking about because

Mary: *yeah*

Caller: it can only save your money to switch to a cheaper service

Mary: *mmm*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer explained about the approach of this research, the data types and data sources of this research, the data collection method of this research and also the data analysis of this research.

3.1 Research Approach

Research approach is the data collection and analysis strategy which applied in : data collected by someone else for some other purpose (but being utilized by the investigator for another purpose).

3.2 Data Types

The type of data of this research is secondary data. This research used qualitative and quantitative research method. The data of this research is a movie. This movie was directed by Jon Favreau.

3.3 Data Sources

The data of this research is dialog from a movie. Movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television, (Thompson (1979). There are five genders of movies: drama, animation, romantic, horror, and adventure (Thompson (1979). The title of the movie is The Lion King 2019 movie. The genre of the movie is animation movie.

The sources of data in this research are secondary data sources, such as: videos (downloaded from youtube), movie script, internets, and books (theories). All of the sources of data will be using by the writer during the research. The purpose is to make the writer will be easier to do the research. The other purpose is to help the writer while doing the research.

3.4 Data Collection Method

Data collection is a process of collecting information from all the relevant sources of to find answers to the research problems, test the hypothesis and evaluates the outcomes. (Shannon (2005)) Data collection methods can be divided into two categories: secondary methods of data collection and primary methods of data collection.

The writer will download the videos of the conversations from youtube. After download, the writer will watch the videos one by one.

1. There are 19 videos that had been downloaded from youtube.
2. The writer downloaded some of the videos from Disney official youtube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pmDEabDeyM&t=16s>)
3. The writer downloaded some of the videos from super scene youtube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KjKpX-axoBU&t=46s>).

3.5 Data Analysis

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data, (Shamoo, 2003). Data analysis summarizes collected data. It involves the interpretation of data gathered through the use of analytical and logical reasoning to determine patterns, relationship or trends.

The writer wanted to find out the types and percentage of pauses, overlaps and backchannels that occur in the conversations. When the writer found out the words, the writer will write it on notebook. After that, the writer will type the words on her laptop. The writer will make table, put the words in it and give bold on it. For the percentage, the writer will also make table.

1. The writer found two types of pauses, overlaps and backchannels
2. Pauses happened 8 times (founded in video 2, 6, 18, 19, 16, and 10)
3. Overlaps happened 18 times (founded in video 1, 2, 3, 14, 18, 12, 17, 16, 19, 7, 4, 11, 15, 6, 9, 8, 10, and 13)
4. Backchannels happened 6 times (founded in video 17, 12, 13, 15, 7, 11, 6, 1, 8, and 19)