



**AN ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC CONVERSATION
IN "THE LAST PHOTO" SHORT STORY BY BERNARD SMITH**

A THESIS

*Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (Iain) Padangsidempuan
a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for Seminar Proposal
in English Program*

Written by:

**ELISA KENCANA
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**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
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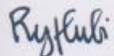
Assalamu 'alaikumwr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Elisa Kencana**, entitled "*An Analysis of Dynamic Conversation in "The Last Photo" Short Story By Bernard Smith.*". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

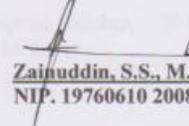
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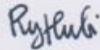
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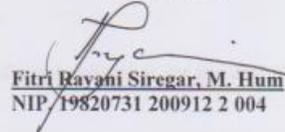
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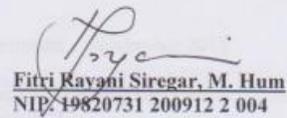


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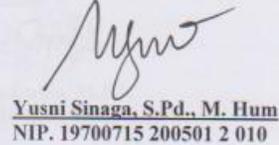
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"THE LAST PHOTO" SHORT STORY BY BERNAD
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The thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful

Praise to Allah the Almighty for giving me healthy, opportunity and ability to complete this thesis with the title “An Analysis Dynamic Conversation in “The Last Photo” Short Story. Peace and solution to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us to have good life.

In writing this thesis, i have found various difficulties. Fortunately, many people help me to finish my thesis. May be without supporting, helping, praying this thesis would not be as it is now.

I also would like to express my thanks to:

1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., as the first advisor and Mr. Zainuddin S.S., M.Hum as the second advisor.
2. Mr. Hamka M.Hum., who has given me good title as my lecturer in IAIN Padangsidempuan.
3. The rector of IAIN Padangsidempuan, Prof.Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL. Who has given chance and time. So, a could learn and got some knowledge fro IAIN Padangsidempuan.
4. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
5. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., as the leader of English Education Department.

6. Yusri Fahmi, S. Ag., M. Hum., as the leader of library.
7. Drs. Fitriadi Lubis, M.Pd as my academic advisor.
8. All the lecturers and all the academic cavities of IAIN Padangsidimpuan, who had helped me in writing this thesis and also taught me in this study.
9. My beloved parent, Loya Munthe and Maslaini Lubis. My beloved brothers and sisters Arman Saputra Munthe, Eli Rosida Munthe, Sahrul Munthe, Annisa Fitri Salsabilah Munthe, Mahmud Martua Munthe, Mahmud Rizki Munthe, Esna Munthe as my aunt and all of my families who always give loves, supports, prays, materials, motivation and also helped a lot me to finish my thesis.
10. My beloved friends, fenni Happy Royani Munthe, Alifah Eka Sari Munthe, Anggi Dwi Munte, Lisna Nasution, Sari Agustina, Leni Rosa Hasibuan, to my friends in class TBI-2, to Rahmad Fauzi Harahap and all of my friends in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, good luck for you and thanks for helping, supporting and sugestion.
11. All the people who have helped the writer to finish her study that I can't mention one by one.

I realize this thesis is imperfect. Therefore, critics and suggestion are really needed to make this thesis becomes better in the future.

Padangsidempuan, 05 August 2018

The researcher

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ABSTRACT

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Departement/Study Program : Tarbiyah/Tadris Bahasa Inggris-2

The Title of Thesis : TheDynamic Conversation in “The Last Photo” Short Story By Bernard Smith

This research hold about an analysis dynamic conversation in “The Last Photo” short story. Dynamic conversation is used not only in dayly activity but also short story. So, the objective of the research is to describe, to know and to find dominant type used in the dynamic conversation at The Last Photo short story by Bernard Smith.

The research was conducted by qualitative approach by using descriptive method. The source in this research is short story about The Last Photo by Bernard Smith. The technique of data collection the researcher used documentation. To analysis the data, the researcher used several steps, as follow: reading the conversation transcript, taking note, analyzing the dialogue into move and classify the dynamic, in conversation, identifying speech function from the conversation, identifying mood from the conversation, interpreting.

From the result of thestudy can be concluded that the researcher found 8 conversation in The Last Photo short story. There are 5 dynamic conversation in this short story, that is conversation 2, conversation 4, conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. The highest speech function is statement has produced there are (20 moves), whereas the question is (7 moves) and the last, the researcher found the command (6 moves). The dominant type that used in The Last Photo short story is clarification (Cl). The researcher expects that, what is presented in this study of dynamic conversation can benefit for the readers, especially in improving the understanding of the study of dynamic conversation.

Key words :*Dynamic, Conversation, Dynamic Conversation and Short Story.*

ABSTRACT

Name : Elisa Kencana

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Departement/Study Program : Tarbiyah/Tadris Bahasa Inggris-2

The Title of Thesis : The Dynamic Conversation in “The Last Photo”
Short Story By Bernard Smith

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis dinamika percakapan dalam cerpen “The Last Photo”. dinamika percakapan tidak hanya digunakan dalam aktivitas harian tetapi juga cerita pendek. Jadi, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan, mengetahui dan menemukan tipe dominan yang digunakan dalam dinamika percakapan pada cerita pendek The Last Photo oleh Bernard Smith.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Sumber dalam penelitian ini adalah cerita pendek tentang The Last Photo oleh Bernard Smith. Teknik pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan beberapa langkah, sebagai berikut: membaca transkrip percakapan, mencatat, menganalisis dialog untuk bergerak dan mengklasifikasikan dinamika, dalam percakapan, mengidentifikasi fungsi bicara dari percakapan, mengidentifikasi suasana hati dari percakapan, menafsirkan.

Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa peneliti menemukan 8 percakapan dalam cerpen The Last Photo. Ada 5 dinamika percakapan dalam cerita pendek ini, yaitu percakapan 2, percakapan 4, percakapan 5, percakapan 6 dan percakapan 7. Fungsi speech function tertinggi adalah kalimat pernyataan yang telah dihasilkan ada (20 gerakan), sedangkan kalimat pertanyaannya ada (7 gerakan) dan yang terakhir, peneliti menemukan kalimat perintah (6 gerakan). Tipe dominan yang digunakan dalam cerita pendek The Last Photo adalah klarifikasi (Cl). Peneliti mengharapkan bahwa, apa yang disajikan dalam studi percakapan dinamis ini dapat bermanfaat bagi para pembaca, terutama dalam meningkatkan pemahaman tentang studi percakapan dinamis.

Key words : *Dinamika, Percakapan, Dinamika percakapan, dan Cerita pendek.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| TITLE PAGE | i |
| AGREEMENT OF ADVISOR SHEET | ii |
| DECLARATION LETTER OF WRITING OWN THESIS | iii |
| AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK FOR ACADEMIC CIVITY | iv |
| LEGALIZATION OF EXAMINER SHEET | v |
| AGREEMENT DEAN SHEET ABSTRACT | vi |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | viii |
| TABLE OF CONTENT | ix |
| LIST OF TABLE | x |
| LIST OF APPENDICES | xi |

CHAPTER I :

INTRODUCTION

| | |
|--|----|
| A. The Background of the Problem | 1 |
| B. The Focus of the Problem | 4 |
| C. The Formulation of the Problem | 4 |
| D. The Objective of the Problem | 5 |
| E. The Significant of the Researcher | 5 |
| F. The Definition of the Key Terms | 6 |
| G. Review of Related Findings | 7 |
| H. Research Methodology | 9 |
| 1. The Location and Schedule | 9 |
| 2. The Research Design | 9 |
| 3. The Data Source | 9 |
| 4. Research Instrument | 9 |
| 5. The Technique of Collecting Data..... | 10 |
| 6. The Technique of Data Analysis | 10 |
| I. Thesis Outline | 10 |

CHAPTER II : THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Biography of the Author | 12 |
|-------------------------------|----|

CHAPTER III : THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

| | |
|---|----|
| A. Reviewed of Related Literature | 15 |
| 1. Dynamic Conversation..... | 15 |
| a. The Definition of Dynamic Converstion..... | 15 |
| b. The Structure of Conversation..... | 18 |
| a) Move | 18 |

| | |
|---|----|
| b) Speech function..... | 29 |
| c) Mood | 34 |
| d) Dynamic Exchange | 35 |
| 1) Cl (Clarification) and Rcl (Response to Clarification) | 36 |
| 2) Ch (Challenge) and Rch (Response to Challenge)..... | 37 |
| 3) Cf (Confirmation) and Rcf (Respon to Confirmation)..... | 38 |
| 2. Short Story | 39 |
| 3. The Last Photo | 42 |

CHAPTER IV : THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

| | |
|---|----|
| A. Findings | 45 |
| 1. Description analysis of dynamic conversation in Short Story “The Last Photo by Bernard Smith” | 45 |
| 2. Description of Structure Dynamic Conversation in Short Story “The Last Photo by Bernard Smith” .. | 50 |
| 3. The Dominant Type of Dynamic Conversation That Usedin Short Story “The LastPhoto..... | 54 |
| B. Discussion..... | 61 |

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| A. The Conclusion..... | 64 |
| B. The Suggestion | 65 |

REFERENCES

CURRICULUM VITAE

APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Human being as a social community part needs language to express idea. Language is a tool makes human relationship in social life. Language makes human easier to exchange information and to express their ideas. There is no human activities without language. Language is used for doing social interaction. It means that language is used by people to get information from others, for example when we need information about an event, thing and time we use language to ask someone else.

Language is used by people as a communication. Communication will happen if people use language to communicate with others. At the nature, the language is used by the speakers to interact. Language plays important role in the life of speaker. In each communication there will be interaction between speakers and receiver who may be information like pouring ideas, meaning feeling, thought and emotion directly. Therefore, in every process of communication that is what called the events said that a speaking activity.

When a person doing communication with others people, it makes share information such fact, tell their emotion and ask something. Communication is two way process of reaching mutual understanding, in which participants not only exchange information, news, ideas and feelings but also create and share

meaning. In general, communication is a means of connecting people or place. In communication there is information and a process to give goods and services, and to convey information, like gossips and sharing.

The result of communication is a discourse. Discourse is an authentic product of socially linguistic interaction.¹ In other word, discourse is a product when people use language as a tool to communicate with others. There are some influences to language of social factors, such as social status, age, sex, and economy. So, to get good communication the communicator should understand the social factors of the communicant. In society , there are many places such as market, school, office, bank, restaurant and hospital.

Speak is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information. In other words, two people have roles in the conversation, they exchange information, goods and services. It means speaker cannot compliant themselves need. In order to commodity that delivered can understand and respond by the hearer need the ability to transact of commodity. The effectiveness of communication is determined by the related factors of the language and beyond the language called by social context.

In the other words, the speaker must be attention the social norms of the culture from language that used in communication. The social norms of the culture from language that used in communication such as style of speakers,

¹Ventola, E, *The Structure of Social Interaction, A Systemic Approach to the Semiotics of Service Encounters*, (London: Frances Pinter, 1987), p.35.

distance and hearer, kind of sentences or expression used to whom and the power of the voice. In this case means that social context very determine to success of communication.

Social context at speaker is very effect on the speech that will communicate until the speaker must make the choice of speech base to whom speak and what situation. The speaker will choice the different speech when speak with higher authority and authorities. Similarly, in different social context and different the topic speaker will use of different speech. If the social context determines the use of language, system and conversation structure is determined by social context.

Structure of language used in communication motivate by the language function. In the other words, language or text that used in structure accord with the purpose of the used language or that used the language function. Conversation structure that engages two sides of conversation participant will different from one culture with the others and situation. In conversation, the speaker and listener to do the move as a roles of gives and receives the information and ask or give the good and service.

In a dynamic model is look on what type of exchange we can produce, and what move we can produce next. Lookat the development of the exchangemove and keep moving, not at overall shape of the exchange. We focus of the option open to the participants at each decision point the dynamic potentials. In discourse analysis based on interaction, describe is move theat is utterance made a person, function and role of what a person to do in conversation.

English used by people in the world as language of business and professional communication. It is the use in newspaper, short story, novel, magazine, internet and some channels in television, like film and movies. Seeing the short story development in the world, many societies which have owned short story, so they enjoy to read short story every moment.

One of short story is the famous in some country, especially for teenager. Here the researcher will analyze the dynamic conversation in Newspaper Chase story because in short story *The Last Photo* there are the speaker doing dynamic conversation. When the speaker has done conversation not all the statement can understand until the speaker misunderstanding. Here, the researcher interests to analyze the dynamic conversation in short story of *The Last Photo*. Based on the explanation above the researcher will do research. The title is **“The Dynamic Conversation in “The Last Photo” Short Story By Bernard Smith.**

B. The Focus of the Problem

Based on the background, here the researcher focuses the analysis on dynamic conversation in short story. The title of short story is *The Last Photo By Bernard Smith*.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the researcher formulated of the problem as below:

1. How is the dynamic conversation in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*?
2. How is the structure of conversation in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*?
3. What type of dynamic conversation is dominant used in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*?

D. The Objective of Researcher

Based on above formulation of the researcher, the researcher determined of the objectives language of the researcher as below:

1. To describe how is the dynamic conversation in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*.
2. To describe the structure of conversation in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*.
3. To find the dominant type of dynamic conversation used in short story “*The Last Photo*” By *Bernard Smith*.

E. The Significant of the Researcher

The researcher is expected to be useful for the researcher to analysis of the good conversation .the significant as below:

1. For the researcher and readers, this researcher is expected to be useful in providing some knowledge about learning the subject and will learn language easily, understand about the English language from dynamic conversation in short story *The Last Photo By Bernard Smith*..

2. Add to insight and knowledge of the researcher as reference for next researchers in the some problems.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid the vagueness and miss understanding between researcher and readers, the researcher states of the key terms as below:

1. Analysis

Analysis according to Hornby, “the analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship”.² while the Indonesian dictionary stated the analysis is the investigation of an event to find out the real situation.³From the definition above, the researcher can conclude the analysis is the study about something to fine out the real situation.

2. Dynamic Conversation

Dynamic conversation is exchange of information and exchange of good and service.⁴ Dynamic conversation is exchange of move in conversation. In the dynamic conversation there are clarification, challenge, and confirmation.

²AS.Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learners's Dictionary*, (New York Oxford University Press, 1995), p.38.

³ Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, *Kamus Besa rBahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: BalaiPustaka, 2001), p.43.

⁴{ HYPERLINK "<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/dynamic-conversatin>" }, on June 31, 2018 at 10.30 pm.

3. Short story

According to AS Hornby short story is a pice of fiction that is shorter than a novel, esp one that deals with a single event or theme.⁵Other words short story is a piece of { HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose" \o "Prose" } { HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction" \o "Fiction" } that typically can be read in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a "single effect" or mood, however there are many exceptions to this. The short story is a crafted form in its own right.

G. Review of Related Findings

This research does not begin from zero point because there are researcher has done the same research, they are:

The first is Rostina,her research about the data of analysis consist of conversation speech act in social interaction in Aksara traditional market utterances between buyers and sellers.⁶ Conversational structures found in Medan traditional market script have dynamic that make them not linear the longest conversation consist of six conversational units.

⁵AS. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced*....., p.1090.

⁶Rostina “*Speech Act in Social Interaction on Traditional*, (Medan : USU, 2009), Accessed from { HYPERLINK "http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/5725/3/08E00870.pdf.txt" }, on January 01, 2018 at 10.15 pm.

The second is Siti Aisah Ginting has done research in 2010.⁷ The kind of the research is descriptive qualitative research that applies ethno methodological approach. In the conversational structures, as the realizations or conversational systems, it was found some marked structures. These marked structures were expanded from the common ones normally, the structures of giving and asking for information are represented by K1 and K2, but in Karonese language there are other representation namely K1 and (a1) and K2 (a2).

The last is Hartika Hasibuan. The researcher has done research in films.⁸ The kind of reseach is descriptive qualitative research. Based on above the finding, dynamic conversation gave contribution to see what was going on in the text based on the context. So that, in systematic functional linguistic theory conversation are built a number of moves that is da1, k1,k2, k1f, k2f. From have its can be happen dynamic of conversation by move clarification, response to clarification, challenge, response to challenge, confirmation and response to confirmation. from the dynamic conversation structure the reseacher know how the experience in Yoohoo and Friends Film 6 Episodes at Happy Kids.

So, from the description of related findings above, it can be concluded in systematic functional linguistic theory conversation are built a number of moves that is da1, k1,k2, k1f, k2f. From have its can be happen dynamic of conversation

⁷Siti Aisah Ginting, *System and Conversation Structure in Karonese Language*, (Medan : USU, 2010), Accessed from repository.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/299/=date issued.pdf.txt, on January 01, 2018 at 10.25 pm.

⁸Hartika Hasibuan, *Dynamic Conversation in Yoohoo and Friends Film 6 Episodes at Happy Kids*, *Unpublished Thesis*, IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2016.

by move clarification, response to clarification, challenge, response to challenge, confirmation and response to confirmation. Next, it is hoped that using dynamic conversation in “The Last Photo” short story can made the reader far from misunderstanding.

H. Research Methodology

1. The Place and Time Research

This research had been done at short story *The Last Photo* by *Bernard Smith*. This subject of research is the conversation in short story *The Last Photo* by *Bernard Smith*. The schedule of this research was from September 2017 until September 2018.

2. The Research Design

This research is conduct with qualitative approach by using descriptive method.

3. The Data of Source

There are some sources needed in this research. They are:

a. Primary sources

The primary data in this research is short story *The Last Photo* by *Bernard Smith*.

b. Secondary sources

Secondary data is sources complement need in script, obtained from books, such as:

- 1) International journal about dynamic conversation

- 2) An Introduction to Functional Grammar by M. A. K. Halliday
- 3) Introduction to Research in Education by Donald Ary

4. Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is researcher self.

5. The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection the researcher used documentation.

To obtain the data, the researcher has several steps, as follow:

- a. Searching the data. The researcher collected relevant data information about the topic or problem of the study from the internet and which are available to the analysis.
- b. Download short story *The Last Photo*
- c. Read the short story *The Last Photo* by Bernard Smith
- d. Transcribing. Transcribing text/conversation in the short story

6. Techniques of Data Analysis

To analysis the data, the researcher used several steps, as follow:

- a. Reading the conversation transcript.
- b. Taking note.
- c. Analyzing the dialogue into move and classify the dynamic, in conversation.
- d. Identifying speech function from the conversation.
- e. Identifying mood from the conversation.
- f. Interpreting.

I. The Outlines of the Thesis

The systematic of this research is divided into five chapter. Each chapter consist of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

In the chapter one , is introduction. This chapter explains about general background of thesis problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, the purpose of the research. This chapter talking about the problems that found in the field of research, the question of research, the objective of the research, review of related findings and research methodology.

In the chapter two is biography of the writer. This chapter explain about biography of the writer.

In the chapter three, it consist of theoretical description. In the theoretical consist of description of defenition of conversation and structure of conversation. In the structure of conversation there are move, speech function, mood and dynamic exchange.

In the chapter four, it consists of the result of the research, description of the conversation dynamic conversation, description the structure of dynamic conversation, the dominant type of dynamic conversation and iscussion.

The last is chapter five. It consist of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR



The biography of Bernard Smith was taken from website.¹ Bernard Smith was born in Balmain, Sydney, on 3 October 1916. He died on September 2, 2011. In 1941, he married his first wife, Kate Challis, who died in 1989. Smith married his second wife, Margaret Forster, in 1995. Smith was educated at the University of Sydney. Between 1935 and 1944 he taught in the NSW Department of Education. After that he served as an education officer for the Art Gallery of NSW country art exhibitions programmed from 1944. In 1948, he won a scholarship to study at the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes, University of London. On his return to Australia in 1951, Smith returned to his position at the

¹ <https://www.nla.gov.au/unbound/writing-the-life-of-bernard-smith>

art gallery. In 1952, Smith was awarded a research scholarship at the newly established Australian National University, where he completed a PhD.

He was a lecturer and then a senior lecturer in the University of Melbourne's Fine Arts Department (1955–1967). In 1959, he convened a group of seven emerging figurative painters known as the Antipodeans, which organized its only exhibition in August 1959. Between 1963 and 1966, he worked as an art critic for *The Age* newspaper, Melbourne. In 1967, the Smiths moved to Sydney, where Smith became the founding Professor of Contemporary Art and director of the Power Institute of Fine Arts, University of Sydney, a position he held until his retirement in 1977.

In 1977, the Smiths returned to Melbourne, and Smith became the president of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, until 1980. Later, he was a professorial fellow in the department of Art History at the University of Melbourne. Smith was a recipient, Chevalier, of the Ordre des Arts et des Letters. The other books created by Bernard Smith such as:

1. Junior Composition Course Book 1. (Skills) Sep 21, 1992.
2. Momentum: An Adult Course in Elementary English (English Language Teaching) Mar 01, 1993.
3. The White Oryx (Penguin Readers, EasyStarts) Mar 01, 2003.

4. The Man from Nowhere Level 2 Elementary/Lower Intermediate Book with Audio CD Pack (Cambridge English Readers) by Bernard Smith (2006-07-31).
5. Muhammad Ali, Penguin Reader Level 1 Mar 25, 2007.
6. Blue Cat Club, The, Easystart, Penguin Active Readers (Penguin Active Reading) Sep 20, 2007.
7. The Man from Nowhere Level 2 (Cambridge English Readers) Jan 05, 2007.
8. White Oryx, The, EasyStart, Pearson English Readers (2nd Edition) (Penguin Readers) Oct 06, 2008.
9. Level 1: Muhammad Ali (Pearson English Graded Readers) Oct 15, 2015.
10. Level 2: The Amazon Rainforest (Pearson English Graded Readers) Nov 16, 2016.
11. Level 3: The Ring Book and MP3 Pack (Pearson English Graded Readers) Sep 01, 2012.
12. Water for Life, Level 2, Pearson English Active Readers (Pearson English Active Readers, Level 2)Nov 14, 2016.
13. In Your Own Words: Integrated Skills Practice For Efl.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Reviewed of Related Literature

1. Dynamic Conversation

a. Definition of Dynamic Conversation

Before the researcher explain dynamic conversation, the first researcher explains about dynamic. Dynamic is a movement process. Dynamic is a process or system, characterized by constant change, activity, or progress.¹ Dynamic moves that interrupt an exchange or help a problematic exchange move towards completion.² Dynamic moves serve to function as repair for the completion of exchange. From the definitions above, the researcher can concluded that the dynamic is the process of communication between the people groups doing interaction each others in the conversation it means that language is grow until got the change or misunderstand when communicated.

The next reseacher explains about conversation. Conversation is contstructed by two or more participant, unfold dynamically in real time

¹YuliaPutri, Oxford Dictionary, Accessed from { HYPERLINK "http://www" } *oxford dictionaries.com*'msdefenisibahasainggris *dynamic*, on January 8, 2018 at 13.12pm.

²Shoshama I, Dreyfus, *Understanding Joint Construction in the tertiary context (in Journal Linguistics and the Human Selene's Vol, 4 No 2 page 143)*. Sydney University of Sydney, 2008 ISSN 1742-2906.

.³ It means conversation is a joint activity in which two or more participants use linguistic forms and nonverbal signals to communicate interactively. Usually when there is a conversation it will happen called dialogue. Although the terms dialog and conversation are often used interchangeably.

The researcher explain the dialogues are conversations between two participants. Face-to-face conversation is universal—engaged in by all human cultures, and providing an interactive context in which children learn their native languages. Conversation may also be mediated, such as when electronic technology is used for speech or text. This entry takes an interdisciplinary approach to defining conversation and its key characteristics.

A conversation is not simply a sequence of messages expressed as speaking turns, produced by speakers, and received and decoded by addressees. Conversations are structured into adjacency pairs, with first and second parts produced by different speakers.⁴ Look at the meaning of conversation, the researcher concludes a conversation is speaking produced by different speakers, there are the first speaker and the receiver.

³Scott Thornbury and Diana Stode, *Language Teaching Library Conversation from Description to Pedagogy*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 114.

⁴Brennan, S. E., *Conversation and dialogue*, (2010; In press), To appear in H. Pashler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Mind*. SAGE Publications, P.1-3.

Spoken discourse in the form of conversation, is probably the most common type of interaction among people in their daily life. More interestingly, social interactions are developed through the use of this spoken discourse. Looking more closely at this process of conversation, there are some aspects that can be analysed in order to understand the pattern of interactions, the way people develop the interactions, and some phenomena in the conversation. This paper addresses the principle of conversation analysis and some structures in conversations which emerged as the phenomena of conversation.

Spoken discourse is how to organized and develops the speakers carry out the interaction.⁵The reseacher understand conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way people manage their everyday conversational interactions. Basically, its prime focus is talk, and then expands to the nonverbal aspects of interaction. “The transcription system provides a detailed characterisation of ‘messiness’ of everyday interaction, focusing on speech production and turn-taking organisation.”

So the reseacher can concludes, the dynamic conversation is rude (characters’ action toward and discourse with one another). Dynamic conversation is raucous and loud. In short, it has personality—just like your characters. And what’s more, discourse tends to be just as much

⁵Paltridge, B. 2008. *Discourse Analysis 3rd edition*. Maiden, USA: Continuum, p. 107

about what is said as what is not said. So don't have characters speak without showing in some way. Perhaps their words are telling (in the showing sense), perhaps it's their expression, or their tone or their inner thoughts or their actions. Or better yet, perhaps it's what a character leaves out of their dialogue that is most showing of all.

b. The Structure of Conversation

1) Move

Martin stated that negotiation is the conversation structure in the form of step move.⁶ In the same way Martin and Rose stated that the negotiations related to the interaction as an exchange step in between speakers.⁷ Based on explanation, the researcher concludes the negotiation is brought about through conference, discussion, and agreement or compromise. where there will be an exchange of information generated by the interaction.

Other words Saragih says that step itself is defined as a function or role played by the speaker addresser in a conversation relating to the function or role played by addresser and commodities were exchanged.⁸ How the speaker adopt sign their own roles in conversation and how moves are arranged related one to another. The

⁶J.R, Martin, *English Text Systems and Structure*, (Amsterdam: Jhon Benjamins, 1992), p. 31.

⁷J.R, Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse, Meaning Beyond the Clause*, (London: New York Continuum, 2002), p. 17.

⁸Amrin Saragih, *Bahasa Dalam Konteks Sosial, Pendekatan Linguistic Functional Sisteik Terhadap Tata Bahasa dan Wacana*, (Medan : Pasca Sarjana UNIMED, 2006), P.14.

researcher conclude that step it can be interpreted as a function of the speaker's role through the high and low sounds that are exchanged and governed by one to another.

Move is defined as the function of role played by a speaker (addresser) in a conversation in his/her orientation to the function or role played by the hearer (addressee) and with respect to the commodity being exchanged.⁹ As well as providing information, a move also function interpersonally. It means interactional a move reality a set of speech functional features, such as give or demand information or action.

A set of moves which together complete a single proposition is termed an exchange. An exchange is the unit in which the speech participants negotiate a proposition.¹⁰ For instance, the following three moves from an exchange in which a single proposition as cooperatively developed.

Rahmad : What time is it now?

Attar : 12 o'clock

Rahmad : Oh, thanks

In this exchange "Rahmad" as a partially completing a proposition. Then "Attar" as complete the proposition, and then

⁹J.R. Martin, *English Text Systems*....., p.30.

¹⁰Michael O'Donnell, *Dynamic Representation of Exchange Structure*, (Sydney Version, 1992), p. 1.

“Rahmad” as voices his acceptance of the completed proposition. In a conversation as example above that “Rahmad” is a raising a question (role asking), in his orientation of initiating the conversation where as “Attar” is responding to the question, namely providing information. Thus raising question implies giving answer or reply.

Berry has labels the moves of the exchanges with labels reflected these generalization.¹¹ Such as DK1 (Delayed primary knower), K2 (Secondary Knower), K 1 (primary knower), K2f Secondary knower follow up, K1f Primary knower’s follow up. Below the explanation of DK1, K2, K 1, K2f, K1f :

1. DK1 (Delayed Primary Knower)

“D” it means delayed. This move is where the person speaking already possesses the knowledge, but is withholding it to see if the person they are talking to also possesses it. This move is typical of school teachers who often ask questions they know the answer to in order to test the student’s knowledge.

2. K2 (Secondary Knower)

The move of Secondary knower is raising question, (asking information). Move as the person who make this move does not possess the information but to whom information is imparted. This

¹¹Berry Margarret, *Systemic Linguistic and Discourse Analysis : A Multilayered Approach to Exchange Structure*, (New York: Colthard & Montgomery, 1981), p. 126-127.

move is generally realized by interrogative mood. The purpose of using referential question in K2 pattern is to seek information.

3. K 1 (Primary Knower)

Primary knower move as the person who makes this move possesses the information being exchanged. So, the move is responding to the question (giving or providing information). It means that questioner actually has known the answer. This move is generally realized by the declarative Mood and is realized by interrogative mood.

Malcom stated “ where the primary knower indicates that the knows the information and where he consequently confers upon the information a kind of stamp of authority”.¹²

So, the reseacher concludes from the Malcom statement that primary knower (k1) is the first people that know of the information.

4. K2fSecondary KnowerFollow up

The move is adding response to the primary knower (K1).

5. K1f Primary Knower’s Follow up

The move is responding to the additional response of secondary knower follow up (K2f).

¹²Malcom Coulthard, *Advantages Spoken Discourse Analysis*, (London: Rotledge, 1992), p. 113.

Berry has labels the moves of the exchanges with labels reflected these generalization. Such as DK1 (Delayed primary knower), K2 (Secondary Knower), K 1 (primary knower), K2f Secondary knower follow up, K1f Primary knower’s follow up. Above the explanation the reseacher concludes there is no conversation without primary knower, so primary knower is the obligatory.

The structure of conversation both give and receive information or services.The structure of conversation is give and ask forinformation and giving and receiving goodsand or services. Give and receive information or services can be formulated as follows:

a. Give and Ask for Information

In Application of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) in language Teaching (discourse Analysis) and J.R, Martin stated in *English Text Systems and Structure*.¹³ Information is a knowledge. There are the formula of $(dk1) \wedge (k2) \wedge (k1) \wedge (k2f) \wedge (k1f)$. Below the explanation the formula of $(dk1) \wedge (k2) \wedge (k1) \wedge (k2f) \wedge (k1f)$:

| No | Exchange |
|----|------------------------------|
| | Give and Ask for Information |
| 1 | K1 |
| 2 | K2 \wedge k2f |

¹³J.R, Martin, *English Text Systems*p.47

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 | $K1 \wedge K2f \wedge k1f$ |
| 4 | $K2 \wedge K1$ |
| 5 | $K2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f$ |
| 6 | $K2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f \wedge k1f$ |
| 7 | $Dk1 \wedge k2 \wedge k1$ |
| 8 | $Dk \wedge k2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f$ |
| 9 | $Dk1 \wedge k2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f \wedge k1f$ |

Below the explanation of formula:

\wedge : Followed by

Dk1 : Delayed Primary Knower

K1 : Primary Knower

K2 : Secondary Knower

K1f : Primary Knower Follow up

K2f : Secondary Knower Follow up

It means K1 (Primary knower) is the only obligatory move in exchange, however it can be preceded by K2 (Secondary Knower) is requesting information). Primary knower can be follow up move from the other interact, which can also be follow up with a move by the person taking up primary knower position.

In analysis of discourse based on interaction, described is a move that is statement done a person, function and what role who does person in conversation. The move initiated by A is termed as k2 (secondary knower). The reason that is termed a secondary knower is that A knows the answer after B replies. It is B in the first place that knows the information. In other words, it is only after B tells A that she /he knows the information. In this situation the move conveyed by B is called k1 (primary knower move). The structure of $k2 \wedge k1$ is seen as the basic unit of conversation or exchange in which k2 is initiating or raising the question whereas k1 is responding or providing the answer.

Conversation is structured in terms of move. Move is the function or role played by a speaker (addresser) in a conversation in his / her relation to the function or role played by the hearer (addressee) and the commodity being exchange. Example:

Exchange of information

1. $K2 \wedge K1$

K2 A: Do you like travelling?

K1 B: Yes

2. $K2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f$

K2 A: Where did you go for holliday?

K1 B: Semarang

K2f A: Thank you

3. $K2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f \wedge k1f$

K2 A: When did you go to Semarang?

K1 B: Last month

K2f A: Thank you

K1f B: You are welcome

4. $Dk1 \wedge k2 \wedge k1 \wedge k2f$

Dk1 A: What is the capital of Indonesia?

K2 B: Bali

K1 A: No, it's Yogyakarta

K2f B: Oh , I see

K1f A: Good

b. Giving and Receiving Goods or Service

It means is good and service as an action to knowledge. Goods and services are two different but important components of a person's everyday life. Below the formula of $(da1) \wedge (a2) \wedge (a1) \wedge (a2f) \wedge (a1f)$

| No | MOVE |
|----|----------------------------|
| | Good and Services |
| 1 | a1 |
| 2 | $a1 \wedge a2f$ |
| 3 | $a1 \wedge a2f \wedge a1f$ |
| 4 | $a2 \wedge a1$ |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 | $a2 \wedge a1 \wedge a2f$ |
| 6 | $a2 \wedge a1 \wedge a2f \wedge a1f$ |
| 7 | $da1 \wedge a2 \wedge a1$ |
| 8 | $da1 \wedge a2 \wedge a1 \wedge a2f$ |
| 9 | $da1 \wedge a2 \wedge a1 \wedge a2f \wedge a1f$ |

Below the explanation of formula:

\wedge : followed by

da1 : Delayed Primary Actor

a1 : Primary Actor

a2 : Secondary Actor

a1f : Primary Actor Follow up

a2f : Secondary Actor Follow up

As is the case in knowledge exchanges, primary actors is providing goods and services is the only obligatory move in exchange, however it can be preceded by econdary actors is requesting goods and services hich can be preceded by Delay primary actor.

So the explanation of the formula (da1) (a2) (a1) (a2f) (a1f) with goods and services as the comodity below:

a. Da1 (delay primary actor)

Delay primary actor move is where the person delays carrying out the action to check if it is the right thing to do providing that information by defining it in the form of a question rather than revealing it in the form of a statement.¹⁴ So, delay primary actors is the person who delays giving good and services.

b. a1 (Primary Actor)

The person who gives goods and services is called the primary actors, as this person is carrying out an action. This can be realized by a number of mood choices in English, including whith declarative.

c. a2 (Secondary Actor)

secondary actor is the person who makes this move is not doing the action, but demanding that the action be done by someone else. This move is congruently realized by the imperative mood, however, in certain social situation in English, it can be impolite to use the imperative mood or to be realized by other mood classes. Such as modulated interrogative.¹⁵

¹⁴Malcom Coulthard, *advance spoken discourse analysis*, (London: Routledge, 1992), p. 119.

¹⁵J.R. Martin, *English Text: System and Structures ...*, p. 205.

d. a2f : secondary actor follow up move

move of follow up action of the person asking goods and services.

e. A1f : primary actor follow up

Move of follow up action of the person giving goods and services.

Martin added that it is likely their development of the formula for the enactment of the structure is a structure based on conversations which is prevalent in the community and social context is one of the causes of the development of such structure.¹⁶ The structure of the above conversation going for their choices carried the speaker and hearer in exchange experience.

The researcher explain of goods and services by the example:

1. a2 ^ a1

a2 A: Give me the pen

a1 B: Here you are

2. a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f

a2 A: Pass me the sugar

a1 B: Here you are

a2f A: Thank you

¹⁶J.R. Martin, *English Text: System and Structures* ..., p. 89.

3. a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f ^ a1f

a2 A: Pass me the sugar

a1 B: Here you are

a2f A: Thank you

a1f B: My pleasure

4. da1 ^ a2 ^ a1 ^ a2f ^ a1f

da1 A: Can I get you a cup of coffee?

a2 B: Yes, please

a2f A: Thank you

a1f B: My pleasure

2) Speech Function

There are two types of specific role, they are giving and demanding. The commodity exchange can be either goods and services or information as shown in the figure below. The basic of speech role and commodity can be described as follows:

a. The Basic Types of Basic Role¹⁷

1. Giving

Giving means “inviting to receive”. The speaker is giving something to the listener for example piece for information.

¹⁷M. A. K. Halliday and Christian M.I. M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction To Functional Grammar, Third Edition*, (London : Oxford university Press Inc, 2004, p. 107.

2. Demanding

Demanding means “ inviting to give”. The speaker is demanding something from listener.

b. Commodity Exchange

1. Good and Service

The speaker talk to the hearer with the aim of getting to do something or give object.

2. Information

The speaker talk to hearer with the aim of getting tell something.

These two variables, when taken together, define the four primary speech functions divided into four groups.¹⁸ The four primary speech functions divided into four groups is the offer, the command, the statement, and question. Below will be explain by table:

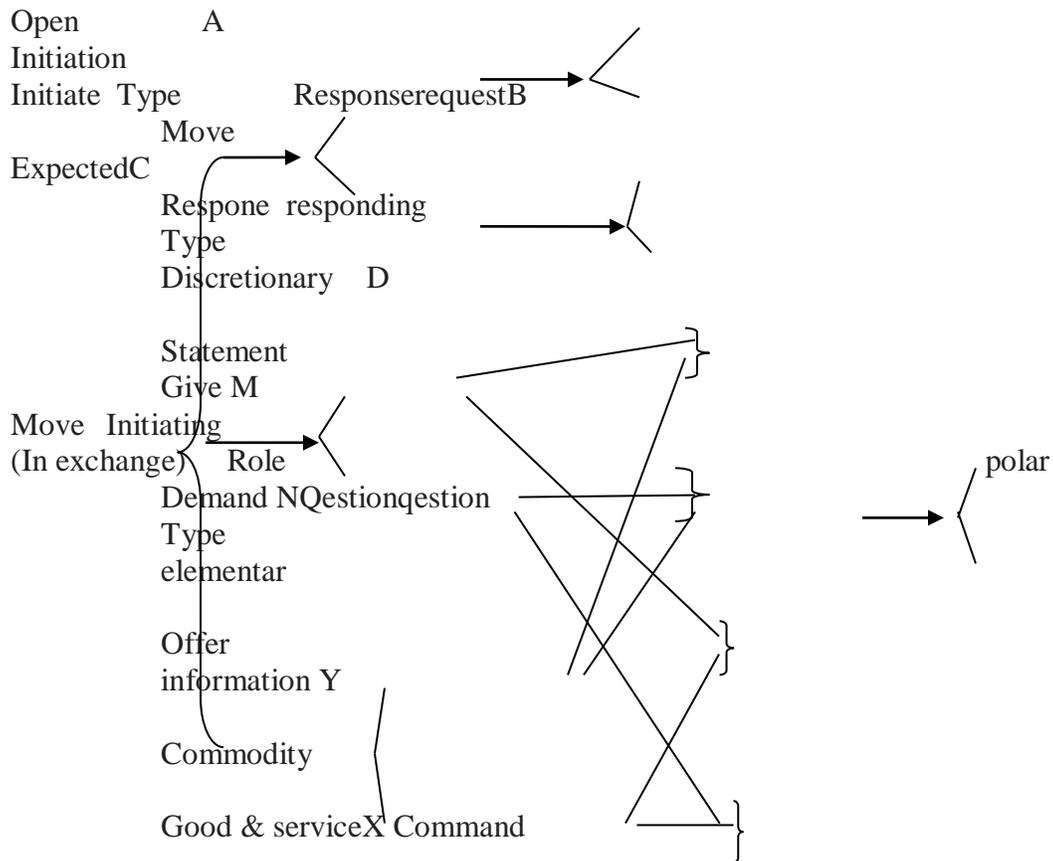
| | COMMODITY | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Roles | Good and Service | INFORMATION |
| Giving | Offer “Would you like this teapot” | Statement He’s giving her the teapot |
| Demand | Command ”Give me that teapot! | Question What is he giving her? |

It means, only the last is essentially a verbal response; the others can all be nonverbal. But typically in real-life situations all four

¹⁸M. A. K. Halliday and Christian M.I. M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction To Functional Grammar, Fourth Edition*, (London : Oxford university Press Inc, 2004), p. 136.

responses are verbalized, with or without some accompanying non-verbal action.

Cutting across this basic distinction between giving and demanding is another distinction, equally fundamental, that relates to the nature of the commodity being exchanged: see Figure 4-1. This may be either (a) goods-&-services or (b) information. Examples are given in Table 4-1.



(figure 4-1 The semantic system of speech function)

Table. 4-1 Speech functions and responses

| | | Initiation [A/B] | Response | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Expect[C] | discretionary [D] |
| Give [M] | goods-&- services [X] | Offer shall I give you this teapot? | Acceptance yes,please,do ! | Rejection no, thanks |
| Demad [N] | | Command give me that teapot! | Undertaking here you are | Refusal I won't |
| give [M] | Information [Y] | statement he's giving her the teapot | Acknowledge ment is he? | Contradictin no, he isn't |
| Demad [N] | | Question what is he giving her? | Answer a teapot | Disclaimer I don't know |

Based on the table the reseacher concludes that there are three pharameters. The three pharameter are that can be drawn from that defenition and needs to be considered in conversation.They are what will be negotiated, what role is carry out, starting conversation or responding conversation, and whether giving or asking information or giving asking goods and service.

Fundamental purpose in negotiation is giving and accepting or asking and given certain commodity.¹⁹ It can understood that negotiation is a description of giving, receiving and asking. So the

¹⁹Geoff Thompson, *Introdcing Functional Grammar, Third Edition*, (London: Rotledge, 1996), p. 39.

researcher can understand the purpose of negotiation is starting conversation, giving and accepting or asking information.

The exchange commodity is divided into two: they are information and goods and services.²⁰ What are included into information is statement and question, meanwhile, offer and command are included into goods and service. Statements and questions involve exchange of information are called propositions while offers and command are exchanges of goods and services called proposals.

When the speaker talked, so she can make the choice whether or negotiation orientation.²¹ If orientation is chosen, there will be two choices : greeting or calling. If negotiation, the two choices are either negotiating information or negotiating goods and service. In negotiating information, there are also choices of asking or giving. So, negotiating goods and service, the two choice are offer or command.

When language is used to exchange information, the clause takes on the form of proposition. It becomes something that can be argued about – something that can be affirmed or denied, and also doubted, contradicted, insisted on, accepted with reservation, qualified, tempered, regretted, and so on. But we cannot use the term

²⁰J.R, Martin Christian M.I. M. Matthiessen and Clare Painter, *Working with Functional Grammar*, (New York: ARNOLD, 1997), P. 58

²¹M. A. K. Halliday and Christian M.I. M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction To Functional Grammar, Fourth Edition*, , p. 138.

‘proposition’ to refer to all the functions of the clause as an interactive event, because this would exclude the exchange of goods-&-services, the entire range of offers and commands.

Because of that can conclude the four functions used by speaker in exchanging the experiences are question, statement, command and offer. These four are realized in the form of move, speech function, mood, exchange structure, which builds conversational structure. Basic of speech function can use to interact and negotiate with others.

3) Mood

Moods is realization from speech function, while speech function is description from move. Conversation can make reference to move, speech function and mood. Negotiation is the grammatical systems of mood: i.e., that part of clause grammar that describes basic interactional functions such as assertion, question, imperative, tags, finite vs. nonfinite, dependent vs. independent, and polarity. Eggins stated that mood is :

Mood refers to variabel such as the type of clause structure (declarative, interrogative), the degree of certainty or obligation expressed (modality), the use of tags, vocatives, attitudinal words which are either positively or negatively loaded (the purr and snarl words mentioned above), expressions of intensification and politeness markers of various kinds.²²

²²Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics 2nd Edition*, (New York: The Tower Building, 2004), p. 110.

Other words Eggins states that mood is part of the clause carrying the argument that cannot disappear when the responding speaker takes his/her position. Because of that to be able analyze the conversation must know how to distinguish from one other speech function. Mood system as are appropriate for particular dialogue moves. The basic framework set up is one that describes the semantic unit 'text' as an exchange of meanings. Such exchanges are organised into configurations of discourse moves; the particular configurations of moves that are found establish a notion of exchange structure. The primary mood type contrasting with indicative (declarative and interrogative).

4) Dynamic Exchange

There are six pairs of the dynamic moves. For practical reason the following symbols are used to indicate the dynamic moves as below:

Dynamic of conversation

cl : Clarification

rcl : Response to Clarification

ch : Challenge

rch : Response to Challenge

cf : Confirmation

rcf : Response to Confirmation

example:

da1 A: Have you breakfast?

c1 B: What?

rch A: Breakfast?

a2 B: Not yet

a1 B: Come on breakfast

a2f A: Thank you

a1f B: My pleasure

1. Cl (Clarification) and Rcl (Response to Clarification)

Clarification is important in many situations especially when what is being communicated is difficult in some way.²³

Clarification involves offer back to the speaker the essential meaning as understood by the listener of what they have just said.

Thereby checking that the listener's understanding is correct and resolving any areas of confusions or misunderstanding.

Response to clarification is a speaker asks a clarification question only when he did not (fully) understand or is uncertain about what the previous speaker said or meant with an

²³Ahmad Rifai, *Clarification in Spoken Dialogue System*. Accessed from {HYPERLINK "http://www"}, *skills you need. Com/is, clarification, html # ixz 40 EqHTDZ.I*. On. March 29, 2018 at 10.35 pm.

utterance.²⁴ This is useful because it allows one to distinguish between whether a person spontaneously provides clarification.

Example of clarification:

dk2A: Did you go to Imrans party?

c1 B: Where?

rc1 A: To Imrans party

k1 B: Yes

k2f A: Thank you

2. CH (Challenge) and Rch (Response to Challenge)

Challenge is the type of interruption to be considered is interpersonally, rather than experientially oriented and not only has the potential to suspend, but in fact to abort the exchange. So, challenges are moves where one person challenges what other has said.²⁵ Response to challenge is aborting/cassation that use to challenge of someone ststatement.²⁶ It means to response challenge is cssation where that use to callenge of information or statement someone.

Example of challenge:

²⁴Malte Gabsdil, *ClDarification in Spoken System*, Accessed from <http://libgen.io/get.Php?Md5=C904DBOCD86E61BE33C42378F284FB9>. PDF, ON mARCH March 29, 2018 at 10.35 pm.

²⁵J.R Martin, *English Text Systems and Structure*.....p. 71.

²⁶Lukman Hakim, Accessed from {HYPERLINK "Http://www"}. *Corwin.com/upm data/39990OPC. THE Principal as Leader of Challenging Conversations Chi. Pdf* on March 29, 2018 at 10.35 pm.

dk2A: When did yo send the invitation?

ch B: It is not your busines

rch A: What? It is my responsibility

K1 B: Last week

K2 A: Behave your self

3. Cf (Confirmation) and Rcf (Response to Confirmation)

Confirmation is the main part of speech or text in which logical arguments in support of a position are elaborated.²⁷ The confirmation is that part of a narration that, by marshalling arguments, lends force, authority and support to our case. Confirmation response show other people that we are listening to them, that we value what the someone talk and have a positive effect on their sense of self value, asking probing question. Because of that, the response to convirmation must provide summarise of what the person hear from the other person said.

Example of Confirmation:

k2 A: I found the book

cf B: You found what.....

rcf A: the book

²⁷Hammond Jenny, *System FUNCTIONAL Linguistic*, Accessed from, {HYPERLINK "Http://grammar"} about. Com/od/c/g/confirmation.html. On March 29, 2018 at 10.35 pm

k1 B: oh

2. Short story

a. Definition of Short Story

According to AS Hornby short story is a piece of fiction that is shorter than a novel, esp one that deals with a single event or theme.²⁸ Other words short story is a piece of { HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prose" \o "Prose" } { HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiction" \o "Fiction" } that typically can be read in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a "single effect" or mood, however there are many exceptions to this. The short story is a crafted form in its own right.

A short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours.²⁹ In contemporary fiction, a short story can range from 1,000 to 20,000 words. Because of the shorter length, a short story usually focuses on one plot, one main character (with a few additional mirror characters), and one central

²⁸AS. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced*p.1090.

²⁹Edgar Allan Poe's, *Classification of Edgar Allan Poe's, Short Stories: A Critical Analysis Pdf*, Accessed from, {HYPERLINK "Http://definition"} short story.com, On October 16, 2018 at 10.25 pm

theme, where as a novel can tackle multiple plots and themes, with a variety of prominent characters. Short stories also lend themselves more to experimentation that is, using uncommon prose styles or literary devices to tell the story.

A short story is a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in narrative format.³⁰ This format tends to be more pointed than longer works of fiction, such as novels. Short story definitions based on length differs somewhat even among professional writers, in part because of the fragmentation of the medium into genres. A classic definition of a short story is that one should be able to read it in one sitting, a point most notably made in Poe's essay

While the short story is largely distinct from the { HYPERLINK "<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel>" \o "Novel" } or { HYPERLINK "<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novella>" \o "Novella" } (a shorter novel), authors generally draw from a common pool of { HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literary_technique" \o "Literary technique" }. Short story writers may define their works as part of the artistic and personal expression of the form. They may also attempt to resist categorization by genre and fixed formation.

³⁰ Edgar Allan Poe's , *Classification of Edgar Allan Poe's, Short Stories: A Critical Analysis Pdf*, Accessed from, { HYPERLINK "[Http://definition](http://definition)" } short story.com, On October 16, 2018 at 10.25 pm

b. Elements of Short Story

There are some elements of short story.³¹ The researcher explain below:

1) Plot

Plot is the order in which things move and happen in a stor.

Plot is the major events that move the action in a narrative. It is the sequence of major events in a story, usually in a cause-effect relation.

2) Characters

Characters is the mental, emotional, and social quality to distinguish one entity from another (people, animal, spirits, automatons, pieces of furniture and other animated object). The other words, character is a figure in a literary work (personality, gender, age, etc. E. M. Forester makes a distinction between flat and round characters. Flat characters are types or caricatures defined by a single idea of quality, whereas round characters have the three-dimensional complexity of real people.

3) Setting

³¹ Robert Sweetland's, *Elements of Short Story or Fiction*, -
Accessed from, <http://www.homeofbob.com/> { **HYPERLINK**
"<http://www.homeofbob.com/literature/genre/fiction/ficElmnts.html>" } , On
October 16, 2018 at 10.25 pm.

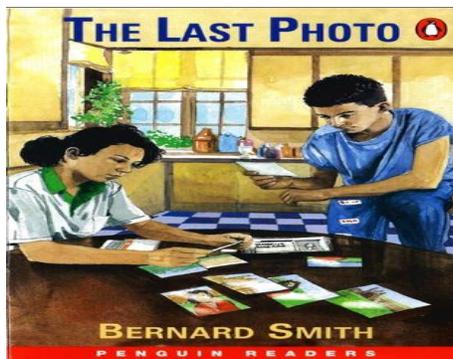
Setting is combination of place, historical time, and social milieu that provides the general background for the characters and plot of a literary work. The general setting of a work may differ from the specific setting of an individual scene or event.

4) Moral Lesson

Moral lesson is the central and dominating idea or ideas in a literary work. The term also indicates a message or moral implicit in any work of art. Moral lesson is the main idea that weaves the story together, the way, the underlying ideas of what happens in the piece of literature, often a statement about society or human nature.

3. The Last Photo

a. Synopsis of Short Story “The Last Photo”



In this case, the researcher do research in short story, the title of short story is *The Last Photo* by Bernard Smith.³²In *The Last Photo*,

³²Bernard Smith, *The Last Photo*, Accessed from,{ HYPERLINK } Smith product/2015/09/001-the-last-photo.pdf, on June 08, 2018 at 11.30 pm

Martin and his sister Pam are spending a day in Cambridge, England. Pam likes taking photos, but sometimes they are not very good. At the end of the day, she takes one last photo. The photo is one of Martin, and as she takes it, a strange man with a rucksack walks in front of Martin. This makes Pam cross. Later, they see the man get on a bus for Scotland.

Three days later, Pam looks at her photos from Cambridge with Martin. The last photo shows the man with the rucksack. Martin has an idea. He thinks that this man looks like a man in the newspaper. The policemen are looking for the man because he has a lot of money (a hundred thousand pounds) with him. It is not his money, but the bank's where he works. He shows the newspaper photo to Pam.

They take the photo and newspaper to the police station. They tell the police that they saw the man get on a bus to Scotland. The police think it is the same man too. They find him and the money. The people in the bank are very pleased to have the money back and give Pam and Martin a thousand pounds. Pam has money to buy a good camera.

b. Elements of Short Story

1) Plot

The plot of this short story is chronological order. It means when a story relates events in the order in which they happened.

2) Characters

The characters in short story divided to:

a) The main character

- Pam

Pam is a woman. She is curly hair. She is a sister of Martin.

She likes taking photo.

- Martin

Martin is a man. He is short hair. He is a young brother of

Pam.

b) Figure character (additional)

- Alan Rook

Alan Rook is a man. he is a man with a rucksack. He is a wanted of police.

- Police

Police is a man that have a job to found Alan Rook.

3) Setting

The place of short story is Cambridge, England.

4) Moral Lesson

If doing something positive the result is positive

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The purpose of this study is to analyze the dynamic conversation in The Last Photo short story. The researcher found the text in The Last Photo from internet. So many clausa get in the short story of The Last Photo By BernardSmith. Next identify the moves in conversation and categorize moves in units of conversation in terms of exchange dynamics.

The researcher found dynamic conversation, besides producing the speech function and mood however there are 20 statements, 7 question and 6 command in the conversation transcript and dominant type of dynamic conversation used in the short story of The Last Photo. The dynamic conversation there were in conversation 2, conversation 4, conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. The dominant type of dynamic conversation there were in conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7.

1. Description Analysis of Dynamic Conversation in Short Story “The Last Photo By Bernard Smith”

The Moves were analyzed by using dynamic conversation. The data were described in the following point.

Conversation 1, in page 2-3.

| Conversation | | |
|---------------------|--------|--|
| K2 | Pam | : Let's have a last photo of you. |
| K1 | Martin | : Oh no, not again. |
| K2f | Pam | : Come on. Its the last one. I want to finish the film in my camera. |
| K1f | Martin | : Oh,all right. |

From above the conversation consist of one unit the move of exchange was clear. So, there is no dynamic in the conversation. This is seen in the structure of conversation $K2 \wedge K1 \wedge K2f \wedge K1f$.

Conversation 2, in page 3.

| Conversation | | |
|---------------------|--------|---|
| K2 | Pam | : Look at me. Oh no. Now i've got a picture of that man, not of you Martin. |
| Cf | Martin | : That man isn't very nice, is he? |
| Rcf | Pam | : No, and that was the last picture on the film, too. |

From above the conversation consist of two units. The moves of exchange in the conversation contained the dynamic in the sentence. That is appeared the challenge by the Martin. It is happen because Martin (confirmation) ask the certainty from secondary knower (Pam) it means that secondary knower (Pam) ask certainty to experience who has clear for speaker. This is seen the structure of conversation $K2 \wedge C1 \wedge R1$.

Conversation 3, in page 5.

| Conversation | | |
|---------------------|--------|---|
| K2 | Martin | : Come on. Let's find our bus. Look, there'ss that main again. He is getting into that bus. He's going to Aberdeen. That is Scotland. |
| K1 | Pam | : Good, far from here and far from me! |

From above the conversation consist one unit. There is no dynamic conversation, because the conversation was clear. This is seen in the structure of conversation $K2 \wedge K1$.

Conversation 4, in page 6.

| Conversation | |
|--------------|--|
| K2 Martin | :Look at these. They are the photos of us in Cambridge. Oh, these are very good. |
| Ch Pam | :But not this last one. Look, it's that man with the rucksack. |

From above the conversation, this conversation has a structure is not linear. It means there is dynamic in the conversation. In the conversation that is appear the challenge in the statement *but not this last one. Look, it's that man with the rucksack.*

Conversation 5, in page 7.

| Conversation | |
|--------------|---|
| K2 Martin | : Wait a minute. I know that face. It is in the newspaper. Have you got it? |
| C1 Pam | : Today's newspaper? Yes, it'shere. Why? |
| Rc1 Martin | : Yes here he is. Look at this picture. |

From above the conversation consist of two units. This conversation has a structure is not linears, it means there is dynamic in the conversation. Sentence *Today's newspaper? Yes, it'shere. Why?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it.

Conversation 6, in page 8-9.

| Conversation | |
|---------------------|---|
| K2 Pam | : Who's that? |
| K1 Martin | : It says in the paper his name's Alan Rock. And he work in a bank in London. But on Monday morning – yesterday morning – no Alan Rock! The people at the bank don't know where is he. And they says he is got a hundred thousand pounds with him. The police are looking for him, too. |
| C1 Pam | : But is that the man in my photo? He hasn't got a bread and hasn't any hair. |
| Rc1 Martin | : Look at his ears. Look at his nose. It's him. I know it is. |

From above the conversation consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. Sentence *Who's that?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it. With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

Conversation 7, in page 9-10.

| Conversation | |
|---------------------|--|
| K2 Pam | : What are you doing? |
| K1 Martin | : Look. I'm putting dark glasses and a two-day beard on the man in this photo. Now i'm drawing a hat on his head. See? Now look at the two pictures. |
| C1 Pam | : You're right. It's him. It's Alan Rock. |
| Rc1 Martin | : Come on. Let's take these pictures to the police. |

From above the conversation consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the

explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

Conversation 8, in page 11-12.

| Conversation | |
|---------------------|---|
| K2 Policeman | : That's Alan Rock. In Cambridge at 5 oclock on Saturday. The big question is – where is he now? |
| K1 Pam | : We think we know. He is Scotland, in Aberdeen, or he's near there. |
| K2f Policeman | : He's got a rucksack and tent on his back in the photo. He isn't living in a hotel. He's camping. If we're lucky, he still in Scotland. I must make a telephone call |

From above the conversation consist of one unit. This conversation is clear. So, there is no he dynamic in the conversation.

So every conversation always has a diffrent structure. It is explained before that there are many structures that have been dynamic in The Last Photo. Structure that have dynamic include structure conversation on the conversation 2, conversation 4, conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. From the seven conversation above however there are five dynamic in the conversation.

Now the reseacher seen in conversation above, there are conversation has dynamic in conversation. It means that conversation has done people not always clear or smooth however still have dynamic when the people have done interaction between the people and the others speaker. The applied the

dynamic in conversation we know that interaction occur in different situation will be effected with situation when done give information. Because of that, when we talk with others the experience or information proposed get dynamic in conversation that is applied clarification and response to clarification until made the speaker to clear this information.

In addition too, there are also conversation that have been not dynamic conversation because interaction occurred in the short story is clear. It means there is no challenge when the speaker talked or gave information with the others speaker until the experience or information produced was smooth.

**2. Description of Structure Conversation in Short Story “The Last Photo”
By Bernard Smith**

The researcher explain structure conversation in short story “The Last Photo” by Bernard Smith were the data described by the following point.

Conversation 1

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| K2 | Pam : Let’s have a last photo of you. | Command | Imperative |
| K1 | Martin : Oh no, not again | Statement | Declarative |
| K2f | Pam : Come on. Its the last one. I want to finish the film in my camera. | Command Statement | Imperative Declarative |
| K1f | Martin : Oh,all right | Statement | Declarative |

Conversation 2

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| K2 | Pam : Oh no. Now i've got a picture of that man, not of you Martin. | Statement | Declarative |
| Cf | Martin : That man isn't very nice, is he? | Question | Interrogative |
| Rcf | Pam : No, and that was the last picture on the film, too. | Statement | Declarative |

Conversation 3

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| K2 | Martin : Come on. Let's find our bus. Look, there'ss that main again. He is getting into that bus. He's going to Aberdeen. That is Scotland. | Command | Imperative |
| K1 | Pam : Good, far from here and far from me! | Statement | Declarative |

Conversation 4

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| K2 | Martin : look at these. They are the photos of us in Cambridge. Oh, these are very good. | Command Statement | Imperative Declarative |
| Ch | Pam : but not this last one. Look, it's that man with the rucksack. | Statement | Imperrative |

Conversation 5

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| K2 | Martin : Wait a minute. I know that face. It is in the newspaper. Have you got it? | Statement | Declarative |

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Cl | Pam : Today's newspaper? Yes, it's here. Why? | Question | Interrogative |
| Rcl | Martin : Yes here he is. Look at this picture. | Statement Command | Declarative Imperative |

Conversation 6

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| K2 | Pam : Who's that? | Question | Interrogative |
| K1 | Martin : It says in the paper his name's Alan Rock. And he work in a bank in London. But on Monday morning – yesterday morning – no Alan Rock! The people at the bank don't know where is he. And they says he is got a hundred thousand pounds with him. The police are looking for him, too. | Statement | Declarative |
| Cl | Pam : But is that the man in my photo? He hasn't got a bread and hasn't any hair | Question Statement | Interrogative Declarative |
| Rcl | Martin : Look at his ears. Look at his nose. It's him. I know it is. | Statement | Declarative |

Conversation 7

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| K2 | Pam : What are you doing? | Question | Interrogative |
| K1 | Martin : Look. I'm putting dark glasses and a two-day beard on the man in this photo. Now i'm drawing a hat on his head. See? Now look at the two pictures | Statement Question | Declarative Interogative |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|-------------|
| Cl | Pam : You're right. It's him. It's Alan Rock | Statement | Declarative |
| Rcl | Martin : Come on. Let's take these pictures to the police. | Command | Imperative |

Conversation 8

| Move | Conversation | Speech Function | Mood |
|------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| K2 | Policeman : That's Alan Rock. In Cambridge at 5 o'clock on Saturday. The big question is – where is he now? | Statement Question | Declarative Interrogative |
| K1 | Pam : We think we know. He is Scotland, in Aberdeen, or he's near there. | Statement | Declarative |
| K2f | Policeman : He's got a rucksack and tent on his back in the photo. He isn't living in a hotel. He's camping. If we're lucky, he still in Scotland. I must make a telephone call. | Statement | Declarative |

Based on the table above, the researcher can see that type dynamic of conversation also speech function and mood affect to interaction. In the conversation, besides producing the speech function and mood however there are 20 statements in the conversation transcript. She is the dominant speaker who plays the role as giver by giving some information. In the conversation, question as a speech function has a purpose to demand information. There are 7 question in the conversation. It indicates that the speaker who produces the

highest number of speech functions question is secondary knower. He is the dominant speaker who plays the role as the demander.

As a speech function, command has the purpose to demand goods and services in a conversation. Because command function is to ask someone to do something. The commodity exchange in a command is good and services. In the conversation transcript, the researcher finds 6 commands as speech functions.

So, the structure of conversation that happened was the phenomenon of the language which the person communicates not only to convey a proposition or information, but also has done measure can be shaped in form of statement, question and command and in dynamic conversation often happen in every language main in the conversation when we gave information or experience to people.

3. The Dominant Type of Dynamic Conversation That Used in Short Story “The Last Photo By Bernard Smith”

The dominant type of dynamic conversation that used in short story “The Last Photo” is Clarification. It was found in conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. The data were describe in the following point.

Conversation 1

| Conversation | | Type |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| K2 | Pam : Let's have a last photo of you. | - |
| K1 | Martin : Oh no, not again. | - |
| K2f | Pam : Come on. Its the last one. I want to finish the film in my camera. | - |
| K1f | Martin : Oh,all right. | - |

From above the conversation that consist of one unit. The conversation is clear. In this conversation there is no dynamic conversation. So, there is no type of dynamic conversation.

Conversation 2

| Conversation | | Type |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
| K2 | Pam : Look at me. Oh no. Now i've got a picture of that man, not of you Martin. | - |
| Cf | Martin : That man isn't very nice, is he? | Cf |
| Rcf | Pam : No, and that was the last picture on the film, too. | - |

From above the conversation that consist of two unit. The moves of exchange in the conversation contained the dynamic in the sentence. So, in the conversation there is type of dynamic conversation. The type of dynamic is confirmation. It is happen because Martin (confirmation) ask the certainty from secondary knower (Pam) it means that secondary knower (Pam) ask certainty to experience who has clear for speaker.

Conversation 3

| Conversation | | Type |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| K2 | Martin : Come on. Let's find our bus. Look, there'ss that main again. He is getting into that bus. He's going to Aberdeen. That is Scotland. | - |
| K1 | Pam : Good, far from here and far from me! | - |

From above the conversation that consist one unit. There is no dynamic conversation, because the conversation is clear. So, there is no type of dynamic conversation.

Conversation 4

| Conversation | | Type |
|--------------|--|------|
| K2 Martin | :Look at these. They are the photos of us in Cambridge. Oh, these are very good. | - |
| Ch Pam | :But not this last one. Look, it's that man with the rucksack. | Ch |

From above the conversation, there is dynamic conversation. So, there is type of dynamic, the type of dynamic is challenge (Ch). In the conversation that is appear the challenge in the statement *but not this last one. Look, it's that man with the rucksack.*

Conversation 5

| Conversation | | Type |
|--------------|---|------|
| K2 Martin | : Wait a minute. I know that face. It is in the newspaper. Have you got it? | - |
| C1 Pam | : Today's newspaper? Yes, it's here. Why? | C1 |
| Rc1 Martin | : Yes here he is. Look at this picture. | - |

From above the conversation that consist of two units. This conversation has a structure is not linear, it means there is dynamic in the conversation. So, the type of dynamic conversation is clarification (C1). Sentence *Today's newspaper? Yes, it's here. Why?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it.

Conversation 6

| Conversation | | Type |
|--------------|---|------|
| K2 Pam | : Who's that? | - |
| K1 Martin | : It says in the paper his name's Alan Rock. And he work in a bank in London. But on Monday morning – yesterday morning – no Alan Rock! The people at the bank don't know where is he. And they says he is got a hundred thousand pounds with him. The police are looking for him, too. | - |
| Cl Pam | : But is that the man in my photo? He hasn't got a bread and hasn't any hair. | Cl |
| Re1 Martin | : Look at his ears. Look at his nose. It's him. I know it is. | - |

From above the conversation that consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. So, there is type of dynamic conversation. The type of dynamic conversation is clarification (Cl). Sentence *Who's that?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it. With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

Conversation 7

| Conversation | | Type |
|--------------|--|------|
| K2 Pam | : What are you doing? | - |
| K1 Martin | : Look. I'm putting dark glasses and a two-day beard on the man in this photo. Now i'm drawing a hat on his head. See? Now look at the two pictures. | - |

| | |
|--|----|
| Cl Pam : You're right. It's him. It's Alan Rock. | Cl |
| Rcl Martin : Come on. Let's take these pictures to the police. | - |

From above the conversation that consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. So, there is type of dynamic conversation. The type of dynamic conversation is clarification (Cl). With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

Conversation 8

| Conversation | Type |
|---|------|
| K2 Policeman : That's Alan Rock. In Cambridge at 5 o'clock on Saturday. The big question is – where is he now? | - |
| K1 Pam : We think we know. He is Scotland, in Aberdeen, or he's near there. | - |
| K2f Policeman : He's got a rucksack and tent on his back in the photo. He isn't living in a hotel. He's camping. If we're lucky, he still in Scotland. I must make a telephone call | - |

From above the conversation, there is no dynamic conversation. Because of that, there is no type of dynamic conversation. The conversation was clear.

Based on the table above, the researcher can see that type of dynamic conversation. The type of dynamic is Clarification, Challenge and Confirmation. The researcher found the types of dynamic conversation in short

story The Last Photo. Such as conversation 2, conversation 4, conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. Here the reseacher found the dominant type of dynamic conversation used in short story The Last Photo is clarification (Cl). Because from five types there are three types that same. It is clarification. Clarification is important in many situation especially when what is being communication is difficult in some way.

From above the conversation the reseacher found the dominant type in the dynamic conversation of The Last Photo is clarification (Cl). It means, in eight conversation there are five type of dynamic conversation. In five the type of dynamic conversation, there is three dominant types of dynamic conversaaation. It is clarification. The result why the clarification is the dominant types in this conversation is because clarification involves offer back to the speaker the essential meaning as understand by the listener of what the have just said. So in this conversation, clarification more need than other. To explained the dominant type that used in short story of The Last Photo the reseacher go back to discuss about conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7.

Conversation 5

K2 Martin : Wait a minute. I know that face. It is in the newspaper.
Have you got it?
Cl Pam : Today's newspaper? Yes, it's here. Why?
Rcl Martin : Yes here he is. Look at this picture.

From above the conversation that consist of two units. This conversation has a structure is not linears, it means there is dynamic in the conversation. Sentence *Today's newspaper? Yes, it'shere. Why?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it.

Conversation 6

K2 Pam : Who's that?

K1 Martin : It says in the paper his name's Alan Rock. And he work in a bank in London. But on Monday morning – yesterday morning – no Alan Rock! The people at the bank don't know where is he. And they says he is got a hundred thousand pounds with him. The police are looking for him, too.

C1 Pam : But is that the man in my photo? He hasn't got a bread and hasn't any hair.

Rc1 Martin : Look at his ears. Look at his nose. It's him. I know it is.

From above the conversation that consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. Sentence *Who's that?* is brought appear of the problems in the conversation until from the question need of clarification from it. With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

Conversation 6

- K2 Pam : What are you doing?
K1 Martin : Look. I'm putting dark glasses and a two-day beard on the man in this photo. Now I'm drawing a hat on his head. See? Now look at the two pictures.
C1 Pam : You're right. It's him. It's Alan Rock.
Rc1 Martin : Come on. Let's take these pictures to the police.

From above the conversation that consist of two units. this conversation has structure is not linear, it means there is the dynamic in the conversation. With appear the dynamic in conversation because Pam try to ask the explanation because information sent is not clear. So that experience has done is not clear until the speaker have to clarification about the statement or information.

B. Discussions

Dynamic conversation is exchange of information and exchange of good and service. Dynamic conversation is exchange of move in conversation. In the dynamic conversation there are clarification, challenge, and confirmation. Clarification is important in many situations especially when what is being communicated is difficult in some way. Martin stated in *English Text Systems and Structure* challenges are moves where one person challenges what other has said.¹ Hammond Jenny stated in *System Functional Linguistic* confirmation is the main part of speech or text in which logical arguments in support of a

¹J.R Martin, *English Text Systems and Structure*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1992), p. 71.

position are elaborated.² Beside the theory, there are three thesis that researcher used as related findings.

First is Rostina From her research the data of analysis consist of conversation speech act in social interaction in Aksara traditional market utterances between buyers and sellers.³ Conversational structures found in Medan traditional market script have dynamic that make them not linear the longest conversation consist of six conversational units.

Second is Siti Aisah Ginting has done research in 2010.⁴ The kind of the research is descriptive qualitative research that applies ethno methodological approach. In the conversational structures, as the realizations or conversational systems, it was found some marked structures. These marked structures were expanded from the common ones normally, the structures of giving and asking for information are represented by K1 and K2, but in Karonese language there are other representation namely K1 and (a1) and K2 (a2).

The last is Hartika Hasibuan.⁵ Based on above the finding, dynamic conversation gave contribution to see what was going on in the text based on the context. So that, in systematic functional linguistic theory conversation are built a

²Hammond Jenny, *System FUNCTIONAL Linguistic*, Accessed from, { HYPERLINK "Http://grammar" } about. Com/od/c/g/confirmation.html. On March 29, 2018 at 10.35 pm

³Rostina “*Speech Act in Social Interaction on Traditional*, (Medan : USU, 2009), Accessed from { HYPERLINK "http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/5725/3/08E00870.pdf.txt" }, on January 01, 2018 at 10.15 pm.

⁴Siti Aisah Ginting, *System and Conversation Structure in Karonese Language*, (Medan :USU, 2010), Accessed from repository.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/299/=date issued.pdf.txt, on January 01, 2018 at 10.25 pm.

⁵Hartika Hasibuan, *Dynamic Conversation in Yoohoo and Friends Film 6 Episodes at Happy Kids*, *Unpublished Thesis*, IAIN Padangsidimpua, 2016.

number of moves that is da1, k1,k2, k1f, k2f. From have its can be happen dynamic of conversation by move clarification, response to clarification, challenge, response to challenge, confirmation and response to confirmation. from the dynamic conversation structure the reseacher know how the experience in Yoohoo and Friends Film 6 Episodes at Happy Kids.

Based on the theory and related findings, it can be concluded in short story “The Last Photo” by Bernad Smith the researcher found dynamic conversation. In analysis dynamic conversation from short story The Last Photo, actually can help the listener’s or reader understand the conversation and far from misunderstanding. So, the researcher concluded an interaction consituted by exchange structures made up by moves. Which moves are appropriate an interaction depends upon the context of situation, culture and ideology.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. The Conclusion

Based on result of analysis of dynamic conversation from short story The Last Photo by Bernard Smith are:

1. The reseacher found dynamic conversation in this short story. Such as conversation 2, conversation 4, conversation 5, conversation 6 and conversation 7. They are : confirmation, challenge and clarification.
2. The reseacher found in the structure of conversation the highest of speech function is the statement has produced there are (20 moves), whereas the question (7 moves) and the last the command (6 moves).
3. The researcher found Clarification as the dominant types of dynamic conversation that used in short story The Last Photo.

B. The Suggestion

This research not yet perfect because the researcher still to do the process to perfection. There were some mistakes in this data and still need guidance from my lecturer and others. The researcher expects that, what is presented in this dynamic conversation can benefit for the readers, especially in improving the understanding of the study of dynamic conversation.

The reseacher realizes that this thesis maybe far from perfection because of time an ability of the researcher. As the reseacher, critics and also sugestion

are expected for the sake of correction of this thesis to be better to meet perfection in the future, so the future readers are able to understand well concerning the study of dynamic conversation. Besides, the reseacher expects that thesis needs to be improved concerning the theory used, analysis and the source of data where they are quite important in doing research.

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Padangsidimpuan, 25 September 2017

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Di -
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Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil siding bersama tim pengkajian judul skripsi Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan, maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi Pembimbing Skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terimakasih.

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