

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The movie *Forrest Gump* (1994), especially focuses on two characters namely Forrest Gump and Lieutenant Dan, portrays how power can be seen within and beyond the context of situated encounters, supporting Ekström and Stevanovic's (2023) article. Using theories from Liddicoat (2022) and Ekström and Stevanovic (2023), this thesis reveals how both characters negotiate authority within 9 contexts-varied scenes using analysis of three basic machinery of talk.

Both Forrest Gump and Lieutenant Dan exercise authority over each other. Lt. Dan exercises both epistemic and deontic authority, while Forrest Gump only exercises epistemic authority throughout 9 scenes. Using turn-taking analysis, it can be concluded that Lt. Dan dominates the talk by taking more multi-TCUs turns and performing interruptions.

Sequence organization analysis, however, reveals how both characters negotiate authority using adjacency pairs and response preference. Lt. Dan's exercises of deontic authority always take the position of FPPs, with most of them are commands. Moreover, the epistemic authority claims also predominantly take the position of FPPs in both characters. Forrest's claims of this authority are in the context of his personal experiences or his inability to comprehend metaphorical utterances. Lt. Dan, however, claims this form of authority in three contexts, namely 1) His position as lieutenant, 2) His personal experiences, or 3) His high epistemic stance despite low epistemic status.

Repair mechanism analysis is shown only in the form of epistemic authority negotiation. From all the repairs that are found, a repair or initiation of repair happens when 1) There is an incongruency of epistemic status and stance, and 2) Forrest is incapable of comprehending metaphorical utterances.