CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Many people think that the primary purpose of language is to share information. Language as a tool of conversational interaction connects people and establishes relationship among them. Language has an important role in daily life through spoken language to fulfill someone’s needs. As Partridge (2006, p. 107) states “conversation is the main way in which people come together, exchange information, negotiate, and maintain social relations.” It means that conversational interaction is an activity of people’s apart of sense where two or more people talk to transfer an idea or information from a speaker to a listener to build social interaction.

When listening to a group of people in conversation, it is generally found that the talk is organized in a rather efficient fashion. Conversation usually involves at least two people who may each want to speak, and who do not necessarily want to listen. It requires people to take turn, and this requirement is managed in particular way. The turn that is in progress is usually belong to single speaker and there will not be more than one person talks in a time and
conversely stretches of time which no one talks at all. But, sometime interruption and silence occur in conversation, and they are often called by people as problem to repair, in other words, are said as something other than the normal (Cameron, 2001, p. 89). Therefore, people need to consider the way how people talk in transferring the information or the way how conversational interaction occurs in order to be understandable and successive. In this case, conversational analysis takes a major area of discourse analysis that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversation interaction. It is one of the most fundamental rule of a conversational interaction that aims at understanding how spoken discourse is organized and develops as speakers carry out these conversation.

One of the most basic organizations of practice for talk-in-interaction is the organization of turn-taking. For there is a possibility of responsiveness of one participant being able to show what they are saying and doing is responsive to what another has said and done. One party needs to talk after the other and it turns out from one participant to other and they have to talk singly (Schegloff, 2006, p. 1). The organization of utterance or talk in this study is called Turn-taking. Turn-taking is the way how speakers exchange turn to produce an utterance. Therefore the organization of talk takes the significant role to manage the turn of speaking to build an interaction in daily conversation. Cameron (2001, p. 90) said that if everyone spoke at once, or no one spoke at all, what we would have would not be conversation, it would be chaos or silent or
monologue. In building conversation, people need to exchange the turn in producing utterance, one after the other and it recurs in particular time.

Sometimes some interchanged utterances are paired, such pairs which consist of question-answer or request-acceptance or refusal and the like. These paired utterances are called adjacency pairs. According to Paltridge (2006, p. 115), “Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speaker in the way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow up to that utterance.” It is one of the primary smallest unit of turn-taking, where the second part’s utterance of second speaker is related to and expected by the prior speaker. Such as when the first speaker proposes the question, the second one follows up by responding it with the answer.

One of the ways to know about adjacency pair in conversational interaction is by watching movie where conversation occurs between two or more characters of the movie. Those conversation can be organized in types of adjacency pair.

In the field of conversational analysis, the researcher aims at examining spoken language in the conversational organization aspect that is used in the dialogue or conversation of the characters of the movie. It focuses on the adjacency pairs based on theory stated by Levinson to analyse the conversation of the main characters in “Knight and day” movie as the object of this study. It is a 2010 action comedy movie. As the adjacency pair is formed by two or more people, there are two characters chosen in this movie and both of them are the main character who always play more and create conversation. Each utterance
or conversation spoken by someone is varies based on their social background. The researcher wants to know the dialogue created by the main character Tom Cruise that plays role a secret agent. He had played in many action of movie and won many award.

“Knight and Day” is film stared by Tom Cruise and Cameron Diaz. The film is directed by James Mangold. Diaz plays as June Havens, a classic car restorer who unwittingly gets caught up with the eccentric secret agent Roy Miller, played by Cruise, who is on the run from the Secret Service. (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight_and_Day, 2015).

Knight and Day follows the adventures of Roy Miller, a spy, and June Havens. Miller is backbitten by Fitzgerald, FBI Special Agent to takes the battery and want to buy it. Roy saves and hide it from bad people. In the airport he meets June and utilizes her to bring the battery passing the airport’s security at Wichita Airport. In the plane, they each meet again.

June, substantially, does not convince about Roy for she just has known him. She tries to avoid him considering of what she has done to kill everyone wanted to catch him. However, June is susceptible of other people and the atmosphere surround her. Furtively, Looking at Roy chats with other woman, June feel upset even though it is not as real as what she see. She meets Fitzgerald and brought to the director of FBI. She is told about the Roy Miller and what has happened in the airport. By a proof shown to her through security camera she just believes it. By this information, in the apartment, she does the instruction he give. Miller is besieged by some members of FBI but he can
escapes and in his escapee he falls into the river. It is thought that Miller is dead cause of it. The real traitor is Fitz herself that wants to buy the battery to Antony.

June feels guilty about what has be done. She looks for information to seek Roy. Based on the knowledge about Miller achievement to cross away the sea. She believes that Roy is still alive. And she informs that she has the battery for wanting to catch. Because she believes that Roy must be there in anywhere bad people stay.

What June thinks about Roy is right, she meets him in Antony’s house (man who catches her) and saves her. Besides, Roy has to chase after Fitz to save Simon, the one who makes the battery. Fitz want to exchange Simon with the battery, and Miller grants what Fitz wants to save Simon from him. Simon forbids to give the battery but it is more important to save his life and Roy has known that the battery is not normal. In the end of transaction, Simon says that he will makes for another so that Fitz shots him and because of Miller’s help to protect him by his body, he is safe but the bullet gets him. The director lately knows the fact that Roy Miller is not traitor. That he has just been backbitten by Fitz the one who changes the fact to be capsise.

A brief review above is clear in where the dialogue occurs between Roy Miller and June Heaven. Each dialogue shows varies type of adjacency pairs. Into two speakers, the adjacency pairs applied in where the second speaker’s utterance related as considered as follow up to the first one. Either Roy or June could be the first speaker that produces the first pair part of utterance. The
dialogue below is an example of adjacency pair formed by June and Roy which occurs in the beach when she recovers from unconsciousness.

T207  J:   How long have I been out?
T208  R:   Eighteen hours.

The dialogue above is started by June as the first speaker to produce a question. She asks about the length of time she was fainted. This question can be followed either by expected answer (preferred) or unexpected one (dispreferred) as shown in Roy answer that indicates to the answer expected by June. Both utterances are paired and shows to adjacency pair in type of question-answer.

There are many kinds of researches which concern to conversational analysis, all of them aim to analyze the conversation, not in the term of component of language in the conversation but in term of way conversation used or organized. It is found many analysis in the field of conversational analysis. Such as the research (Duncan, 1972) by the title *some signals and rules for taking speaking turn in conversation.* This examines signals and rules in turn-taking. The basic signals are described: turn-yielding signal by the speaker; attempt-suppressing signal by speaker; back-channel signal by the auditor. Other research is about *Pause, Gaps and Overlaps in conversations* (Heldner, 2010). It explores durational aspect of pauses, gaps, and overlaps in different conversational corpora with a view to challenge claims about the precision timing in turn-taking.

As this research focuses on adjacency pairs in conversation. In analyzing conversation, there are 13 types of adjacency pairs used such as: greeting-
greeting, summons-answer, apology-minimization, question-answer, request-acceptance/refusal, offer-acceptance/refusal blame-admission/denial, and the like, then the second pair part is organized into preferred and dispreferred. In application of these types, conditionally, occur pre-sequence and insertion-sequence. The transcription convention is used to help the researcher understand the script of movie as well as the conversation occur.

1.2. **Statement of the Problem**

In accordance with the background of study above, the researcher divides the problem for this research as the following:

1. What are the types of adjacency pairs formed in the conversation between Roy Miller and June Heaven in “Knight and Day” movie?
2. How are pre-sequence and insertion-sequence formed in adjacency pairs applied by Roy Miller and June Heaven in “Knight and Day” movie?

1.3. **Objective of the Study**

Concerning to the statements of the problem, the objectives of this study are:

1. To explain the types of adjacency pairs in the conversation between Roy Miller and June Heaven in “Knight and Day” movie.
2. To analyse the process of pre-sequence and insertion-sequence formed in adjacency pairs applied by Roy Miller and June Heaven in “Knight and Day” movie.
1.4. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to help speakers to know the way how to organized utterances in building conversational interaction in daily life and also it can be used as one of the sources of information for those who need it, either student, lecturer, researcher, or whoever interested in the same subject of Adjacency Pairs. Practically, this might be used as a reference for them who are interested in the subject of Linguistic as guidance or comparison in writing thesis in same subject in which to know the types of adjacency pairs.

Theoretically, this study is humbly hoped that will be a new additional source of information for increasing the knowledge of the conversational analysis, especially concerning with adjacency pairs.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The researcher discussed about conversational analysis especially on adjacency pairs and this analysis focused on the types of adjacency pairs. There are 13 types of adjacency pair and conditionally pre-sequence and insertion-sequence are formed in adjacency pairs.

This theory was conducted to the movie “Knight and Day”. It limited to two characters who become subject of this research. They are Roy Miller and June Heaven and their dialogue are taken to be data. The reason for this selection is that both of them play role more and create more conversation.
1.6. **Definition of Key Term**

In order to avoid misunderstanding toward the term used in this study, there are three terms that explained their definition.

1. **Conversation**

   A form of interactive, spontaneous communication between two or more people who are following rules of etiquette.

2. **Conversational analysis**

   A study of verbal interaction in the way people manage their conversation.

3. **Turn taking**

   Conversational analysis to examine how people take and manage turns in spoken interaction.

4. **Adjacency pairs**

   Utterance produced by two successive speakers in the way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one.