

## ADJAGENCY PAIR OF CONVERSATIONAL SCRIPT IN STORKS 2016 MOVIE

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### Abstract

Communication is the process to share the information to other and understand the purposes between the speaker and hearer. This research contains a discussion identifying the adjacency pair as uttered by speaker which applied in Stork 2016 movie and to finding out the structures of Adjacency Pairs and analyze the conversations. An adjacency pairs is identified by different speakers between the second utterance as related to the first that composed of two turns produced which are placed adjacency. The study applied a descriptive-qualitative method. The conversation was analyzed by the type of adjacency pair (Sacks et al., 1974). It was found that in the movie there are greeting-greeting, question-answer, question-question, suggestion-acceptance, information-question, offer-refusal, question (inserted question - answer)-answer.

**Keywords:** Adjacency Pairs, Conversation Analysis, Utterance

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a device of communication. Language takes a role in daily life as a bridge of conversation that can connected between two people Permatasari & Listiyanti (2017). Language is a media to deliver the message and a variety range in life communication. Communication is the process to share the information to others and understand the purposes between the speaker and hearer. According to Sirbu (2015), language is typically a means of communication among the members of a society. This statement shows that language has an essential role to communicate in society.

It is widely known that humans as a social creature, use a language to communicate with each other, acquire and share the information. They also need to converse to express their idea or emoticon. Thus, the conversation has a crucial role in delivering the meaning in communication. It can be said that conversation and communication are intertwined. It mainly discusses a process of sending and receiving the essential element in communication. In more detail, Hagoort & Meyer (2013), argue that the conversation itself should be comprised a speaker and a hearer who occupy their own functions and tasks. The conversation should happen because there is the speaker and hearer, the hearer receiving information from the speakers. The speakers in a conversation task send information to the hearer. The hearer receives the information sent by a speaker. In a conversation the hearer and speaker do take their turn exchanges. In society the conversation is a process which is complicated during sharing roles, between hearer and speaker. Meanwhile, the speaker and hearer has a role that can be agreed or disagreed between similar or different speech acts. It is supported by Mudra (2018), who states that each role can mutually existed between the speaker and the hearer since both of them propose alike or unlike speech acts throughout conversation. Consequently, the turn-taking between the speaker and hearer happens.

Turn taking defines a process of taking and changing the roles in order to deliver information between the speaker and the hearer as receiver in a conversation. A conversation is one of interesting topics to be analyzed. In a conversation analysis, Gardner (1986) states that one of the basic precepts of conversation analysis is ordinary everyday conversation. It becomes the most basic to human interaction and sociality. On one other hand, Iswara & Rukmini (2019) claim that one part of a conversation analysis is adjacency pairs. Its pattern can be used as a tool in analyzing conversation. Therefore, a section of conversation analysis is adjacency pairs. It is an essential term used between both speakers in a conversation.

As referred to Schegloff (2007) in Mudra (2018), adjacency pair is sequential turn of speaker and hearer whose tracked from the beginning until the end during a conversation. This is in line with Paltridge (2000) as cited in Maria and Suryani (2020), he states that the utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterances identified. It is related to the first. It becomes an expected follow-up to the utterance. In other word, an adjacency pairs is identified by different speakers between the second utterance as related to the first that composed of two turns produced which are placed adjacency. Based on Isginto (2016), an adjacency pair is produced by the different participants in a conversation. An adjacency pair consists of the first pair part. Each pair is identified from the utterances produced by the speakers. Adjacency pair allows the speaker to allocate and gives turns. Furthermore, (Sacks et al., 1974) assume that adjacency pair is identified as following types.

1. Greeting – Greeting  
E.g. A: Morning.  
B: Morning.
2. Summon – Answer  
E.g. A: Please, come to my home, next!  
B: Yes, sure.
3. Complaint – Denial  
E.g. A: This dress is too small!  
B: I will change it.
4. Request – Apology  
E.g. A: I need some ice cubes, please!  
B: I don't have any.
5. Request for Information – Grant  
E.g. A: Where is the office room?  
B: You can turn right there.
6. Offer – Accept  
E.g. A: May I help you?  
B: Sure.
7. Offer – Reject  
E.g. A: Can you take my phone?  
B: I am sorry, I can't.

Based on the types of adjacency pair above, it can be summed up that the adjacency pair is the conversation between the speaker and the hearer. It influences the communication and speech punctuation based on the utterances by the speakers.

As mentioned earlier, this study mainly discusses the adjacency pair in Storks 2016 movie. This movie is a genre-mixed movie of fantasy, humor, fun, entertainment and adventure. It is a recommended movie for children and family. It tells about a package delivering stork (Junior) and his human partner (Tulip), working at the distribution center of an online store called Cornerstore.com and situated high in the mountain. Thus, there are two characters which identify the adjacency pair in Stork 2016 movie, Tulip and Junior. It is stated this study focused on identifying the adjacency pair as uttered by characters which applied in Stork 2016 movie, finding out the structures of adjacency pairs and analyzing the conversations. The results are expected to enable understanding on how to communicate is needed during a conversation between first speakers and second speakers.

## METHOD

The method applied in this study is descriptive-qualitative. Based on Hasanudin (2016), qualitative research is concerned on understanding the interaction among practically analyzed notions. The main purpose of study is to identify, describe and explain the adjacency pair of the conversation. This conversation analysis study is taken from the conversation in the script of Stork 2016 movie as the main source of data analysis. In collecting the data, the Stork 2016 movie was watched for several times to understand the utterances of conversation and then transcribed the script. In analyzing the data, the conversations containing the adjacent pair were marked. Then, it was categorized by the type of adjacency pair (Sacks et al., 1974). A conclusion was made as a final step of this analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data taken from the conversation in Storks 2016 movie, the data were identified to answer the problem of this study.

### Results

The results of this study were taken from the transcription data of utterances in each conversation in Storks 2016 movie. The script was categories, formulated, comprehended and analyzed. As mentioned earlier, adjacency pairs are sequences of two related utterances given by two different speakers. The type of utterance is usually noticeable such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, question-question, and offer-accept/decline. The types of adjacency pair found in this study based on the first pair as uttered by the first speaker and second speaker. The adjacency pairs find in the Storks 2016 movie there are follows.

**Table 1** Greeting – Greeting

Actors	Utterance
<b>Section 1</b>	
Tulip :	Hey!
Junior :	Hey.
<b>Section 2</b>	
Junior :	Good night.
Tulip :	Good night!

In the table above, the type of adjacency pair is **Greeting-Greeting** in conversation Storks 2016 movie. In section 1, the **greeting** started by Junior who saying “Hey!” to Tulip (*opening conversation*) and Tulip answer followed by **greeting** “Hey”. Then, in section 2, Junior, as the first speaker says **greeting** “goodnight” and the Tulip, as second speaker answer by **greeting** too “goodnight!” Thus, this is can be answered by closing the conversation (*closing conversation*) this called greeting – greeting pair type.

**Table 2** Question – Answer

Actors	Utterance
Tulip :	Are you okay? Your wing looks a little mangled.
Junior :	My wing is fine. It's A-O-great.

The table above shows the type of adjacency pair is **Question - Answer** in the conversation. A conversation in this pattern is the pattern that is most commonly found when conversation is in progress. One of two speakers, Tulip, firstly asks a **question** by saying “*Are you okay? Your wing looks a little mangled*” she told to the second speaker. The second speaker, Junior, **answered** by saying “*My wing is fine. It's A-O-great.*” So, first speaker has already got the answer.

**Table 3** Question – Question

Actors	Utterance
Tulip :	Why don't we just tell someone?
Junior :	Are you insane?

From the table above, the type of adjacency pair is **Question - Question**. The conversation from movie is between the first speakers who asks to the second speaker, and the second speakers replies the question by saying another question to the first speaker. The first speaker, Tulip asks **question** by saying “*Why don't we just tell someone?*” The second speaker, Junior, replies by saying another **question** “*Are you insane?*” It can be seen that the second speakers do not answer the question from the first speakers but he replies by saying question. an expected response for the first pair part is answering the question. However the question is considered as an unexpected second pair part.

**Table 4** Suggestion– Acceptance

Actors	Utterance
<b>Section 1</b>	
Junior :	Ah, just relax.
Tulip :	Okay. Yeah, you're right.
<b>Section 2</b>	
Tulip :	We can use that thing as a thing!
Junior :	Right! To thing to the thing!

The table above shows the conversation in both pairs. The type of adjacency pair is **Suggestion - Acceptance**. In section 1, the first speake, Junior, **suggests** by saying, “*Ah, just relax*” to Tulip to calm down herself and the answer from second pair part is **acceptance** from Tulip by saying “*Okay. Yeah, you're right*”. She accepts suggestion from Junior to calm down. In the meantime, section 2 shows the **suggestion** from first pair part to use wood as a boat to cross the river by taking and using a thing by saying “*We can use that thing as a thing!*” and the second

pair part responds by **acceptance** and saying “*Right! To thing to the thing!*” it means the second pair part agree to used the wood as the boat was said by first pair part.

**Table 5** Command – Agreement

Actors	Utterance
Junior :	All right, let’s do it!
Tulip :	okay, great. Let me show you how to fly this.

In the table above, the type of adjacency pair is **Command - Agreement**, the first pair part **commands** “*All right, let’s do it*” Junior as the first speaker commands Tulip to do something to tried the machine of the plane. The second speaker **agrees** by saying “*Okay. great. let me show you how to fly this*”. The second speaker showed how to operated the plane. The command can be followed by agreement convinces that the second speaker agrees with the request.

**Table 6** Information – Question

Actors	Utterance
Tulip :	when Jasper destroyed my homing beacon, I lost all the pieces. Except one. And I thought this, plus some luck might be enough to find my parents.
Junior :	so, you sacrificed your plane for this baby?

In the table above shows the type of adjacency pair is **Information – Question**. The first pair part tells **information** by saying “*When Jasper destroyed my homing beacon, I lost all the pieces. Except one. And I taught this, plus some luck might be enough to find my parents*”. The second pair part responses by asking the **question** “*So, you sacrificed your plane for this baby?*”. Question is chosen by second speakers to respond about information.

**Table 7** Offer – Refusal

Actors	Utterance
Tulip :	Can we just rock her in our arms?
Junior :	No. We do not.

In the table above, **Offer – Refusal** type of adjacency pair is shown. The first pair part **offers** something by saying “*Can we just rock her in our arms?*” which is followed by **refusal** “*No. We do not*”. The second speaker refuse the first speakers’ ofference. But, the second speaker may also have another choice of responding to the first speaker such as accepting.

**Table 8** Question (inserted question-answer) – Answer

Actors	Utterance
Tulip :	Do you not know? What? Oh my gosh. You don't know.
Junior :	I know.

In the table above, the last type of adjacency pair appeared in the movie is **Question (inserted question-answer) - Answer**. The first pair asked **questions** by saying “*Do you not know?*” which is followed by **inserted question** “*What?*” then followed by **inserted answer** “*Oh, my gosh. You don't know*”. The second speaker responded by **answering** “*I know*”. In this conversation, the first speaker utters the question twice to the first speaker then followed by an answer. Such repeated questions for certain the second speaker.

## Discussion

The adjacency pair is sequences of two related utterances produced by two different speakers. The second utterance typically has an expected or unexpected response to the first speaker. Moreover, the type of the conversation can be predictable or unpredictable. It is a proof that such types are dynamic and changing over time. It was found in some types of adjacency pair in the Stork 2016 movie. The types of adjacency pair are greeting-greeting, question-answer, question-question, suggestion-acceptance, information-question, offer-refusal, question (inserted question-answer)-answer.

## CONCLUSION

This research mainly discusses the adjacency pair identification and its type categorization as uttered by speakers which applied in Stork 2016 movie. The method applied in this study is descriptive-qualitative. In collecting the data, the Stork 2016 movie was watched for several times to understand the utterances of conversation and then transcribed the script. In analyzing the data, the conversations contained the adjacency pair was marked. Then, it was categorized by the type of adjacency pair.

Based on the result and discussion, the adjacency pair creates a meaning in described adjacency casual conversation. An adjacency pair is produced by two different speakers which placed adjacency. There are some types of the adjacency pairs found in the “Storks movie 2016” entitled “Adjacency Pair of Conversational Script in Storks Movie 2016”. They are followed: greeting-greeting, question-answer, question-question, suggestion-acceptance, information-question, offer-refusal, question (inserted question-answer) – answer.

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