

**ADJACENCY PAIRS ANALYSIS IN
“RED RIDING HOOD’S” MOVIE**



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ABSTRACT

In our life, we always convey message by two patterns. There are automatic pattern and mix of different sequence pattern. The objectives of this research are to describe the way characters in Red Riding Hood movie show pattern of adjacency pairs and the language function of the utterances forming adjacency pairs in the dialogue. The data are the conversation in Red Riding Hood movie. In collecting the data, the writer applied the documentation and observation. The theories used are the Levinson theory. The several steps are done to analyze the data. In analyzing the conversations to get the pattern of adjacency pairs, the steps are: selecting the movie, download the manuscript of the movie, watching the movie and take a note the dialogues that content directive utterance, identifying the directives utterances that show a pair of statement and response into one data or group.

This results show that (1) the patterns of adjacency pairs used in Red Riding Hood movie are: automatic pattern and mix of different sequence, and (2) the language functions used in the dialogue of Red Riding Hood Movie are: request, question, complain, offer, threat, hold.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Conversation Analysis and Adjacency Pairs.

A. Introduction

The automatic patterns in the structure of conversation are called Adjacency Pairs. They constantly contain a first part and a second part, formed by dissimilar speakers (Yule, 1996:77). The dialogue of two persons which have continuity, without interruption, shows adjacency pairs. According to Yule (1996:76), beside the different style, many speakers have their own ways to make conversation. Many automatic patterns in the conversation structure help speakers in their social interaction.

In conversation, there are many utterances that have unusual pattern. Such as, first speaker give question to the second speaker, but second speaker doesn't answer the question but give the question to the first speaker. That pattern of the conversation called adjacency pairs. There are many patterns of adjacency pairs that used in daily conversation.

In daily conversation, the speaker must use adjacency pairs to get clear conversation. For example, when first speaker gives question "Do you have breakfast?", and second speaker answer "Why? Do you want to give me some food?" The question from first speaker is not answered, but the second speaker give question to the first speaker's question. Then, first speaker answer the question from second speaker, "oh, I just want to invite you to breakfast with me." And second speaker gives response, "okay! Let's go!" it means that the patterns of conversation is Question1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Answer1.

From the example in daily conversation above, data of the research can be analyzed by qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze adjacency pairs of the dialogue from Red Riding Hood movie. In the Red Riding Hood movie, there are many conversations between two persons that show the patterns of adjacency

pairs. That pattern can be used to learn what meaning of the words that uttered, and how speaker speaks. For example:

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Anna | : Hello. | (=Greeting1) |
| (2) Bill | : Hi. | (=Respon for greeting1) |
| (3) Anna | : How are you? | (=Question2) |
| (4) Bill | : Fine. | (=Answer2 for Question2) |
| (5) Anna | : See ya! | (=Leave taking3) |
| (6) Bill | : Bye. | (=Respon for leave taking3) |

From the dialogue above, Anna does the first turn. The first utterance (1), represents greeting. The second pair (2), represents greeting of response from (1). Number (3) represents question. Number (4) represents Answer from question in (3). Number (5) represents goodbye. Number (6) represents response goodbye from (5). Therefore, the pattern of adjacency pairs is Greeting - Greeting - Question - Answer - Goodbye - Goodbye.

The automatic patterns in the structure of conversation are called Adjacency Pairs. They constantly contain a first part and a second part, formed by dissimilar speakers (Yule, 1996:77). The dialogue of two persons which have continuity, without interruption, shows adjacency pairs. To know the patterns of adjacency pairs in the conversation and language function of the utterances, the use of pragmatics theory is necessary, because pragmatics is the science which studies the conversation analysis.

Based on the phenomena, the writer is interested to learn about the pattern of conversation made in the Red Riding Hood movie.

B. Underlying Theory

1. Conversation Analysis

According to Moerman (1996), conversation analysis focuses on talk. But talk, and other human sound, is only one component of

interaction. Like all components, it is neither impermeable nor functionally specific. A word, a wink, an intonation, can each, in context, do the same job (Moerman, 1996:2).

Hutchby write that conversation analysis is the study of talk. To put it in slightly more complex terms, it is the systematic analysis of the talk produced in everyday situations of human interaction: talk-in-interaction (Hutchby, 2008:11).

According to Hutchby (2008), throughout the course of a conversation or other bout of talk-in-interaction, speakers display in their sequentially 'next' turns an understanding of what the 'prior' turn was about. That understanding may turn out to be what the prior speaker intended, or it may not; whichever is the case, that itself is something, which gets displayed in the next turn in the sequence. Hutchby and Wooffitt describe the understanding as a next-turn proof procedure, and it is the most basic tool used in Conversation Analysis to ensure that analyses explicate the orderly properties of talk as oriented to accomplishments of participants, rather than being based merely on the assumptions of the analyst (Hutchby, 2008:13).

2. Adjacency Pairs

According to Levinson (1983), an adjacency pair is a unit of conversation that comprises an exchange of one turn each by two speakers which are (Levinson, 1983:303)

- a. adjacent
- b. produced by different speakers
- c. ordered as a first and a second
- d. a first requires a second

Levinson (1983) wrote on his book that adjacency pairs seem to be a fundamental unit of conversational organization - indeed it has been suggested that they are the fundamental unit. However, there are many other kinds of more complex sequential organizations operating in conversation, as we shall see, nor indeed can the constraints across such

pairs be properly modeled by formation rules analogous to syntactic rules (Levinson, 1983:304).

In his book, Linell wrote the opinion against Schegloff (2007) that adjacency pairs is not based solely on the theoretical argument about the minimal communicative interaction (Linell, 2009:185).

According to Schegloff & Sacks (1973:54) Adjacency pairs are paired utterances in the sense that e.g., questions take answers, greetings follow greetings, and summonses take responses.

C. Research Method

The type of the research of this study is descriptive qualitative research. The method focuses on conversation or utterances and movie manuscript as the object of research.

The objects of the research are the adjacency pairs in Red Riding Hood movie manuscript and their context in the movie.

The data in this study are dialogues, which containing directives utterances and adjacency pairs found in the data source, which are the manuscripts and the subtitles of Red Riding Hood movie.

The concept of the data analysis is finding the way first speaker to make conversation with second speaker lead to the patterns of the adjacency pairs they represent by the language functions, and then find the patterns of adjacency pairs in Red Riding Hood movie.

D. Result and Discussion

In analyzing directive utterances, the writer uses the theory from Yule (1996). In his book, he writes that directive utterances include: command, order, and request, suggest. The writer takes the dialogue content directive utterances and the response as a pair of conversation. The writer takes 52 directive utterances that make response to the second utterance. From those directive utterances, there are also 52 utterances responses from 52 directive utterances. That 52 directive utterances and response, the writer disses part them into 20 data adjacency pairs.

Adjacency pair is the form of conversation between two speakers. Therefore, for analyzing the data, first, the writer selects the direct utterances that uttered by the character in the movie. Then from the direct utterances, the writer analyzes the language function of the utterance. The language functions of the utterances become the object of the analysis to formulate the pattern of adjacency pairs. The language function of the utterances that used in this movie are Summon – Answer, Question – Answer, Request – Acceptance/Refusal, Threat – Ignore.

The conversations make some patterns. The automatic patterns in the structure of conversation are called adjacency pairs. Adjacency pairs always consist of a first and second pair part produced by different speakers. First pair part of an adjacency pair makes an answer conditionally relevant. Failure to produce the second part will be treated as a significance and hence meaningful. Based on the theory, the data analysis above is adopted by choose the dialogue that is produced by two speakers. The pairs of conversation in this movie are Peter – Valerie, Valerie – Peter, Suzette – Valerie, Grandma – Valerie, Henry – Peter, Grandma – Henry, Valerie – Casaire, Roxane – Father Solomon, and Father August – Tavern Owner.

The pattern that is often used in this movie is automatic pattern without insertion sequence. There are 13 data of automatic pattern. The data include number 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20. The first utterances from the first part usually have cleared and can be understood by the second utterances. Therefore, the second part pair does not need some question or requisite to more information or condition.

The automatic patterns of adjacency pairs that are shown in this movie are Summon1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Acceptance2, Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Refusal2, Question1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Question3 – Answer3, Question1 – Answer1 – Question2

– Answer2 – Question3 – Answer3, Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Request3 – Acceptance3, Complain1 – Denial1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Hold3 – Acceptance3, Offer1 – Acceptance1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Complain3 – Denial3 – Assessment4 – Disagree4, Question1 – Answer1 – Question2 – Answer2, and the last automatic pattern is Question1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Threat3 – Ignore3.

The pattern of adjacency pair Summon1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 are in data 1 and 20. The form Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Refusal2 are in data 6 and 7. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Question3 – Answer3 are in data number 9. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Answer1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Question3 – Answer3 are in data 11 and 15. The pattern of adjacency pairs Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Request3 – Acceptance 3 are in data number 12. The pattern Complain1 – Denial1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Hold3 – Acceptance3 are in data 13. The pattern of adjacency pairs Offer1 – Acceptance1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Complain3 – Denial3 – Assessment4 – Disagree4 are in data 14. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Answer1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Threat3 – Ignore3 are in data number 17. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Answer1 – Question2 – Answer2 are in data number 16 and 18.

In addition, the pattern is just not automatic pattern. There are 7 data of mix of different sequence, such as insertion sequence. The data include number 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 19. This pattern usually is used when the utterance from first pair is not clear enough to understand. The second utterance should get information before he/she gives the answer or response to the first speaker. In the mix of different sequence, there are two kind of insertion sequence, first, insertion requisite, and second, insertion information. Second utterances usually do not response the first

utterance but they give question or requisite to make clear about the first utterance meaning.

The form of adjacency pairs that show mix of different sequence are Request1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Acceptance1, Complain1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Denial1, Question1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Answer1, Question1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Request3 – Acceptance3 – Answer1, Request1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Request3 – Refusal3 – Refusal1, Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Question3 – Answer3 – Refusal2, and the last form of adjacency pairs are Question1 – Answer1 – Question2 – Request3 – Acceptance3 – Answer2.

The pattern of adjacency pairs Request1 – Request2 – Acceptance2 – Acceptance1 are in data number 2. There are insertion sequence second request and acceptance pairs before first request is accepted. The pattern of adjacency pairs Complain1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Denial1 are in data number 3. In the complaint and denial pairs, there are insertion sequence request and refusal pairs. Request and refusal inserted before complaint is answered. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Answer1 are in data number 4. There is insertion sequence second question and answer pairs before the first question is answered. The pattern of adjacency pairs Question1 – Question2 – Answer2 – Request3 – Acceptance3 – Answer1 are in data number 5. There are two insertion sequence, second question and answer pairs and third request and acceptance, before first question is answered. The patterns of adjacency pairs Request1 – Request2 – Refusal2 – Request3 – Refusal3 – Refusal1 are in data number 8. There are two insertion sequence inserted between first request and refusal, second request and refusal and third request and refusal, before the first request is refused. The forms of adjacency pairs Request1 – Refusal1 – Request2 – Question3 – Answer3 – Refusal2 are in data number 10. In that pattern, there is automatic pattern that followed by mix of different sequence. The

automatic pattern is request and refusal in the beginning of the conversation, then it is followed by second request. Before second request is answered, there is question and answer pairs between second request and refusal. The form of adjacency pairs Question1 – Answer1 – Question2 – Request3 – Acceptance3 – Answer2 are in data number 19. This pattern almost same with data number 10 that is the automatic pattern is followed by mix of different sequence. The automatic pattern is question and answer, and the mix of different sequence is request and acceptance that inserted between second question and answer pairs.

From 52 data directive utterances, there are 2 data have function for summon, 23 data for request, 20 data for question, 3 data for complain, 1 data for hold, 1 data for offer, 1 data for assessment, and 1 data for threat. After analyze the data, mostly, the writer interpret that the directive utterances are used for request and question.

Understanding what the speaker's say is important in communication, so we should know what the speaker refers. We should catch the meaning of the conversation in order to give impression to the hearer. The writer concludes that the dialogue in the movie give some example of how conversation patterns is done. By using directive utterance analysis, the language function of the utterances of the characters can be detected. It makes easy the writer to make the patterns of adjacency pairs that served in the movie. Moreover, the insertion sequence is important to complete the missing information that uttered by first speaker, after the second speaker give question it can clear. Insertion sequence from second utterance is to emphasize the meaning of first utterance.

In real daily conversation, speaker commonly give response in conversation using utterances. Nevertheless, the data of this study show

that people do not necessarily respond to it with utterances. For example in data 001:

Peter : Valerie. (*come to Valerie*)
Valerie : (*smile at Peter*)
Peter : Believe me, I tried. (*give his hand to Valerie*)
Let's go.
Valerie : (*Run with Peter*)

In the first line, Peter calls Valerie. Then, Valerie just looks at Peter and smiles. She doesn't say anything but answers by her smile. In the third line, Peter requests Valerie to follow him, but Valerie doesn't make any response to Peter's request. Data above show that there are utterances that do not need to be answered by utterances too.

In addition, some data shows some violation in the conversation. Some violation is shown by the second speaker's answer that is asynchronous with the first speaker's question. For example in data number 002:

Peter : Shh. (*put his pointer in front of his lips*)
Valerie : (*murmur*) Do you have the knife?
Peter : (*murmur*) Right here. (*take his knife*)
Valerie : (*Look at the knife, then silent*)

In the second line, it shows that the request from Peter is answered by a question. Valerie does not answer Peter's request directly. Therefore, the violation from the dialogue above is clear with Valerie's answer. As the result, in some examples above show that the question, request, or complaint are not always directly answered first, but also can be replied by some question or request before the question, request, or complaint are answered.

E. Conclusion

Based on the analysis data, the writer found the function of the utterances that were uttered and how the characters make conversation in this

movie. Every utterance had meaning and every conversation had different pattern.

a. The pattern of adjacency pairs

From analysis in chapter 4, the writer found that the patterns mostly used in the Red Riding Hood movie are automatic patterns. The pattern rarely used is mix of different sequences.

b. The language function of the utterances

From analysis in chapter 4, the writer found that directive utterances are commonly used in the dialogue is request. Request is often used in Red Riding Hood movie dialogue. Other language functions, which were used rarely, include hold, assessment, offer, and threat.

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