

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool used by speakers and listeners to get information. As stated by Hamidah et al. (2021), language is used to convey ideas, suggestions, thoughts and any information they have to other people. In the other words, if someone does not convey ideas or thoughts clearly to other people, then other people will have difficulty capturing the information conveyed by the speaker. In addition, Juniata & Mulatsih (2021) explain that people utilize language as a tool for communication, using it to express their thoughts and desires. Communication with others will be quite tough for people if they do not use language. In conversation, a person does not only use verbal language, but also a tone or body gesture that supports conveying clear information. Communication begins with a conversation between at least two people as the speaker and the listener. The speaker and listener are required to take turns in speaking and this provision is managed with certain requirements.

Conversation is one of human activities to share human thought. Pranika (2023) stated that conversation is the one of the activities in communicating. In a conversation, there will be two parties speaking at the same time, and sometimes there are parties who do not speak at all. In conversation, the importance is not only of words but also of how to deliver it. There are many possibilities that can occur in a conversation. Everything that happens in a conversation between the speaker and the listener just happens spontaneously so that the events that occur cannot be predicted. A coordination that exists between the speaker and listener in a communication consisting of several structured utterances.

Based on statement from Juniata & Mulatsih (2021), dialogues refer to as conversations including multiple people conversing with one another in an effort to socialize. Additionally, it is the most common way to utilize language. The structured utterances contained in a conversation are called adjacency pairs. Pranika (2023) explains that in addition to methods for studying discourses or talks between parties, conversational analysis also includes adjacency pairs. One of the topics that focus on the interactions between parties is conversation analysis. Conversation can have a variety of functions, such as establishing relationships with numerous people, exchanging information, closing a trade, or even causing harm to others. In general, discussions take place in a planned way. It implies that the other speaker, known as the speaker, must answer to the statements made by the speakers with other statements.

Adjacency Pairs are known as speech patterns consisting of utterances that expects a certain response. Pardede et al. (2021) stated that adjacency pairs consist of two consecutive utterances by two speakers, where the second utterances are connected to the first utterances. It means that every utterances said by the second speaker must have continuity with the utterances of the previous speaker. Yule (1996) stated that adjacency pairs are units in conversation analysis that contain gaps for exchanging turns from one character to another. Intended as two participants in a conversation where the first participant acts as the speaker and the second participant acts as the person who will respond, and this activity occurs alternately (Hasler-Barker, 2018).

The following is the example of adjacency pairs which are commonly found in daily conversation:

A: May I help you to finish your homework
right now?
B: Sure, thank you so much you are so kind.

The dialogue in question exemplifies the types of adjacency pairs. Offer-Acceptance: the second speaker offers the first speaker the anticipated response, also referred to as the desired response.

The second speaker can respond, "No thanks, I can do it by myself," to indicate that they are refusing. Analyzing discussions from movies, podcasts, daily interactions, and interviews can be done using the notion of adjacency pairs. The usage of adjacency pairs that are present in a film is the main subject of this study.

A movie, also referred to as a film, is made up of multiple moving images that are displayed on screen. Acting, music, sound effects, cinematography, and Conversation are just a few of the methods it employs to draw viewers in, evoke strong emotions, and tell a tale. The movie entitled *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* is one that a new movie and has an intriguing plot. The film was chosen as the source of data because it has positive messages such as accepting other people's differences, not judging, and appreciating strong female characters. There is a positive message about the relationship between parents and teenagers.

The researcher is interested in the fundamental framework of communicative interaction where the question or statement and the responses are tied to each other in ordered patterns. Researcher chooses adjacency pairs as the topic of this study. Regarding every human being, who undoubtedly engages in conversational engaged. Adjacency pairs are the basic of the understanding of how conversation works and also adjacency pairs employed in different forms of communication and how these patterns affect how meaning is constructed in casual discourse. The things that make movie has interesting side to be analyse because movie provide a window into complex characters, creative storytelling strategies that often related to life. Additionally, each characters in the film made a number of statements regarding the kinds of adjacency pairings and the preference structure that is utilized to determine the responses of the second speaker. According to the aforementioned claim, that is important that there search be done since it may offer profound understanding of how social relationships and human communication are structured.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, it is formulated the following research questions:

1. What are the types of adjacency pairs found in *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* movie?
2. What are the preference structures of adjacency pairs found in *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the objectives of this study are described as follow:

1. To explain the types of adjacency pairs found in *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* movie.
2. To explain the preference structures of adjacency pairs found in *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Significance of this research includes the theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this study is expected to assist readers in gaining a fresh understanding and comprehension of the mechanics of adjacency pairs in conversations. In addition, this study can provide insight into how the preferred structure and linguistic conventions function in a movie. In practice, this research might be useful to add references in order to ensure that their findings are correct when they are learning about adjacency pairs. Because if they learn about adjacency pairs, students can distinguish between friends that they like and friends they do not like when they converse with other people in real-life situations.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Scope of this research is conversation analysis practically in adjacency pairs. This study analyzed adjacency pair types and preference structures that Yule (1996) had suggested. The researcher examines every utterance of each character's dialog with the main character in *Ruby Gillman, Teenage Kraken* to determine the types of adjacency pairs and their preference structure within the utterances.