

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

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

#### 1.1 Background of The Study

Language in movies serves not only as a means of communication, but also as a tool to build characters, present conflicts, and illustrate interpersonal relationships. One key linguistic feature that supports these functions is the use of adjacency pairs. These structured exchanges such as question-answer or greeting-greeting help shape interactions between characters and reflect the dynamics of their relationships. In film contexts, adjacency pairs are particularly important because they contribute to both narrative progression and character development (Yule, 1996). Dialogue in film has a dual purpose: not only as a means of communication, but also as a tool to drive the storyline and deepen character development. Each dialog exchange, which includes adjacency pairs, helps the audience understand the dynamics that exist between the characters in the film. Adjacency pairs are significant in *Enola Holmes 2* because they help build realistic dialogues that reflect character relationships and support the progression of the storyline. The film, a sequel to *Enola Holmes* (2020), follows the adventures of Enola, Sherlock Holmes' sister, as she struggles to prove herself as a detective in the face of complex situations. The film is full of strategic talks with deep significance, making it a fascinating object for studying how conversations are created through adjacency pairs for example:

#### Question-Answer (Investigation Scene)

Scene: Enola is trying to find Sarah Chapman and questions a suspect.

Enola: "Do you know where Sarah Chapman is?" (Question)

Suspect: "I don't know anything about that." (Answer – Avoiding the question)

This type of conversation shows how Enola investigates and how some characters try to hide the truth, making the mystery more interesting.

Mc Charthy (1991) highlights the importance of language in controlling social interaction and dialog allows us to convey intent, maintain engagement, and achieve communication goals. Brown and Yule (1983) underline that language is not only used to convey information, but also to develop and maintain social relationships. According to Levinson (1983) communication involves reciprocal interactions where participants take turns speaking, creating a dynamic and balanced dialogue. This perspective highlights that communication is not just about delivering messages; it also involves exchanging roles between speakers and listeners, which is crucial for building social relationships. According to Schiffrin et al. (2001) conversation analysis is a method that studies how conversations occur and how social structures influence patterns of verbal interactions. This approach examines how individuals speak, respond, and respect the unwritten social rules that guide the flow of conversation. Therefore, conversation is not just an exchange of words; it is also a process that reflects the values and social norms that exist in society.

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that examines how human activity and thought are practical, and how language meaning is affected by context. The study of pragmatics focuses on language use in social situations, as well as the dynamics between speakers and listeners or readers. Yule (1996) defines pragmatics as the study of how people use language to convey meaning and how others interpret it in oral and written communication. In other words, pragmatics studies how we use language to convey ideas and how those ideas are understood by others.

Conversation analysis is an area of linguistics that studies the organization and structure of spoken conversations. According to Paltridge (2012) conversation analysis studies spoken language that focuses on how people engage in ordinary conversation and generate meaning through discourse sequences. According to Sacks et al. (1978) they identified that conversation does not proceed randomly, but follow certain rules where each participant gets a turn to speak in organized and structured way. Adjacency pairs are an important topic of adjacency pairs in

conversation analysis is crucial for maintaining dialog coherence and setting clear expectations for participants responses, such as question-answer, offer-receive, and ask-give sequences.

In this study of adjacency pairs in *Enola Holmes 2*, conversation analysis is useful because it helps explain how the film's dialogue follows natural conversation patterns. The characters in the movie, like Enola, Sherlock, and Tewkesbury, communicate using structured dialogue that includes adjacency pairs such as question-answer and offer-accept sequences. These interactions help show their relationships, emotions, and character development. Preferred and dispreferred responses in adjacency pairs also reveal how characters agree, disagree, or respond in unexpected ways, adding depth to their conversations. Additionally, repair mechanisms appear in the film when characters clarify misunderstandings or correct mistakes, ensuring the conversation continues smoothly. By using conversation analysis, this study looked at how conversations in *Enola Holmes 2* used paired lines, like questions and answers, to show how characters connect, move the story forward, and sound like real-life talking. This approach helps understand how dialogue in films follows or changes natural speech patterns to create meaning and drama. Mc Charty (1991) highlights the social dimension of conversation analysis by stating that language is a crucial strategy for preserving social interaction. Social interactions involve coherent speech patterns, conversation analysis, and repair mechanism to enhance clarity, strengthen relationships, and address misunderstandings. This helps individuals navigate complexity, correct errors, and respond to ambiguity, ensuring successful and meaningful communication.

Adjacency pairs are considered as one of the most essential components of spoken language research since they provide a basic structure for communication. According to Sacks et al. (1978) they state that the core concept they discuss is adjacency pairs, which are conversational pairs where one response expects a related response, as in the example of question and answers. Adjacency pairs play an important role in building the cohesion of social interactions, as they create predictable patterns in conversations, helping to maintain the flow and structure of

interactions. Adjacency pairs are a basic pattern in conversational structure that consists of two linked utterances spoken by different people. The second utterance is always in response to the first, and they occur close together. This pattern including greetings, question-answering, and offer acceptance/refusal sequences. Adjacency pairs are vital for keeping the conversation flowing and coherent. They also provide a framework for studying speaker interactions and the underlying social processes. Speakers frequently use these patterns are predictable, they are useful for structuring turns (Yule, 1996).

Yule (1996) also gave an example as follow:

- 1) Anna : Hello! (Greeting 1)
- 2) Bill : Hi! (Response greeting 1)
- 3) Anna : How are you? (question 2)
- 4) Bill : Fine (answer 2 for question 2)
- 5) Anna : See ya! (leave taking 3)
- 6) Bill : Bye (Response for leaving taking 3)

Based the example above, shows how adjacency pairs structure everyday conversation. This example illustrates a typical exchange where each utterance prompts a specific response. Anna's greeting, "Hello!" followed by Bill's response,"Hi!" forms a greeting pair. This is followed by a question-answer pair ("How are you?" / "Good") and goodbye pair ("See you!" / "Bye"). These predictable patterns maintain the flow and coherence of the conversation, reflecting how people follow social norms in communication.

Adjacency pairs are pairs of statements in a conversation where the first part naturally leads to a specific response (Yule, 1996). These pairs help keep conversations flowing smoothly and ensure clear communication between speakers. A common example is a direct response, such as question-answer, greeting-greeting, offer-acceptance or refusal, request-granting or denial, complaint-apology, and invitation-acceptance or rejection. These patterns reflect social norms and help conversations stay structured. Adjacency pairs play an important role in organizing conversations. When one person speaks, their statement creates an expectation for a particular reply. Yule (1996) explains that this pattern keeps conversations meaningful and well-ordered. Similarly, Sacks et al. (1974)

emphasize that adjacency pairs guide how people interact by shaping the natural flow of dialogue. For example, when someone says “Hello,” we usually respond with “Hi.” If someone asks, “How are you?” the expected reply is something like “I’m good.” If a person requests help by saying, “Can you help me?” the response might be “Sure!” Sometimes, the response does not match what is expected, which can cause confusion and require clarification, a process known as repair. Overall, adjacency pairs help people communicate effectively in everyday conversations by creating a natural structure in interactions.

*Enola Holmes 2* is a mystery film that was released in 2022 as a sequel to the film *Enola Holmes*. Both films starred Millie Bobby Brown in the lead role, the younger sister of the legendary Victorian sleuth Sherlock Holmes. Harry Bradbeer directed the film based on a script by Jack Thorne, who adapted Nancy Springer’s *The Enola Holmes Mysteries* novel series. Filming began in the fall of 2021 and will end in January 2022. Netflix released *Enola Holmes 2* on November 4, 2022. The film got favorable reviews from critics and topped the Netflix streaming statistics in 93 countries.

The writer chose adjacency pairs as the topic of this research due to an interest in the basic structure of communicative interaction. Adjacency pairs reveal structured two-way communication patterns, such as questions and answers or offers and acceptances. Analyzing these patterns helps in understanding the roles, relationships, and personalities of the characters. In film, dialogue plays a crucial role not only in advancing the plot but also in building the atmosphere. Therefore, by identifying adjacency pairs, this study aims to explore how scriptwriters construct dialogue to deliver messages or create specific effects. Each adjacency pair—such as a greeting or a request—is designed to match the situation, convey storyline details, and reflect how communication can express emotion, conflict, or cooperation between characters.

*Enola Holmes 2* was selected as the object of this study because it has not been previously examined through the lens of adjacency pairs. The film presents complex interactions between characters, where dialogue is used not only for communication but also as a narrative device to reveal character development and

emotional depth. The variety of adjacency pair types and response structures in the film makes it an interesting subject for further analysis.

Moreover, while several previous studies have explored adjacency pairs in other settings such as classroom conversations or films like *Black Panther*, *Starstruck*, and *Sing* most of them focused mainly on identifying the types of adjacency pairs. These studies often did not examine how responses were structured, particularly the distinction between preferred and dispreferred responses. In addition, the films analyzed in earlier research were from different genres, such as superhero or musical films, which use dialogue in different ways.

There has been no research so far that specifically focuses on adjacency pairs in *Enola Holmes 2*, a film rich with investigative dialogue, emotional exchanges, and character-driven scenes. It offers unique examples of how conversation is used to express feelings, build tension, and support the narrative. Furthermore, this study combines two theoretical perspectives Yule's (1996) theory of adjacency pairs and Paltridge's (2012) theory of preference responses which have rarely been applied together in past research. Therefore, this study addresses the gap by analyzing both the types of adjacency pairs and the nature of responses found in *Enola Holmes 2*, providing valuable insight into how film dialogue mirrors real-life communication and interaction strategies.

## **1.2 Research Question**

1. What are the types of adjacency pairs used in conversation of main character with others character *Enola Holmes 2* film?
2. What are the preference responses in the conversation of main character with other characters *Enola Holmes 2* film?

## **1.3 Objective of The Study**

1. To explain the types of adjacency pairs and preferences response used in conversation of main character *Enola Holmes 2* film.
2. To explain the preference responses that occur between first pair part and second pair part.

#### **1.4 Significance of The Study**

The significance of this study emphasizes this study in theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, this study is important for learning more about how people use pairs of connected statements in conversation. It can be a useful resource for future study, especially for English Study Program students who are studying adjacency pairs, by examining similar aspects for their study. Practically, this study can help students, teachers, and scriptwriters understand how conversations work in daily life and in movies. By learning about adjacency pairs and how people respond in conversations, this research can be used to improve speaking skills, write more natural dialogue, and support learning materials in language or communication classes.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope used in this study is pragmatics. This study focuses on what types of adjacency pairs and how responses are structured. Based on Yule (1996) theory of adjacency pairs and Paltridge (2012) theory to find the preference response in second pair. And the limitation of this study only on the dialogues between the main character and other characters in the movie *Enola Holmes 2*.