

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used for people to communicate with human beings by writing or speaking and make interaction among individuals. Conversation consists of two people or more to build the topics and sometimes to convey the messages. Between two people, one speaks and another gives response will make the conversation goes well even though, another does not give the expected response. This is called adjacency pairs in conversation analysis. Language matters to maintain the relationship and keep the communication going well, those are why language can not be separated from human beings.

Language are usually not spoken in exactly the same way from one part of a country to the other. Differences in the way a language is spoken by different people are described in terms of regional and social variation (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). Based on the citation above, language of use depends on the region due to of the fact that every region has their own language. Therefore, language has a large percentage of varieties and can not be spoken in the same way.

Language always contains of meanings between hearer and speaker to convey the topic so that the conversation can go well. As Evans & Green (2006) states that language is a conventional system that allows speakers to express meanings that will be recognised by others in the same linguistic community. Without language, the speakers can not express the meanings and not know the topic the speakers talk about.

Language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Contrary to popular belief, linguists are not necessarily polygots-individuals fluent in many languages (Mayer, 2009). Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It is the study of

knowledge systems structured and acquired. Linguistics are concerned with particular questions in regard to the nature of language such as the differences systematic, patterns and cognitive processes. Fields of linguistics are phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and pragmatics. Aside from language structure, there are a number of specialized branches: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, dialectology, neurolinguistics and many more.

According to Richard et al. (2010) the field of linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting area of study, with an important impact on fields as diverse as education, anthropology, sociology, language teaching, cognitive psychology, philosophy, and artificial intelligence, among others. Indeed, the last five fields cited, along with linguistics, are the key components of the field of cognitive science, the study of the structure and functioning of human cognitive processes.

Linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and a large percentage of different areas of investigation (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). From the citation above, linguistics has many branches that one of the branch is pragmatics. This study will analyze in pragmatic field.

Yule (2010) states that pragmatics is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. Those provides us with comprehension in regard to how more is always being communicated than is said.

Pragmatics as a linguistic field has different meaning from what it is said. It is related to the definition of pragmatics that is the study of language usage. Furthermore, Levinson (1983) declares that one quite restricted scope for pragmatics that has been proposed is that pragmatics should be linked with solely principles of language usage, and have nothing to do with the description of linguistic structure. Also, Horn & Ward (2006) state that pragmatics is concerned with the relation between utterances and action, between utterances and discourse,

and with the relationship between utterances and the place, time, and environmental context of their being uttered.

Recognizing the meaning can be through written or spoken. From the written such as book, pamphlet, banner, road sign and etc. Those things have different meaning from what it is looked. This reflects the view that meaning is not something which is inherent in the words alone, nor is it produced by the speaker alone, nor by the hearer alone. Making meaning is a dynamic process, involving the negotiation of meaning between speaker and hearer, the context of utterance (physical, social and linguistic) and the meaning potential of an utterance (Thomas, 2013). From that conversation will show the meaning based on the topic they talk about. In pragmatics, a chapter that discuss about conversation namely conversation analysis.

Conversation analysis is an approach to the study of social interaction. It studies about how oral language is used during a natural interaction to describe, analyze, understand and respond constitutive feature of human social life. Conversation analysis has stressed the primacy of the social dimension of language study. It means arranged of two speaker where the conversation occur and produce the utterance. From the utterance, the conversation can be analyzed using adjacency pairs theory. For some conversation like a dance with the conversational partners coordinating their movement smoothly (Yule, 1996).

Conversation analysis is a research tradition evolving from ethnomethodology which studies the social organization of natural conversation (also referred to as **talk-in-interaction**) by a detailed inspection of tape recordings and transcriptions. Concerned with how meanings and pragmatic functions are communicated in both mundane conversation and such institutional varieties of talk as interviews and court hearings, conversation analysts have investigated such topics as the sequential organization of talk, turn-taking, and the ways that people identify and repair communicative problems (Richards & Schmidt, 2010).

The part of conversation analysis is adjacency pairs. Adjacency pairs is an example of conversational turn taking. It needs feed back to run the conversation between two speakers or more. Adjacency pairs have a number of core features

which can be used by way of a preliminary definition. They (1) consist of two turns (2) by different speakers, (3) which are placed next to each other in their basic minimal form, (4) which are ordered and (5) which are differentiated into pair types (Liddicoat, 2007).

Movie script becomes one of the data to be challenging to analyze. Instead of watching movie, reading the movie script will give different interest. The focus will be on the reading, no audio no visuals. Movie script will give a unique power of communication through the words. So that, the researcher can focus on the utterances to analyze the structure of adjacency pairs.

Netflix becomes one of streaming service that provides variety shows, movies, documentaries and anime. Netflix popularized movie industry to further develop. (Parlow & Wagner (2018) say the entering of Netflix in video markets has been seen for many in the popular press as a direct threat to the established TV landscape but also for some (e.g. Bloomberg, CNBC) as a threat for (mainstream) cinema. One of the trending Netflix movies in 2018 is *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* directed by Susan Johnson based on the novel by Jenny Han. This movie got several awards including: MTV Movie+TV Awards(2019), Casting Society of America, USA(2020), GMS Awards(2019).

The researcher concerns with the movie script as the data of the thesis. The movie script of *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* shows a large percentage of utterances that related to conversation analysis especially in adjacency pairs. The movie script features numerous instances of dialogue that follow the principles of adjacency pairs, particularly in the interactions between the main character and the supporting figures. These interactions often involve one character making a statement, asking or request something, followed by a response from the other character that is preferred or dispreferred based on the initial utterance. Also, *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script has many data that interesting to get deep understanding. The researcher does not only analyze the main character but also the side characters to find out adjacency pairs within the utterances. That is the reason the researcher takes *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* as her main data.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher conducts two main problems as follow:

1. What are the first pair part of adjacency pairs in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script?
2. How are the second pair part are expressed in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the problem, the objectives of the problem are described as follow:

1. To describe the first pair part of adjacency pairs in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script.
2. To identify the second pair part are expressed in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study presents insights to learn more about adjacency pairs especially in movie script data. The significance of the study highlights the potential impact of the study theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this study expected to give contribution for the readers to get new knowledge and understanding about types of adjacency pairs. The readers can also take the benefits from this study to find out the meaning of adjacency pairs in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*.

Practically, by observing this, this study can be useful to enrich the references to improve their researches in analyzing adjacency pairs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher focuses on adjacency pairs used pragmatics study in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie script. The researcher analyzes all the utterances contain of adjacency pairs that are spoken by all the characters. This study uses the theory proposed by Levinson (1983).