

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the author discusses the background of the topic being discussed in this study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Essentially, humans are social beings whose communicate with one another cannot be separated. Communication is a critical component of human living. The purpose of human communication with each other is to exchange information and convey feelings. By carrying out these communication actions, humans can understand each other and can help each other to achieve a goal. That is why communication is an important aspect of human life.

Basically, the communication that we as humans do can be divided into two kinds, namely verbal and non-verbal communication. But, of the two types of verbal communication is the type that is very common for us to encounter. Verbal communication itself can still be divided into two types, namely oral communication which is an act of communication to other people spontaneously or directly in public spaces and written communication which we can encounter when talking to other people through letters or social media. This communication activity can also be referred to as the act of conversation.

A conversation is an activity that includes participants where in the conversation activities we can exchange information, convey feelings, and negotiate with each other. We often encounter conversational activities in films, interviews, drama script dialogues, learning activities between students and teachers due to question and answer activities, and much more. A conversation can occur if carried out by two or more people interactively where the speaker states something and the listener responses to the speaker's words by replying to the words conveyed by the speaker.

Mostly when people are conversing, the conversation is not properly organized. With knowing this, many people would like to know how to converse properly and correctly. One focus of linguistics that studies conversation is conversation analysis. Conversation analysis is used to examine the arrangement of conversation structures in daily social interactions. Schifffrin (1994) state that conversation analysis is similar to "interactional sociolinguistics" in that it is concerned with the issue of social order and the ways in which language both generates and is generated by social environment. In the conversation analysis itself, there are also several parts, one of which is adjacency pairs which are also a component of the conversation.

One of the main topics of conversational study is adjacency pairs. According to Yule (1996), adjacency pairs always have a first and a second phase developed by different speakers. According to Paltridge (2006:115) an adjacency pair is a pair of utterances produced by two consecutive speakers in such a way that the second utterance is recognized as connected to the first as an assumed follow-up to that utterance by making the second pair portion conditionally relevant, the first pair part of adjacency pairs establishes a contextual for it. Adjacency pairs are thought to increase the likelihood that the next speaker will give a specific response. According to Cutting (2002:30) adjacency pairs themselves also have many patterns such as question - answer, assessment - agreement, blame - denial, and many more.

The phenomenon of adjacency pairs can often be encountered anywhere, one of which is in interviews. Interviews were conducted with the aim of finding a lot of information from sources by asking a number of questions or asking opinions about something. Thus, it is ensured that there will be a conversation phenomenon where the interviewer gives a question or statement and the resource person will response to the interviewer's words. We usually encounter interviews when someone is looking to apply for a job. Besides that, there are many programs on television and YouTube media that present an interview as the main event that they present to their audience.

The "*Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*" video interview script with Chris Anderson and Elon Musk was chosen by the author to serve as the study's data source. Elon Musk explained in the interview how his innovative new technologies, such as Neuralink's brain-machine interfaces, SpaceX's interstellar Starship, and Optimus, a sophisticated robotic humanoid from Tesla, has the potential to improve human life and establish a community in which every individual has access to a wide range of commodities and services. The researcher realized that there were many forms of interaction that occurred throughout the interview. As a result, the researcher believes that this interview video has numerous adjacency pairs of various sorts. That is why the researcher relied on the script of the video conversation among Chris Anderson and Elon Musk entitled "Exclusive Elon Musk: A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview" as his major data. The researcher expects that the script of this Interview between Elon Musk and Chris Anderson will assist readers comprehend the definition of pair of adjacency and the many types of adjacency that exist.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the research background previously shown, the author focuses on discussing the use of adjacency pairs in the video interview entitled "Elon Musk: A future worth having excited about TED Tesla Texas Gigafactory interview" and outlining the preferred and non-preferred responses of each adjacency pairs that have been found. The research question is write down as follows:

1. What are types of adjacency pairs used in the video entitled *Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*?
2. What are preference structures of adjacency pairs used in the video entitled *Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the research question previously, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify and explain the various kinds of adjacency pairs that are applied in the video “*Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*”
2. To explain the preference structure are used in the video entitled “*Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*”

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this case, this research will be very useful for several parties, including the following:

1. Practical significance

The author hopes that the following groups may find value in the study's findings:

- a. scholar

The research can serve as supplementary knowledge and a framework for students to enhance their skills in analyzing adjacency pairs in the future.

- b. Future researcher

This analysis may be used to provide guideline or allusion in future studies by scholars, and it may also be utilized as a reference resource in your research. This research can also be used to propose that other researchers perform more research on this topic from different perspectives.

- c. Lecturer

The study adds to lecturers' expertise while teaching conversation analysis, with a special emphasis on adjacency pairs in talk programs.

2. Theoretical significance

The author expects that this study can help to increasing our understanding about conversation analysis, particularly in the adjacency pairs area. This study can help college students in class by enhancing theoretical references from the lecturer and developing adjacency pairs analysis in discourse. This research also informs readers on the theory and formulation of adjacency pairs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher aims to limit the problems that will be covered during the study process. This study's scope is concentrated on conversation analysis more precisely regarding adjacency pairs. Additionally, this study's limitations are limited to the conversation between Elon Musk as the interviewee and Chris Anderson as the interviewer that occurs throughout the video interview entitled “*Exclusive Elon Musk A Future Worth Getting Excited About TED Texas Gigafactory Interview*” that contain adjacency pairs. The author uses Levinson's theory on types of adjacency pairs to provide limitations in this study.