

study of language in form written and spoken language beyond the sentence which has relationship to social and cultural context in way of speaking and writing occur.

2.2 Conversational analysis

In discussion of discourse analysis, it is divided into text (written discourse) and talk (spoken discourse). Conversational analysis is include spoken discourse which discusses about the way language used in conversational interaction. In interacting to someone, people need to organize and manage their daily conversation. In simple term, conversation can be described as an activity in which for the most part, two or more people take turn at speaking. Typically, only one person speaks at a time and tends to avoid of silence between speaking turn (Yule, 2006, p. 145). In this case, conversational analysis is used as a guidance that aims to understand how people manage their interaction. It is not how people arrange the form of sentence or utterance itself but the way how the people manage and organize the conversation in interaction to others.

Partridge (2006, p. 107) states that conversational analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversational interaction. The conversation is includes of speaker's utterance from one speaker to another which exchange in taking turn of speaking where one speaker takes turn to speak and the other to be listener. It shifts and recurs in particular time the

it does not mean that simultaneous speech and silence never occur in conversation. They may occur and in this case it will be treated by participants as problems need to be repaired – in other words, as something other than the normal and desirable state of affairs. In this case of simultaneous speech, what typically happens is that one speaker wins floor while the others fall silent (Cameron, 2001, p. 89).

Turn-taking system provides a basic framework for the organization of talk-in-interaction, since it allows for the floor to be alternated systemically between speakers – in other words, for participants to interact rather than simply acting individually in an uncoordinated manner (Cameron, 2001, p. 94).

2.4 Adjacency pairs

In people's interaction, the conversation occur between them in relation on the topic raised in which the talk produced by the next speaker has a connection to the prior speaker's talk such as talk in form of "question" by the prior speaker requires an "answer" which is expected in next speaker's utterance. The result of the relationship in both of talk is paired utterance.

The paired utterance in some simplest, kind of interchange in talk-in-interaction, such as pairs consisting of question-answer or offer-acceptance, by Radford (2009, p. 401) is considered as *adjacency pairs*. Going together with this, Fasold (2006, p. 182) argues that adjacency pairs is the relationship between two utterance in discourse which a two-part

- i. Adjacent: that is, one after the other
- ii. Produced by different speakers
- iii. Ordered as a first speaker (FPPs, or Fs for short) and a second speaker (SPPs, or Ss for short).
- iv. Pair-typed: Adjacency pairs compose pair *types* which are exchanges such as greeting–greeting, question–answer and the like. To compose an adjacency pair, the FPP and SPP come from the same pair type.

The rule of operation that manages the use of adjacency pairs, namely: if a current speaker has produced a first part of some pair of its first possible completion, s/he must stop speaking, and the next speaker must produce a second part to the same pair (Levinson, 1983, p. 304). The product of this practice and these features may be represented schematically in a very simple transcript diagram:

- a. First pair part
- b. Second pair part

Levinson (1983, p. 303) notes that adjacency pair are deeply inter-related with the turn-taking system as techniques for selecting a next speaker (especially where an address term is included or content of the first utterance of the pair clearly isolates a relevant next speaker).

One of them is *Analysis of Adjacency Pairs and Speech Acts of Praise in Facebook*. It is written by Vidi Irawan Wijaya (Wijaya, 2013) from Binus University 2013 who focuses his research on praises and responses happening in Facebook. The data is analyzed using pragmatics approach on adjacency pairs and speech acts. There are three goals to accomplish through the research. First is to find structures and functions of the praises. Second is to reveal types and functions of the responses. Third is to figure out the relations between praises and responses. This research results three conclusions. First, there are 11 types of praise statements in adjective, 6 types in verb, and 2 types in adverb. Second, there are 17 types of responses in confirmation, 5 types in denial, 3 types in hesitation, and 1 type in inquiry. Last, there are 27 correct pairs, 3 incorrect pairs, 20 preferred acts, 9 dispreferred acts, and 1 uncategorized act. According to the research, people tend to use adjectives most in praises, confirmations most in responses, and correct pairs and preferred acts in the pairs.

Here also found the research about *Conversation Analysis of Interview between presenter Oprah Winfrey and facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg*. It is written by Putra Gigih Pamungkas (Pamungkas, 2012) from Dian Nuswantoro University in 2012. The study focuses on 4 aspects of conversation those are adjacency pairs, topic management, preference organization and turn – taking. From the research, it was founded that there were 8 adjacency pairs that consisted of 1 pair of question – answer, 2 pairs of assessment – agreement, 2 opinions provide – comment, and 3 opinions

From those researches having explained above, it is clearly that this research is different from them. What makes it different are: the first is the data itself absolutely different, this research used *Knight and day* movie while those three researches above, the first used Facebook, the second used Interview, and the last used the classroom scenes of Freedom writers the Movie; the second difference is theory focus, even though all those researches are in field of adjacency pair but the focus is different in where this research focused only on the type of adjacency pairs and dispreferred second part while the other focused on pragmatic approach on adjacency pair and speech acts, and the second focused on 4 aspects of conversation those are adjacency pairs, topic management, preference organization and turn – taking, and the last focused on the types and the ways of doing dispreferred social act of adjacency pairs, and social factors influencing its emergence.