

A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF ADJACENCY PAIRS IN "SING" MOVIE

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Abstract

This study was conducted to analyze adjacency pairs produced by the characters in "Sing" Movie. This study has three objectives: (1) to identify the most frequently used types of adjacency pairs in "Sing" Movie, (2) to identify the preference organization of adjacency pairs in "Sing" Movie, and (3) to describe the reasons in producing dispreferred response by the characters in "Sing" Movie. This study applied conversation analysis to analyze the adjacency pairs in the movie.

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. There were two data sources of this study. The primary data source of this study was the transcript of the dialogue spoken by the characters in "Sing" Movie. The secondary data was the movie itself. To collect the data, this study employed visual analysis by watching the movie several times and reading the script. After the data were collected, it was identified by the adjacency pairs and the preference organization. The researcher analyzed the data by transfer and classify it in to the data sheet. The data were triangulated by verifying it with the lecturer and other English Education students.

The result of this study showed; first, there were 212 data of conversations produced by the characters on "Sing" Movie. The data of conversations were classified into 12 types of adjacency pairs based on the preference organization. Based on the types of adjacency pairs, the most frequently used type of adjacency pairs in "Sing" Movie was Question-Answer. Question-Answer had 102 data representing 48,1% of all the data. Second, the preference organization in "Sing" Movie consisted of preferred and dispreferred responses. The data showed that there were 6 out of 12 types of adjacency pairs which contained dispreferred response in "Sing" Movie. They were Request-Refusal, Assessment-Disagreement, Compliment-Denial, Offer-Refusal, and Blame-Denial. The last one, the production of dispreferred responses by the characters in "Sing" Movie. They produced dispreferred response since they were influenced by the situation. The production of dispreferred responses in "Sing" Movie was supported by some reasons. The reasons were mitigation, default, and elaboration.

Keywords: conversation analysis, adjacency pairs, dispreferred responses, sing movie

Abstract

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis pasangan berdampingan yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam film Sing. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) untuk mengidentifikasi pasangan berdampingan yang sering diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam film Sing. 2) untuk mengidentifikasi organisasi preferensi yang digunakan para tokoh dalam film Sing. 3) untuk mendeskripsikan alasan para tokoh dalam film Sing mengucapkan tanggapan yang tidak disukai dalam film Sing. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori analisis percakapan untuk menganalisis pasangan berdampingan dalam film Sing.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua macam sumber data. Sumber data yang pertama adalah transkrip dialog yang diucapkan para tokoh dalam film "Sing". Sumber data yang kedua adalah film "Sing" itu sendiri. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis visual dalam pengumpulan data. Analisis visual dilakukan dengan menonton dan membaca transkrip film tersebut beberapa kali. Setelah data terkumpul, data dianalisis berdasarkan tipe pasangan berdampingan dan organisasi preferensinya. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dan mengklasifikasikannya ke lembar data. Data pada penelitian ini ditriangulasi dengan cara memverifikasi data yang melibatkan bantuan dari dosen pembimbing dan dua mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, pertama, ada 212 percakapan mengandung pasangan berdampingan yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dalam film "Sing". Percakapan tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi 12 tipe pasangan berdampingan berdasarkan organisasi preferensinya. Berdasarkan tipe pasangan berdampingan yang ada dalam film "Sing", pasangan berdampingan yang paling sering diucapkan adalah question-answer. Question-answer memiliki data sebanyak 102 percakapan dengan presentase 48,1% dari semua data. Kedua, organisasi preferensi dalam film "Sing" adalah tanggapan yang disukai dan tanggapan yang tidak disukai. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 6 dari 12 tipe pasangan berdampingan mengandung tanggapan tidak disukai dalam film "Sing". Tipe tersebut adalah Request-Refusal, Assessment-Disagreement, Compliment-Denial, Offer-Refusal, and Blame-Denial. Terakhir adalah pengucapan tanggapan tidak disukai oleh para tokoh dalam film "Sing". Pengucapan tanggapan tidak disukai dalam film ini dipengaruhi oleh situasi yang terjadi dalam percakapan. Kemudian, pengucapan tanggapan tidak disukai juga dipengaruhi oleh alasan lain yaitu fitur tanggapan mitigation, elaboration, dan default.

Kata kunci: analisis percakapan, pasangan berdampingan, tanggapan yang tidak disukai, film Sing

1. Introduction

Language is a means of communication between speakers and listeners to get information. People use it to convey their ideas, feelings, expressions, and thoughts to others. They must deliver the message as clearly as possible. It means that if they cannot share their ideas, feelings, expressions, and thoughts well with others, the listeners will not understand the purpose of the message.

Communication is the act where people can exchange news and messages by involving verbal language. They do not only

use verbal language but also body language, tones, pitch, and volume of the voice to deliver the message. People initiate communication through a conversation.

The conversation involves at least two people who want to speak and who want to listen. This activity should involve good coordination between the speaker and the listener. It requires people to take a turn and this requirement is managed in a particular way. There will be no more than one person is talking at a time otherwise there will be some time in which no one talks at all. The coordination between the speaker and the listener in a conversation consists of a lot of different types of

represents a natural conversation that occurs in human life and the utterances in the movie represent real conversation in natural society. The question from the first pair part was followed by an answer from the second pair part.

The interesting part was not all of the conversations in “Sing” Movie went well. It was found in this movie that an offer could be followed by a refusal. Then, blame could be followed by denial. It showed that the characters on “Sing” Movie produced unexpected responses.

Based on the background above, three questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the most frequently used types of adjacency pairs on “Sing” Movie?
2. What is the preference organization done by the main characters in “Sing” Movie?
3. What are the reasons in the use of dispreferred responses by the main characters in “Sing” Movie?

To analyze the data, adjacency pairs theories proposed by Levinson (1983), Coulthard (1985), Schegloff (2007), and Paltridge (2012) are used.

1. Types of Research

This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. This type of research is used to analyze data in the form of written words, spoken words, observable behavior, and social phenomena (Moleong, 2001; Lodico et al., 2010). This method intends to describe words, phrases, sentences, utterances, and conversations. The data can be in the form of audio, video-tapes, other written records, and pictures or films (Creswell, 1997). In this study, the data was focused on the utterances produced by the characters in “Sing” Movie. The method was functioned to analyze language phenomena such as adjacency pairs and their preference organization on “Sing” Movie. The results of this study were in the form of

a description regarding adjacency pairs and their preference organization on “Sing” Movie.

2. Data and The Source of Data

The data source of the research was “Sing” Movie. It was an American animated movie produced in 2016. The movie was released by Universal Picture and produced by Illumination Entertainment. The director of “Sing” Movie was Garth Jennings. The primary source of data was the transcript of the dialogues spoken by the characters in “Sing” Movie. The secondary source of data was the movie itself. The context of the data was in the form of dialogue and situation that contained adjacency pairs and the preference structure undertaken by the characters in “Sing” Movie.

3. Research Instrument

The researcher played as the key instrument in qualitative research because the researcher is involved through the entire research process including observing the data, analyzing the data, and interpreting the data of the research.

4. Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher went through several stages:

- a. Watching and understanding the movie.

The researcher watched and understood the movie “Sing” several times to find out the main problem in the movie and to deeply understand the utterances produced by the characters.

- b. Finding the script

After watching and understanding the movie, the researcher searched the script on the internet. Then, the researcher downloaded the script to analyze the conversation in detail.

c. Watching the movie several times

The researcher watched "Sing" Movie several times to check the accuracy of transcription and mark the adjacency pairs produced by the characters.

d. Identifying

After watching the movie several times, the researcher identified types of adjacency pairs and the preference organization of adjacency pairs found in the movie.

e. Classifying the data

The researcher classified the collected data to the data sheet regarding types of adjacency pairs and the preference organization.

Blame-Denial	1	0,4%
Leave Taking-Leave Taking	1	0,4%
Total	212	100%

The compilation of adjacency pairs is proposed by Paltridge (2012), Levinson (1983), Schegloff (2007), and Coulthard (1985) it shows 13 types of adjacency pairs. Considering those theories, the data found in this research showed 12 of them. There was one type that did not exist in the conversations. It was Invitation-Acceptance/Refusal.

b. The Preference Organization of Adjacency Pairs on "Sing" Movie

Table 2. The Preference Organization of Adjacency Pairs on "Sing" Movie

5. Findings

a. Types of Adjacency Pairs on "Sing" Movie

Table 1. Types of Adjacency Pairs on "Sing" Movie

Types	Frequency	Percentage
Question-Answer	102	48,1%
Request-Acceptance	28	13,2%
Request-Refusal	8	3,7%
Announcement-Acknowledgement	14	6,6%
Assessment-Agreement	7	3,3%
Assessment-Disagreement	12	5,6%
Complaint-Apology	7	3,3%
Greeting-Greeting	6	2,8%
Assertion-Agreement	3	1,4%
Assertion-Disagreement	5	2,3%
Compliment-Acceptance	4	1,8%
Compliment-Denial	3	1,4%
Apology-Minimization	4	1,8%
Offer-Acceptance	2	0,9%
Offer-Refusal	3	1,4%
Blame-Admission	2	0,9%

Types	Preferred	Dispreferred
Question-Answer	☑	
Request-Acceptance	☑	
Request-Refusal		☑
Announcement-Acknowledgement	☑	
Assessment-Agreement	☑	
Assessment-Disagreement		☑
Complaint-Apology	☑	
Greeting-Greeting	☑	
Assertion-Agreement	☑	
Assertion-Disagreement		☑
Compliment-Acceptance	☑	
Compliment-Denial		☑
Apology-Minimization	☑	
Offer-Acceptance	☑	

Offer-Refusal		2
Blame-Admission	2	
Blame-Denial		2
Leave Taking- Leave Taking	2	
Total	12	6

The preferred responses had the highest amount of data than the dispreferred response. The preferred responses were dominantly produced by the characters in the “Sing” Movie because the preferred response was uttered without hesitation. This response flew naturally without delay.

c. Reasons for Producing Dispreferred Responses by The Main Characters on “Sing” Movie

There were 6 types of adjacency pairs that had dispreferred responses. These responses had 4 features they are mitigation, elaboration, default, and positioning. Through the theory of 4 dispreferred response features proposed by Schegloff (2007), the features that appeared in “Sing” Movie were 3 of them. They were mitigation, elaboration, and default. The data showed that the highest feature of dispreferred response that appeared in “Sing” Movie was mitigation.

6. Discussions

a. Types of Adjacency Pairs on “Sing” Movie

The data of 212 dialogues produced by the characters in “Sing” Movie contains adjacency pairs. Those data were classified into 13 types of adjacency pairs. Question-Answer had the highest proportion of types of adjacency pairs. This type had 102 data representing 48,1% of all of the data.

The reason is, the first speaker tries to confirm and seek information from the second speaker by asking a question to the second speaker. The first utterances uttered by the first speaker had a role as an information seeker. The second speaker

responds to the question by giving information so that the first speaker feels satisfied with the answer.

Question-Answer was dominantly used by the characters in “Sing” movie because this type was used to provide information regarding the characters, the problem, the plot, or even the movie itself.

b. The Preference Organization of Adjacency Pairs on “Sing” Movie

In “Sing” movie preferred response was highly produced by the characters because the characters were influenced by the situation in the conversation. The situation in the conversations made the characters of the movie produced a response without hesitation. This response flew naturally from the characters without delay. In the same line, this study had a similar reason with Permatasari's (2017) where the characters involved their needs and interest to ask and give information. Thus, it will make the characters mostly used Question- Answer then preferred responses were easily produced.

c. Reasons for Producing Dispreferred Responses by The Main Characters on “Sing” Movie

To analyze the reasons used by the characters in producing dispreferred responses, the features of dispreferred responses were applied in this study. The features of dispreferred response are proposed by Schegloff (2007). The findings showed that the features used by the characters to produced dispreferred responses were mitigation, elaboration, and default. Those features were mostly used by the characters in “Sing” Movie because the characters were influenced by the situation that occurred in their conversations.

In the conversations produced by the characters in “Sing” Movie, there were 26 data of dispreferred responses. The features used based on the data were mitigation, elaboration, and default. Even though the situation affected the

production of all of the dispreferred responses in "Sing" Movie, the features used by the characters are different. Some of them used mitigation, elaboration, or default. In human natural conversation, people also produced dispreferred responses. The characters produced dispreferred responses with hesitation and they uttered it unclearly. Meanwhile, in human natural conversation, they can produce dispreferred responses clearly, without hesitation or delay.

7. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, some conclusions were drawn as follows: The most frequently used type of adjacency pair in the "Sing" Movie, this research revealed 12 types of adjacency pairs in this Movie. They were Question- Answer, Request-Acceptance, Request- Refusal, Announcement-Acknowledgement, Assessment-Agreement, Assessment-Disagreement, Complain-Apology, Greeting-Greeting, Assertion-Agreement, Assertion-Disagreement, Compliment-Acceptance, Compliment-Denial, Apology-Minimization, Offer-Acceptance, Offer-Refusal, Blame-Admission, Blame- Denial, and Leave Taking-Leave Taking. This type has 102 data representing 48,1% of all of the data. Question-Answer became the most frequently used because Question- Answer was the most accessible type to produce by the characters. Question-Answer provided information regarding the characters, the plot, and the problem in the movie. The audience would not understand the story of the movie without the involvement of Question-Answer among the characters. Furthermore, Question- Answer built interactions among the characters in the "Sing" Movie.

The preference organization contains two responses. They are preferred responses and dispreferred responses. These two responses were found in conversations that occurred in the "Sing" Movie. The research revealed that there were 12 data of preferred

responses and 6 data of dispreferred responses. It could be seen that the second speaker did not always produce the expected answers or preferred response that was needed by the first speaker. The second speaker could also produce an unexpected answer or dispreferred response that was not exactly needed by the first speaker.

As a pre-service teacher, this movie shows that people can produce positive responses (preferred responses) and negative responses (dispreferred responses). This movie can be used as a medium to learn how to respond to a conversation using preferred responses or dispreferred responses. Moreover, pre service teachers can be used this movie as a medium to practice how to produce language functions based on the context of a conversation.

There were 4 features of dispreferred response that are underlaid the production of the response. The features are mitigation, elaboration, default, and positioning. Based on the data, 3 features underlaid the production of dispreferred response in the "Sing" Movie. The features were mitigation, elaboration, and default. The data showed that the reasons the characters produced dispreferred responses were influenced by the situation in the conversation. "Sing" Movie was categorized as an animated movie. In this movie the characters not only produced preferred responses but also dispreferred responses. The characters used features of dispreferred responses to produce their responses. In the mitigation feature, the dispreferred responses on the "Sing" Movie tended to be mitigated because the characters are affected by the situation.

The characters involved hedges, apologies, and compliments to state their dispreferred response in the elaboration features. The production of hedges, apologies, and compliments in their dispreferred responses also affected by situation happened in the conversations. The last feature is the default. In the default feature, the characters are stated their dispreferred response looked like a preferred response. The characters made

their dispreferred response looked like a dispreferred response because they were affected by the situation in the conversation. As a pre-service teacher, this movie shows that there was something that influenced people to produce dispreferred responses in a conversation. This movie can be used as real examples for students on how people producing dispreferred responses.

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