ADJACENCY PAIRS IN JOKOWI'S INTERVIEW WITH *CNN* HOST

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ABSTRACT- The locution 'interaction' could literally apply to several disparate of quite disparate social encounters. An adjacency pairs has the automatic sequences. At all times, they include of the first part and the second part, constructed by another speakers. An expectation of the utterance of a second part of the same pair is generated the utterance of the first part. The example of conversational turn-taking is an adjacency pair. This paper was in control of qualitative descriptive approach. This paper applied the theory of adjacency pairs to Jokowi's interview with one of CNN host, Christiane Amanpour, on his first 100 days in office after elected as the seventh president of Indonesia. This paper describes about the definition of is the most commonly occurs. is the most commonly occurs. adjacency pairs, the characteristics of adjacency pairs, types of adjacency pairs and elements of adjacency pairs in conversational analysis. There are 44 adjacency pairs on this research. It was found six combinations of common adjacency pairs. The most common occurs was Question-Answer. It was caused by this is an interview where the interviewer offer some interrogation, judgement, and opinion then the interviewee respons all of them.

Keywords: Adjacency pairs, Characteristics of adjacency pairs, Conversational analysis, Elements of adjacency pairs, Types of adjacency pairs.

INTRODUCTION

The locution 'interaction' could literally apply to several disparate of quite disparate social encounters. For instance, a banker talks to the customers in a bank; others involve a designer talks to a model on a fashion show, or nurse talks to s patient In a hospital, attending a seminar, buying vegetables on a market and many of others where interpersonal interchange of talking occurs. The structure of the talk, the basic pattern 'I speak – you speak – I speak – you speak' will

originate from that rudimentary kind of interaction we obtain first and use commonly. This is called as the structure of conversation.

Predominantly, conversation contains of two, or more participants taking turns and only one participant speaking on any account. Most speakers seem to discover a way to manage with the everyday business of social interaction. Some intelligible samples are the greetings and goodbyes shown below:

A: Hi   B: Hi
A: How are you?   B: I'm good
A: See you later!   B: Bye

These examples are called adjacency pairs. They always contain of a first part and a second part, constructed by dissimilar speakers. An expectation of the utterance of a second part of the same pair is fabricated the utterance of a first part immediately creates. The example of conversational turn-taking is an adjacency pair . An adjacency pair is controlled of two utterances by two speakers, and another after the other.

This paper will apply the theory of adjacency pairs to Jokowi's interview with one of CNN host, Christiane Amanpour, on his first 100 days in office after elected as the seventh president of Indonesia.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter will describe about the definition of adjacency pairs, the characteristics of adjacency pairs, types of adjacency pairs and elements of adjacency pairs in conversational analysis.

1. **Definition of Adjacency Pairs**

An adjacency pair is a two-role interchange where the second utterance is functionally conditional on the first, as revealed in conventional greetings, requests, and invitations. One type of turn-taking is adjacency pair. It is normally examined the smallest unit of conversational exchange. A sociologists Emanuel A. Schegloff and Harvey Sacks in 1973 ("Opening Up Closings" in Semiotica) introduced the conceptualization of adjacency pairs.

One example of adjecancy pairs id conversational sequences where an utterance by the first speaker rely on an utterance made by others. The second

utterance is the response to the first The most apparent sample is that a question prognosticate an answer and that an answer requires a question.

McCarthy said that Adjacency pairs are the pairs of utterances in talk are frequaently. (McCarthy, p119). After the speaker pronounces the first segment, the first speaker instantly look forward to his conversation partner to pronounce the second segment of the partner. Thanking and response, request and acceptance, and questionand answer sequences are examples of adjecancy pairs. Besides that, opening sequences and greetings touch on adjacency pairs (Pöhacker: 2010). The example is written below:

A: by the way, felicitations on the new effort.

B: Oh, thanks million

A: I've just opened the new one.

B: Oh, congratulations once again.

A: Thanks.

The conversational disrupt will occur of the second participant not succed to dispense the second part. Hence, the adjacency pairs are contemplate to be one of the element that donate to the pass of conversation.

2. Characteristics of Adjacency Pairs

The hypothesis of the adjacency pair is the most remarkable benefaction of Conversation Analysis is. It is collected of two turns made by different speakers that are placed adjacently and in which the second utterance is irecognized to another. Interchanges question/answer; complaint/denial; offer/accept; request/grant; compliment/rejection; challenge/rejection, and instruct/receipt are examples of adjecancy pairs. There are three characteristic of adjacency pairs, they are :

- It needs to be contain of two people who join in a conversation;
- the statements are adjoiningt, they are directly kept by the first speaker to another; and
- Another orator fabricates each utterance. (Thornbury and Slade, 2006)

3. Types of Adjacency Pair

Paltridge(2000: 91-99) brought about some types of adjacency pairs carried out by:

1. Requesting and Agreement

Requesting is the permition for someone to do something in which it should be answered by acceptance or refusal.

e.g.:

A: "Would you mind to give me your dictionary?"

B: "Of course".

2. Assessment and agreement

Opinion explore or comment forms the judgement, which is an opinion or agreement is asked. It is acknowledged with agreement.

e.g.:

A: "What do you think about that kitten?"

B: "So cute."

3. Question and answer

Question can be produced into information explore, clarification seek, etc. for example asking something to someone. The information provide, clarification provide, etc. is the respond of that.

e.g.:

A: "Where do you live?"

B: "I live in London."

4. Compliment and acceptance

Compliment is the procedure of plauditing another person about something he or she has. The acceptance is the responds.

e.g.:

A: "What a nice cloth!"

B: "Oh, thanks."

5. Greeting and greeting

The technique of saying hello , welcome, or greeting.

e.g.:

A: "*Hi!*"

B: "*Hello!*"

6. Leave and taking adjacency pair

This part has a purpose to end the conversation.

e.g.:

A: "*See you.*"

B: "*See you.*"

7. Complaint and apology

Complaint is utterances which stipulate feeling dissatisfied about something. The response is apology which draws sorrow..

e.g.:

A: "*This food is too salty.*"

B*: "I'm sorry, sir. I'll give you another one.*"

8. Warning and acknowledgement

This type is to alert anyone about anything

e.g.:

A: "*Beware of the hole in the street.*"

B*: "Okay. Thank you.*"

9. Blame and denial

This expresses someone's responsibility about the misunderstanding. Denial is used to say that something is wrong.

e.g.:

A: *"You lose the key, don't you?*"

B: *"No. I don't.*"

10. Threat and counter-threat, etc

It indicates the intension of anguished.

e.g.:

A: *"You got to get out of here or I'll call the security.*"

B: *"No, I won't.*"

11. Offer and Acceptance

It is expresses permit something to someone, it can be goods or services. The responds from offer is acceptance.

e.g.:

A: *"Here is your book.*"

B: *"Thanks a lot.*"

The research before that has relation to this paper is about analysis about adjecancy pairs between the host (Stephen Colbert) and the guest (Obama) in CBS TV by Putri Maya Sari. Reasearcher used conversation analysis theory in analyzing the data . There were 71 conversations on this paper. The conversation contain of 47 types of adjacency pairs and 24 types of insertion within adjacency pairs. Continuant - repair; assessment – repair; answer – continuant; answer – request; acknowledgement – confirmation; acknowledgement – repair; dissagreement - repetition; rejection – repetition - assessment; agreement – assumption; rejection – acknowledgement; thanking - repetition; continuant – repetition; compliment; rejection – repetition – compliment; rejection – repetition; continuant; answer – question; answer – question; rejection – request; confirmation; answer – repair; answer – question – compliment; answer – question; and suggestion – repair are 25 types of insertion. The researcher found that The question and answer is the most commonly occurs from the beginning orator to another.

4.Preference Organization

Preference organization (preferred and dispreferred responses) is the elements of adjacency pairs in conversational analysis studies. The adjacency pairs constitute social actions and not all social actions are identical in which they occur as second parts of some pairs. Fundamentally, a request or an offer is typically produced in the assumption ;that the second part will be an acceptance.

Preference structure is devided into second parts into preferred and dispreferred social acts. The preferred is the organically expected next act and the dispreferred is the organically unexpected next act. So The preferred is the organically expected next act on the other hand the dispreferred is the inherently unanticipated the continue act is the difference between both of them. (Yule, 1996: 79)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper was managed by qualitative descriptive approach. This research used descriptive qualitative method. It will be guided with qualitative descriptive approach. Mackey and Gass (2005:162) claimed descriptive data is the main

point in qualitative research which makes the dynamic procedures. So the procedure in qualitative research is static. The researcher's quality in knowing how to recognize the function will delineate in this paper. Analyzing the conversation will be done for the technique of collecting data. Researcher will utilize the theory of Conversation Analysis, Adjacency pair.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The conversation to be analyzed in this paper is Jokowi's interview with CNN host, Christiane Amanpour which aired on January 26, 2015. It was the entire interview with the Indonesia's President, Joko Widodo. it took about 100 days after he was chosen to be the president of Indonesia. The interview took place in presidential palace in Jakarta. The interview transcript was downloaded from http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPT/1501/26/ampr.01.html on wednesday at 20.30

After examining the data, the researcher found, The conversation consists of 90 turns where 46 turns belong to Amanpour as the interviewer and 44 belongs to Jokowi as the interviewee.

TURNS	CONVERSATION	ADJACENCY PAIRS
1	AMANPOUR	Compliment-Acceptance
2	JOKO WIDODO	**OPENING**
3	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
4	WIDODO	
5	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
6	WIDODO	
7	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
8	WIDODO	
9	AMANPOUR	Request-Agreement
10	WIDODO	
11	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
12	WIDODO	
13	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
14	WIDODO	
15	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide-Clarification
16	WIDODO	

17	AMANPOUR	
18	WIDODO	Question-Answer
19	AMANPOUR	
20	WIDODO	Question-Answer
21	AMANPOUR	
22	WIDODO	Question-Answer
23	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide-Clarification
24	WIDODO.	
25	AMANPOUR	
26	WIDODO	Question-Answer
27	AMANPOUR	
28	WIDODO	Request-Agreement
29	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
30	WIDODO	
31	AMANPOUR	
32	WIDODO	Question-Answer
33	AMANPOUR:	
34	WIDODO	Question-Answer
35	AMANPOUR	
36	WIDODO	Question-Answer
37	AMANPOUR	
38	WIDODO	Question-Answer
39	AMANPOUR	
40	WIDODO	Opinion Provide-Clarification
41	AMANPOUR	Leave taking adjacency pairs
	(COMMERCIAL BREAK)	
42	AMANPOUR	
43	WIDODO	Question-Answer
44	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide-Clarification
45	WIDODO	
46	AMANPOUR:	
47	WIDODO	

		Question-Answer
48	AMANPOUR:	
49	WIDODO	Question-Answer
50	AMANPOUR	
51	WIDODO	Question-Answer
52	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
53	WIDODO	
54	AMANPOUR	
55	WIDODO	Question-Answer
56	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
57	WIDODO	
58	AMANPOUR	Leave taking adjacency pairs
59	WIDODO	
	(COMMERCIAL BREAK)	
60	AMANPOUR	
61	WIDODO	Opinion Provide - Comment
62	AMANPOUR	
63	WIDODO	Question-Answer
64	AMANPOUR	
65	WIDODO	Question-Answer
66	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide – Clarification
67	WIDODO	
68	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
69	WIDODO	
70	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
71	WIDODO	
72	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
73	WIDODO	
74	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
75	WIDODO	
76	AMANPOUR	
77	WIDODO	Question-Answer

78	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
79	WIDODO	
80	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
81	WIDODO	
82	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
83	WIDODO	
84	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide-Clarification
85	WIDODO	
86	AMANPOUR	Opinion Provide-Clarification
87	WIDODO	
88	AMANPOUR	Question-Answer
89	WIDODO	
90	AMANPOUR	Leave taking adjacency pairs
	(END)	**CLOSING**

Reached from the findings, the researcher would like to talk the complete data. The researcher examines the conversation script of Jokowi and Amanpour. The data are examined according to the goals of the study. The goals of the study are to present about the definition of adjacency pairs, the characteristics of adjacency pairs, types of adjacency pairs and elements of adjacency pairs in conversational analysis. Entrenched of the examination, the researcher got 44 adjacency pairs; 1 is compliment-acceptance, 32 are question-answer, 7 are opinion provide-clarification, 1 is opinion provide-comment, 2 are leave taking adjacency pair and 2 are request-agreement. The following table will summarize them up:

Table: Adjacency pairs

No	Adjacency pairs	Turn	Total
1	Compliment-Acceptance	1-2	1

2	Question-Answer	3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 11-12, 13-14, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 25-26, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 42-43, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 62-63, 64-65, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 88-89	**32**
3	Opinion provide-Clarification	15-16, 23-24, 39-40, 44-45, 66-67, 84-85, 86-87	**7**
4	Opinion provide-Comment	60-61	**1**
5	Request-Agreement	9-10, 27-28	**2**
6	Leave-Taking	58-59	**1**
			44

There are also 2 utterances that signals to leave found in the conversation but they have no pair because it is uttered by the host (Christiane Amanpour) before commercial break and to close the interview.

CONCLUSION

Predominantly, conversation containts of minimally two people, or many more participants taking turns and for a moment only one orator can speak, another just listen. In this research conclude that there are 90 turns found in the conversation of Jokowi interview with CNN host, Christiane Amanpour. Amanpour as the interviewer has 46 turns, and Jokowi as the interviewee has 44 turns in the interview. For all the speakers' turn get a moment to produce investigation or declarations. Mostly the questioner ends by asking some questions or produces opinions to the interviewee, stipulated that she had finished her turn. Then the interviewee takes his turns by answering or makes statements for those questions and opinions. After analyzing the conversation, it is found that there are 44 adjacency pairs. Where there are six combinations of common adjacency pairs. They are mixtures of compliment-acceptance (1) question – answer (32), request– agreement (2), opinions provide – comment (1), opinions provide – clarification (7) and leave-taking adjacency pair (1). Question-Answer took most commonly occurs in this paper. It is because an interview in which the

questioner makes interrogation, judgment, and opinion then the interviewee tries to answer. Since there are 44 adjacency pairs found so automatically there are also found 44 organizations of preference in the data. There are two types of organization of preference; they are liked response and disliked response. Yet the outcome is that all 44 adjacency pairs belong to preferred responses which consist of Compliment-Acceptance (1 pair), Question – Answer (32 pairs); Amanpour as the interviewer gives a question and Jokowi gives a preferred response with answers the question according to the question. Request– Agreement (2 pairs); Amanpour gives a Request to Jokowi and he gives liked answer by an agreement. Opinion Provide – Comment (1 pair); Amanpour gives an opinion, Jokowi then responses to that opinion by giving a comment. Opinion Provide – Clarification (7 pairs), Amanpour gives an opinion then Jokowi responses to that opinion by making a clarification. The last pair is Leave-Taking (1 pair) which signal the interview has ended.

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