



Types of Adjacency Pairs on The Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English

Wice Marsella

English Education Study Program, Department of Language and Art
University of Bengkulu

Wicemarsella08@gmail.com

Azwandi

English Education Study Program, Department of Language and Art
University of Bengkulu

azwandi22@gmail.com

Arasuli

English Education Study Program, Department of Language and Art
University of Bengkulu

Arasuli@unib.ac.id

Corresponding email: Wicemarsella08@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aimed to describe the Adjacency Pairs phenomena in the BBC Learning English, comprising two adjacency pairs aspects: The most frequently types of adjacency pairs used by the participants and the most frequently initiators of the first part in adjacency pairs. This research used quantitative descriptive research. The object of this research was one video contained (5 parts), the topic "all about language" with a video duration of 1 hour taken from the 'Six Minutes English Program on BBC Learning English'. The researcher collected and analyzed the data by applying the theory of Murata (1994). The conversation in the English Conversation video was used for data collection. The data were exported to the data sheet for identifying the types of adjacency pairs contained in the video. The result of the research showed 9 types of adjacency pairs on the Six Minutes English Program in BBC learning English in Youtube Channel. The types of adjacency pairs were Greeting-Greeting, Question-Answer, Request-Acceptance/Refusal, Blam-Admission/Denial, Assesment-Agreement/Disagreement, Command-Compliance/Incompliance, Suggestion-Acceptance/Refusal, Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement, Announcement-Acknowledgement. First, researcher found the most frequently appeared in adjacency pairs question-answer and assessment-agreement/disagreement. Also, researcher found the most frequently initiators of the first part in adjacency pairs namely the first participant. In conclusion, from the research video in 13 adjacency pairs, only 9 adjacency pairs often appear, 3 of which are not in the conversation between two participants. For further researchers, it is recomended to develop more about adjacency pairs and use other video conversations that contain many types of adjacency pairs.

Keywords: Adjacency Pairs, BBC Learning English, Six Minutes English Program, Youtube.

Introduction

Language is a structured communication system used by humans, based on speech and gestures (spoken language), signs, or often writing. Communication is the act of how people can inform news and a message by using a language that is understandable by others in a society (Yolannisa, 2019). Everyone uses language to convey ideas, feelings, expressions, and thoughts to others. That humans as social beings depend on each other to survive in this world. As a result, human life cannot be separated from a conversation because humans use language to communicate with other people. Paltridge (2006) states, conversation is the main way in which people gather, exchange information, negotiate, and maintain social relationships. The main goal of a doing conversation is commonly purposed to take a turn to speak. In communication, the relation between language and society cannot be separated (Pratiwi & Sofyan, 2018).

Conversation is the most organized form of communication as it allows people with different perspectives on a subject to learn from each other. Fairclough (1989) states, the conversation is systematically structured and that there is evidence of the orientation of participants to these structures in the way in which they design their own conversational turns and react to those of others." The conversation consists of two or more participants taking turns and only one participant speaking at any time. A successful conversation includes mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. To analyzing conversation there is a way in analyzing discourse about interaction between parties namely Conversation Analysis (Jati and Rukmini, 2019). According Schiffrin (1994), CA is like interactional sociolinguistics in its concern with the problem of social order, and how language both creates and is created by social context.

Conversation analysis research is often associated with linguistic disciplines like pragmatics, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics. Linguistics is one of disciplines about language (Oktadistio and Aziz 2018). Conversation analysis is a method of analyzing spoken dialogue that focuses on how people handle their daily conversational experiences. Mazeland (2006) states, the concept of Conversation analysis has increasingly been applied to the study of other forms of talk such as medical and therapeutic contact, lessons, and news interviews. There are five scopes of Conversation Analysis, first is Adjacency pairs. Adjacency pair is characterized as paired utterances divided into a first pair part and a second pair

part (Levinson et al., 1983). Second, Turn-Taking is a situation when a speaker takes the chance to speak. Third, Preference Organization is a possible answer uttered by second speaker as a response to the first speaker's utterance (Yule, 1996). Fourth, Sequence Organization is a stretch of words or turns as defined by Cutting (2002). Fifth, Repair is a correction of what has been said by the speaker about the previous statement they said during the conversation.

The basic structural unit in conversation analysis is called adjacency pairs. Adjacency pair is considered one of the most important studies in spoken language because it is a fundamental way to organize conversation. While, Tsui (1989) defines adjacency pairs as a class of sequences of turns in which an utterance made by one speaker is responded by another utterance from another speaker. Yule (1996), an adjacency pair is a unit of conversation that contains an exchange of one turns each by two speakers. Besides the different styles, many speakers have their own ways to make conversation.

The relations between first pair part and second pair part of adjacency pairs. In the first example, it can be noticed that a greeting is replied by another greeting. Meanwhile, in the second example, a question is responded to by an answer. These are what Schegloff and Sacks mean in their concepts of adjacency pairs. Sometimes some interchanged utterances are paired, such pairs which consist of question-answer or request-acceptance or refusal and the like. These paired utterances are called adjacency pairs. According to Paltridge (2006) Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speakers in the way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow up to that utterance. It is one of the primary smallest units of turn-taking, where the second part's utterance of second speaker is related to and expected by the prior speaker. Such as when the first speaker proposes the question, the second one follows up by responding to it with the answer. Some turns are more closely related than others and he isolates a class of sequences of turns called adjacency pairs (Permatasari, 2017).

In the modern era, people often use social media as a means of communication and exchange information that can be read or listened to anytime and anywhere by using media, especially videos about conversations that we can see and hear on social media, such as Youtube. In this thesis, the author chooses a

Youtube about conversations on the BBC Learning English as the object of this research.

BBC Learning English is a channel on Youtube that has been watched by thousands and even millions of people, the channel created by BBC Learning English is a video or learning media about English, which people can learn easily and understand, not only about lessons, there are also videos about lifestyle, healthy, food, news, and many others. BBC Learning English began broadcasting English teaching programs in 1945 for beginners, intermediate and advanced learners, for adults and children. There are series to teach language comprehension with the help of song lyrics, such as Pop Words. Therefore, the adjacency pair strategy can be analyzed through conversations in BBC Learning English.

Adjacency pairs usually occur in everyday conversation. People use opening expressions to indicate that they want to start a dialogue with other speakers. One of these adjacency pairs can be found in the BBC Learning English video. In the video, conversations occur, such as greetings, asking questions, answering, and others. For these reasons, the researcher wants to analyze adjacency pairs that can be analyzed through BBC Learning English videos.

From the description above, the researcher wants to analyze adjacency pairs on BBC Learning English which contains many conversations to analyze, and interesting topics discussed about the use of language in everyday life and are general in nature can be learned for everyone, therefore the researchers conducted a research that entitled "Types of Adjacency Pairs in the Six Minutes English Program on BBC Learning English found Youtube Channel."

Research Methodology

This study used a conversational analysis approach to adjacency pairs in dialogue conversations on YouTube. This study used this approach to gain understanding in analyzing the most frequently types of adjacency pairs used of the participants and which participant more frequently initiated the first part of the adjacency pairs.

This research used quantitative descriptive research, where the researcher presented the data in numerical and descriptive form. According to Creswell (2003), quantitative research includes the collection of information so that data can be evaluated and subjected to measurable treatment in arrange to back or invalidated

"alternate knowledge claims". Quantitative research also includes information collection that is ordinarily numeric and the research tends to use scientific models as the technique of information examination. Also, according to Arikunto (2002) descriptive research is explain and describes the present condition. Descriptive research explaining the data of the research clearly in the description form. Descriptive quantitative is the data which is collected in form of word, utterance and conversation. This research focuses on the conversations used in BBC Learning English on the Youtube channel, where interaction and adjacency pairs are applied in the conversation.

The object of this research was obtained from the BBC Learning English Youtube video. Transcripts containing adjacency pairs in BBC Learning English were used to collect data. However, this study only took one video contained (5 parts) in it, with the topic "all about language" with a video duration of 1 hour, the video was taken from the 'six minutes English' program on BBC Learning English, in the video This "all about language" has several sections, namely, part 1 "How do you learn to speak language" this section discusses learning many languages, and this section have 8 types adjacency pairs, the types is Greeting-greeting, Question-answer, Request-acceptance/refusal, Announcement-acknowledgement, Blam-admission/denial, Assesment-agreement/disagreement, Suggestion-acceptance/refusal, and the last Command-compliance/incompliance, part 2 "Why do we write text instead of talking" this section is about communicating with people, most people are more precise teenagers often choose to send text messages, rather than talk directly to the people around them, and this section have 5 types adjacency pairs, the types is Greeting-greeting, Request-acceptance/refusal, Announcement-acknowledgement, Question-answer, and Assesment-agreement/disagreement, part 3 "Does your name start with the wrong letter" this section discusses about the alphabet in people's names, and this section have 3 types adjacency pairs, the types is Greeting-greeting, Question-answer, and Assesment-agreement/disagreement, part 4 "The decline of the apostrophe" this section discusses about error using apostrophe marks in sentences, and this section have 4 types adjacency pairs, the types is Greeting-greeting, Question-answer Assertion-agreement/disagreement, and Announcement-acknowledgement, part 5 "Cultural differences and body language" this section discusses about using gestures to express about feelings, which is common in some countries, and this section have 5

types adjacency pairs, the types is Greeting-greeting, Question-answer, Assesment-agreement/disagreement, Assertion-agreement/disagreement, and Announcement-acknowledgement. Every section the duration is 6 minutes. And then the videos were analyzed to determine the most frequently types of adjacency pairs used of the participants and which participant more frequently initiated the first part of the adjacency pairs. BBC Learning English publishes videos daily on a variety of topics.

In this research, a form of adjacency pair type was needed as the instrument of this research. In this research, to get the data on the types of adjacency pairs, the researcher collected and analyzed the data by applying the theory of Murata (1994). The conversation in the English Conversation video was used for data collection. After that, the researcher exported the data to the datasheet for identifying the types of adjacency pairs contained in the video. The researcher used a datasheet for the process of analyzing the data. The researcher used a table to identify and categorize each sentence according to the theory of Murata (1994).

For getting accurate data and findings, the researcher used some steps to collect the data. The data was collected through some techniques. First, the researcher downloaded video Six Minutes English on BBC Learning English Channel. Second, the researcher listened and watched the video. After that, the researcher transcribed the data according to the video. Next, the researcher identified from taking a number of rows in the transcript in the video. Last, the researcher classified the most frequently types of adjacency pairs and classified the participant more frequently initiated the first part of the adjacency pairs in the video.

In this research, there are some steps to analyzing the data by Murata (1994). First, the researcher marked or underlined sentences containing adjacency pairs in BBC Learning English videos. Second, the researcher analyzed the most frequently types in the video used Murata's theory and found which participant more frequently initiated the first part of the adjacency pairs. Third, the researcher made a datasheet to classify each type on the video. Last, the researcher made a conclusion about the most frequently types that occur in the video and which participant more frequently initiated the first part of the adjacency pairs.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

From the results of the Six Minutes English Program "BBC Learning English" video, there are 9 types of adjacency pairs. Yule has types of adjacency pairs, namely there are 13 types of adjacency pairs. The most frequently types of adjacency pairs used of the participants on The Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Types of Adjacency Pairs Employed by Participants

| No. | Types of Adjacency Pairs | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | Greeting – Greeting | 5 | 10% |
| 2. | Summons – Answer | - | - |
| 3. | Apology – Minimization | - | - |
| 4. | Question – Answer | 22 | 42% |
| 5. | Request – Acceptance/Refusal | 2 | 4% |
| 6. | Offer – Acceptance/Refusal | - | - |
| 7. | Blam – Admission/Denial | 1 | 2% |
| 8. | Invitation – Acceptance/Refusal | - | - |
| 9. | Assesment – Agreement/Disagreement | 11 | 21% |
| 10. | Command – Compliance/Incompliance | 1 | 2% |
| 11. | Suggestion – Acceptance/Refusal | 2 | 4% |
| 12. | Assertion – Agreement/Disagreement | 2 | 4% |
| 13. | Announcement – Acknowledgement | 6 | 11% |
| TOTAL | | 52 | 100% |

The example of greeting-greeting found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 3 "Does your name start with the wrong letter?"

Neil : **Hello**. This is 6 Minute English. **I'm Neil**.

Sam : **And I'm Sam**.

As shown in example, the participants are Neil and Sam, Neil say "Hello. This is 6 Minutes English. I'm Neil. And Sam answer "And I'm Sam." In this conversation, what is included in the adjacency pairs is the sentence "**Hello, I'm Neil**" which is then replied with "**And I'm Sam**", from the conversation

above it can be seen that this is a greeting, so it is entered into the greeting-greeting adjacency pairs type.

Examples of Question-Answers found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video are explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Rob : So Neil, here's a question for you, **can you speak any language other than English of course?** I think you can!

Neil : **Un poco de espanol that means a little bit of Spanish. Some Japanese, which I tried at the beginning and also a bit of Czech language – Dobry den, jak se mas?**

As shown in example, the participants are Rob and Neil, they do a question-answer on the topic "How do you learn to speak a language".

An example of Request-Acceptance/Refusal found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Rob : Very impressive. **So what tips can you give for learning to speak another language?**

Neil : **Well, practise, practise, practise and don't be afraid of making mistakes as I no doubt have.**

As shown in example, Rob asked something saying "Very impressive. **So what tips can you give for learning to speak another language?**" and Neil replied "**Well, practice, practice, practice and don't be afraid of making mistakes as I no doubt have.**" From the conversation sentence above, what makes the conversation enter the request-acceptance/refusal type is the word "**Can**" there, thus making the sentence a request, because from Rob's sentence, he asked Neil for tips on how to learn to speak another language, then from the second participant accepts the request by directing the example.

An example of Blam-Admission/Denial found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Neil : But how many languages could you potentially be learning Rob? Earlier I asked you, approximately how many languages there are in the world altogether? Are there... a) 70 b) 700 c) 7,000

Rob : And I said 700. Was I right?

Neil : **No Rob, you were wrong.** There are around 7,000 recognised languages in the world

As shown in example, the first participant blames the second participant because the second participant incorrectly answered the first participant's question by the sentence "**No Rob, you were wrong.** There are around 7,000 recognized languages in the world but UNESCO has identified 2,500 languages which it claims are at risk of extinction." Here we see Neil blaming Rob's answer.

An example of an Assessment-Agreement/Disagreement found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Rob : All good reasons. **But Neil, learning another language is hard. It would take me years and years to become fluent in say, Mandarin – by fluent I mean speak very well, without difficulty.**

Neil : **Well this depends on your mother tongue.** In general, the closer the second language is to the learner's native tongue and culture in terms of vocabulary

As shown in example, Rob gives his assessment with the sentence "**But Neil, learning another language is hard. It would take me years and years to become fluent in say, Mandarin – by fluent I mean speak very well, without difficulty.**" and Neil disagreed with Rob's assessment saying "**Well this depends on your mother tongue.**"

An example of the command-compliance/incompliance found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Neil : **And don't forget** lemma which is the simplest form or base form of a word before an inflection is added.

Rob : And finally foundation which means the basics your learning grows from.

As shown in example, the first participant instructs the second participant not to forget what he said, he said "**And don't forget**" and the

second participant responds by agreeing and then adds a few more sentences to complete the sentence of the participant. first.

An example of suggestion-acceptance/refusal found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Neil : So Rob, don't waste your time trying to learn every single word. Professor Webb spoke there about research that showed students knew lower frequency words but weren't learning enough high frequency words.

Rob : Right, and frequency here means the number of times something happens – so the important words to learn are the high frequency ones – and how many are exactly?

As shown in example, the first participant gives positive advice to the second participant by saying **"So Rob, don't waste your time trying to learn every single word."** Then Rob accepted Neil's suggestion by replying **"Right"**

An example of the assertions/disagreements found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 4 "The decline of the apostrophe"

Georgina : Quite strong views there!

Rob : Yes, and you thought I was a pedant! He actually goes further to say that the barbarians have

As shown in example, the first 4 participants pose a positive question to the second participant, she said **"Quite strong views there!"** then the second participant agrees with the statement from the first participant.

An example of an announcement-acknowledgment found in the Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English video is explained as follows:

Video 1 "How do you learn to speak a Language?"

Rob : Yes, we can communicate with people from other countries and when we're travelling we can understand what signs and notices say. So we don't get lost.

Neil : That's right – but many scientists also believe that knowledge of another language can boost your brainpower ...

As shown in example, the first participant provides general information to the second participant, by saying **“Yes, we can communicate with people from other countries and when we're traveling we can understand what signs and notices say. So we don't get lost.”** then the second participant agreed with the information presented by the first participant, saying **“That's right”** and added a bit of information for the first participant with explanations from other scientists.

Table 2. Participants More Frequently Initiated the First Part

| No. | Video | Duration | Host | Interlocutor |
|--------------|---|-----------|------|--------------|
| 1. | Part 1 “How do you learn to speak a language” | 06:10 | 6 | 5 |
| 2. | Part 2 “Why do we choose to text instead of talk” | 12:14 | 8 | 4 |
| 3. | Part 3 “Does your name start with the wrong letter” | 18:17 | 8 | - |
| 4. | Part 4 “The decline of the apostrophe” | 24:21 | 9 | - |
| 5. | Part 5 “Cultural differences and Body language” | 30:25 | 8 | 4 |
| TOTAL | | | 39 | 13 |
| | | 52 | | |

Moreover, in part 1 of this video, the first part is for greeting-greeting, question-answer, request-acceptance/refusal, assessment-agreement/disagreement starting with Rob as Host, but for the blame-admission/denial, and command-compliance/incompliance conversation was initiated by Neil as Interlocutor. And for suggestion-acceptance/refusal, announcement-acknowledgments were started by Rob and some were started by Neil, so for the whole part 1 of this video participants more frequently initiates the first part in this video is Rob as Host. And in video 1, the host for first part adjacency pairs is 6 part while for interlocutor first part adjacency pairs there are 5 part, so first part adjacency pairs dominate in this video is Rob as Host.

Discussion

Based on the research results, this study tries to determine the adjacency pairs used by participants in the YouTube Six Minutes English Program video at BBC Learning English which focuses on the dominant type of adjacency pairs used by participants in the Six Minutes English Program video on BBC Learning English. The researcher used Murata's (1994) theory to determine the dominant type of adjacency pairs used by the Six Minutes English Program participants.

Six Minutes English Program in BBC Learning English uses several types of adjacency pairs from 13 types from Yule (1996). The most frequently appearing are adjacency pairs assessment-agreement/disagreement is 21% and question-answer is 42% in the video Six Minutes English Program on BBC Learning English, so the types of adjacency pairs that appear the most in each video are question-answer, because every conversation that takes place in this video there are many question-answers discussed by the first and second participants.

And for the types of adjacency pairs that don't appear, namely summons-answer, apology-minimization, offer-acceptance/refusal, invitation-acceptance/refusal, why doesn't summons-answer appear in every video on because between the host and the interlocutor no one communicates at different places or by telephone, but face to face, then for apology-minimization why doesn't it appear in every video because the situation between the host and the interlocutor does not occur an error so that the adjacency type does not appear pairs apology-minimization, and for offer-acceptance/refusal why doesn't it appear in every video because the situation in each video does not contain an offer, and the last for invitation-acceptance/refusal why doesn't it appear in every video, because of the situation which between host and interlocutor are not invited or invited.

On the other hand, there are not all types of adjacency pairs in the Six Minutes English Program video on BBC Learning English, only 9 types are in this video. The topic of conversation in this Six Minutes English Program video at BBC Learning English talks about all the language that occurs in our lives, in conversation the first and second participants are already familiar with each other, so when the first participant asks or talks about something then the second participant answers it, so there are the types of adjacency pairs in their conversation.

The findings of this research is in contrast with the previous study from Mayasari & Laila (2018) which aimed at the emergence of adjacency pairs found in

Conversation Between Hotel Front-Office Assistants and These Guest and the communicative function in these conversations. However, the study found that adjacency pairs announcements appear frequently in Conversation Between Hotel Front-Office Assistants and The Guest. Then for the communicative function of the adjacency pairs members in this study the number was 117. It can be concluded that what makes this research interesting is the Conversation Between Hotel Front-Office Assistants and The Guest, in which in this study the conversation participants consisted of four receptionists from two hotels in Indonesia. Yogyakarta and the twelve foreign guests who interacted with the receptionists. Good communication skills in English are needed to communicate and interact with foreign guests, so that sequential and interesting conversations are formed, then there are types of adjacency pairs in conversation and there is also a communicative function in this study.

This finding also does not support previous research from IHSAN (2017) which found the pattern of adjacency pairs used in the Red Film Riding Hood, and aims to describe the way the characters in the Red Riding Hood film show the pattern of adjacency pairs and the speech function of adjacency pairs in dialogue. However, this study found that (1) the pattern of adjacency pairs used in Red Riding Hood Film are: automatic and mixed patterns of different sequences, and (2) The language functions used in the dialogue of Red Riding Hood Film are: requests, questions, complaints, offer, threat, hold. In this study, it can be said that what makes it interesting is that in our lives, we always convey messages with two patterns. There are automatic patterns and a mix of different sequence patterns. In previous studies, there was no research on the patterns and functions of the forming language of adjacency pairs, but rather on which neighboring pairs and their communicative functions.

The second finding is to focus on which participants more frequently initiate the first part of adjacency pairs. In this second finding, where the researcher uses a table to find out the video part 1 to part 5, which participants start the first part of adjacency pairs. In the first part of the video entitled "How do you learn to speak a language?" where the participants are Rob and Neil, for video part 1 the participant who started the first part is Rob, for video part 2 entitled "Why do we choose to text instead of talk?" the participants are Neil and Georgina who start the first part, namely Neil, for video part 3 which starts the first part, namely Neil, and for video

part 4 which starts the first part, namely Georgina, then for video part 5 which starts it is Neil.

The research found that the most frequently participants is Host, because here they do not have the same control, the same power in every conversation, and in nature all the conversations involving two participants, the conversation is always initiated by the host, meaning the one who dominates conversation is the host. In table 3 for video part 3 "Does your name start with the wrong letter" and video part 4 "The decline of apostrophe". In the two video conversations the most dominant for the first part of the adjacency pairs is the host, while for the interlocutor there is absolutely nothing in the two videos, because of the situation in the video conversation, the host always starts the first part of the adjacency pairs and is then answered by interlocutor so that the host is more dominant in the video part 3 and video part 4.

Thus, the 13 adjacency pairs have reasons for doing so, except for 4 adjacency pairs, namely summons-answer, apology-minimization, offer-acceptance/refusal, and invitation-acceptance/refusal, because in the Six Minutes English Program video the topic of conversation between the host and interlocutor did not have a conversation regarding the 4 adjacency pairs.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

After conducting this research, it can be concluded that based on the data obtained, in the Six Minutes English Program "BBC Learning English" video, participants performed several types of Adjacency Pairs. The types of adjacency pairs in the video conversation are greeting-greeting, question-answer, request-acceptance/refusal, blame-admission/denial, assessment-agreement/disagreement, command-compliance/incompliance, suggestion-acceptance/refusal, assertion-agreement/disagreement, announcement-acknowledgment, of the nine adjacency pairs in the video, the most frequently appearing are adjacency pairs assessment-agreement/disagreement is 21% and question-answer is 42%. Then for participants who often start the first part of adjacency pair, namely the first participant of host, and most appear in adjacency pairs question-answer and assessment-agreement/disagreement. From the video research, in 13 adjacency

pairs, only 9 adjacency pairs often appear, 3 of which are not in the conversation between two participants.

Suggestion

For further researchers, it is hoped that they can develop more about adjacency pairs, and can also use other video conversations that contain many types of adjacency pairs, so that further research can be different from this research and other research on adjacency pairs, because this research these adjacency pairs have not been studied much by researchers and are also a very wide topic to be analyzed and developed.

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