Adjacency Pairs Analysis of Conversation Between Boy William and Choi Si-Won on Bw's Youtube Channel

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Abstract

This research was conducted to examine the use of adjacency pairs analysis in the conversation between Boy William and Choi Si-Won on the Bw's YouTube Channel. This research using a qualitative descriptive method was carried out to look at couple analysis in the conversation that occurred between Boy William (B) and Choi Si-Won (C). This research using pragmatic studies attempts to see the form of couples in a conversation on a YouTube channel. The data in this research was taken from recordings between Boy William and Choi Si-Won. The research results showed that there were 5.263% forms of greeting-greeting, 5.263% of Requesting-agreements, 21.053% of Assessment-Agreements, 63.158% of Question-answers, and 5.263% of Leave-taking. The results of this research show that conversation analysis in pairs works well in communication activities on YouTube channels.

Keywords: Adjacency Pairs Analysis of Conversation, Yooutube Channel, Pragmatic

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk meneliti penggunaan analisis pasangan dalam percakapan antara Boy William dan Choi Si-Won dalam Kanal Youtube Bw's. Penelitian dengan menggunakan metode deskritif kualitatif ini dilakukan untuk melihat analisis pasangan dalam percakapan yang terjadi antara Boy William (B) dan Choi Si-Won (C). Penelitian dengan menggunakan kajian pragmatic ini berupaya untuk melihat bentuk pasangan dalam sebuah percakapan di kanal Youtube. Data pada penelitian ini diambil dari rekaman antara Boy William dan Choi Si-Won. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Terdapat bentuk greeting-greeting sebanyak 5,263%, Requesting-agreement sebanyak 5,263%, Assessment-Agreement sebanyak 21,053%, Question-answer sebanyak 63,158%, dan Leave-taking sebanyak 5,263%. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa analisis percakapan secara berpasangan berjalan dengan baik dalam kegiatan komunikasi di kanal Youtube.

Kata kunci: Analisis Pasangan Percakapan, Kanal Youtube, Pragmatik

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used to communicate. A language function is a specific use of language to communicate a particular meaning. It is a type of verbal communication used to produce and convey a particular message. Language functions can refer to any of the three

types of communication: written, spoken, or signed. Common language functions include expressing opinions, making requests, giving directions, making statements, asking questions, and describing. It is undeniable that every day we must communicate with other people because we are social beings. As social beings, of course we definitely need other people because everyone cannot live alone. Language is the most important thing in communication, because language is used to convey whatever you want to convey. The branch of science that studies language is called Linguistics. Linguistics is a branch of science that studies human language. Linguistics is the science of language that is needed as a basis for researching a language. Linguistics is found in all languages.

The definition of Linguistics is also expressed by Tarigan (1986), which is a set of knowledge obtained by applying the scientific method to language phenomena. Popularly, foreigners say that Linguistics is the science of language or science that makes language its object of study. Linguistics involves the study of the structure, creation and use of language. Linguistics is also a branch of knowledge that studies language from the perspective of philosophy, sociology, psychology, anthropology and computer science. Linguistics is a very broad discipline covering topics such as phonology (the sound system in language), morphology (word structure), syntax (sentence structure), semantics (the meaning of words and sentences), and pragmatics (social and contextual aspects of language use). . Linguistics also studies languages that have died and are still under development, such as pidgin languages and creole languages.

The use of language, of course, occurs because there is communication between two or more people. Communication is the process of conveying information from one person to another, either orally or in writing. This includes activities such as listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Communication can occur between people one to another, or between an organization and its audience. This process allows people to communicate with each other, share information, send messages, and build relationships. According to Yule (1996), a linguist and author of the book "The Study of Language," suggests that conversation is a form of communication between people who share a common set of beliefs, values, and goals. Conversation involves exchange of information, ideas, and feelings that lead to mutual understanding. Conversation is also a means of engaging in social interaction, which can be beneficial for both parties involved. The way that conversation is conducted depends on the context, the people involved, and the purpose of the conversation.

The focus of this paper is to analyze the structure of conversation analysis, namely adjacency pairs that occur in conversations between Boy William and Choi Si-won on BW's Youtube Channel. The reason the writer chose this topic was because he was interested in the study of conversation analysis, especially in the basic structure of conversation analysis, namely adjacency pairs. An adjacency pair is an illustration of conversational turn-taking in linguistics. Two utterances made by two speakers, delivered one after the other, make up an adjacency pair. When the first utterance (first-pair part, or first turn) is spoken, a response is made (the second-pair part, or the second turn).

The reason the writer chose the talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won as the data in the research is because the writer likes watching programs that are on Boy William's YouTube. Boy William and Choi Si-won also often become trending topics on social media because of the resemblance of their handsome faces. Besides that, the writer also likes Choi Si-won where he is a famous artist from Korea. Choi Si-won is a member of a very famous boy group called Super Junior. coincidentally when conducting an interview with Boy William, Choi Si-won was in Indonesia because Super Junior was going to have a concert in Indonesia. Choi Si-won is very famous in Indonesia, he was once the brand ambassador for

one of the products whose advertisements appeared on TV and even on billboards on the streets.

According to Yule (1996) conversation analysis is "the methodical investigation of the organization and structure of conversational interaction." He views conversation as a sophisticated cognitive and interpersonal activity that involves two or more participants in a shared environment. Conversation analysis focuses on how individuals in a conversation utilize language and other resources to create meaning, control engagement and build social bonds. Adjacency pairs are the structural component in conversation analysis. Because adjacency pairs are a crucial component of conversational structure, they are regarded as one of the most significant studies in spoken language.

According to Yule (1996) adjacency pairs are a type of conversation analysis unit when two speakers engage in a discussion in which the first asks a question and the second responds. meanwhile according to Paltridge 2006) claimed that an adjacency pair is utterances made by two speakers who speak one after the other in such a way that the second utterance is recognized as being related to the first and an expected continuation of that utterance. Additionally, talk is a form of communication and requires. Adjacency Pairs are made up of the first and second pair parts. The utterance as it is created by the speaker and the hearer can be used to identify each pair part. According to Coulthard (1985) Adjacency Pairs are helpful exchanges in a conversation because they assist identify the first speaker, whose job it is to start a conversation, and the second speaker, who acts as the hearer and responds to the initiated act of the first speaker.

There are kinds of adjacency pairs carried out by Paltridge (2000) :

a. Greeting-greeting
   The way of saying hello and salutation
   e.g.:
   A: "Hi!
   B: "Hello!

b. Requesting - Agreement
   Requesting is asking someone to do something which can be responded with acceptance or refusal.

   e.g.:
   A: "Would you mind to close the door?"
   B: "Of course."

c. Assessment-agreement
   Assessment can be formed into opinion seek or comment, which is asking another"s opinion or agreement. It is responded with agreement or called opinion provide.
   e.g.:
   A: "What do you think about that kitten?"
   B: "So cute."

d. Question-answer
   Question can be formed into information seek, clarification seek, etc. It is about asking something to someone. It is responded with information provide, clarification provide, etc.
   e.g.:

A: "Where do you live?"
B: "I live in London."

e. Compliment-acceptance
Compliment is the way of praising another person about something he or she has. It is responded with acceptance.
e.g.:
A: "What a nice cloth?"
B: "Oh, thanks.

f. Leave taking adjacency pair
The utterances which is have purpose to end the conversation.
e.g.:
A: "See you."
B: "See you"

g. Complaint-apology
Complaint is utterances which indicate feeling unsatisfied about something. However, apology is the way to response the complaint, which expresses regretfulness.
e.g.:
A: "This food is too salty."
B: ―I'm sorry, sir. I'll give you another one."

h. Warning-acknowledgement
Warning is utterances to warn someone about something. While acknowledgement is statements which show that the warning is already acceptable.
e.g.:
A: "Beware of the hole in the street."
B: ―Okay. Thank you."

i. Blame-denial
Blame is utterances that express that someone is responsible about the mistake. Denial is statement to say that something is not true.
e.g.:
A: ―You lose the key, don't you?"
B: ―No. I don't."

j. Threat - counter-threat, etc
Threat is utterances that indicate the intension of harm. However, counter threat is utterances that express the defeat of someone's threat.
e.g.:
A: ―You got to get out of here or I'll call the security."
B: ―No, I won't."

k. Offer-Acceptance
Offer is utterances which giving something to someone, it may be in the form of goods or services. Acceptance is response indicates that the offer is accepted. e.g.:
A: ―Here is your book."
B: ―Thanks a lot."

METHOD

In this study, the authors used qualitative research, which emphasized developing a thorough understanding of an object under investigation than statistically assessing the data. This research's data source was a talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won. The data is in the form of conversations between the two characters in the talk show, which are then transcribed. To collect data, the writer watched the video talk show repeatedly, then transcribed the conversations in the talk show. Then the writer interpreted the Adjacency Pairs pattern, and concluded the final step of the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is based on conversation analysis theory and is mostly based on adjacency pairs that exist in conversation. This study also discusses research problems. The problem of this research is to find out the adjacency pairs included in the conversation between Boy William and Choi Si-Won. To answer this research problem, the concept that a close pair consists of two parts of conversation where the second utterance is related to and depends on the first utterance (Yule, 1996; Paltridge, 2000). The research question required specifying the type of attachment partner. These types will be based on what has been proposed by Paltridge (2000). The pattern of adjacency pairs in the talk show conversation between Boy William and Choi Si-Won is as follows:

No	Types of adjacency pairs	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Greeting-greeting	1	5,263%
2.	Requesting-agreement	1	5,263%
3.	Assessment-agreement	3	21,053%
4.	Question-answer	12	63,158%
5.	Leave taking	1	5,263%
Total		19	100%

1. Greeting-greeting
Example of Adjacency Pairs Greeting-greeting
S: Boy
B: Si-Won, how are you? How are you?
S: I'm good

From the data above, it can be seen that Boy and Si-Won greet each other when they first meet in a room. After greeting each other, Boy and Si-Won asked each other how each other was doing.

2. Requesting-agreement
Example of Adjacency Pairs Requesting-agreement/disagreement
B: I'm a good person too do you want to invest in me?
S: so maybe 20 years later I don't know for sure but maybe I would like to say and keep fighting

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From the data above, it can be seen that Boy asked Si-Won if he could invest in Boy. The request was answered with uncertain doubts if this time would happen, but Si-Won also said maybe 20 years from now maybe, he could invest in Boy.

3. Assesment-agreement
Examples of Adjacency Pairs Assesment-agreement
B: do you know everybody in Indonesia they keep saying that I look like you?
S: no no I heard too because many people you know other people said you know we look like each other and then now I feel like he's more handsome and the moral trick than me so
From the data above, it can be seen that Boy was asking for responses about the similarity of their faces, and then Si-Won answered that he felt Boy was more handsome than himself.

B: I think you guys like pretty much started this whole K-pop wave?
S: yes, us Super Junior and then Girls Generation and PSY and Big Bang

From the above data, it can be seen that Boy was asking Si-Won about his opinion on the origin of the K-pop wave, and Si-won responded by agreeing.

B: imagine if we can be on one commercial app?
S: yeah, okay that one is really great that's you know there is a brilliant here brilliant idea

From the data above it can be seen that the boy asked Si-Won's opinion about being one of the commercial stars, and Si-Won agreed with what Boy had imagined. Si-Won even thinks the idea is brilliant.

4. Question-answer
Example of Adjacency Pairs Question-answer
S: how old are you?
B: I'm 30
From the data above, Boy is answering Siwon's question by providing information regarding his current age.

B: are you happy?
S: I'm happy, I'm happy and then and I meet you and then you know Manny the Indonesian families you know welcoming me, so I'm very happy

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won answered Boy's question with a happy feeling because he met Boy and also met his fans in Indonesia.

B: so what was that dream like?
S: well um that's very interesting stories, because you know um since 2004

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won is interested in questions from Boy and tries to start answering by telling stories.

B: what is Fame like in Korea?
S:Fame?

From the data above, it can be seen that Boy is asking a question to Si-Won, but Si-Won instead asks back because he is unsure of the question uttered by Boy.

B: you know what I do every day?
S: I don't know

From the data above, it can be seen that Boy is asking questions, and Si-Won answers him with ignorance.

B: what do you like to do? what makes you happy?
S: ummmmm, do something productive

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won answered with a little doubt.

B: are you happy being famous?
S: I always think about in my job I think it's duties and the responsibilities and then happy and then sometimes very pressure yes pressure because you know as you said you know I don't think it's powerful yet but many people listen when I said something at least they have no tension.

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won is enthusiastic about the questions raised by Boy. The conversation above provides information about what Si-Won feels.

B: yeah if you could be like a normal person sometimes? I think about this too you know if one day you could be a normal person? you're just you and you can do anything you want to do with it no pressure no expectations
S: Okay that sounds very interesting that sounds very interesting maybe, I can go out with you and Jayden in club in Jakarta

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won answered the question by providing information on what he wanted to do.

B: what's your vision?
S: that's that's really good move I think let me introduce you know my the site first because I I divide it into four categories

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-won answered questions from Boy by providing information about what he wants to do in the future, divided into four categories.

B: So what what business Adventures are you doing right now?
S: my business own my business because I'm based on the web three the business yes so music IP platform and then we're gonna produce the movie and then we're going to produce a movie and then making the contents too and Then Jayden business is

> *including of you know Indonesia too*

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won is providing information regarding what business he is currently working on.

B: does money bring happiness to you?
S: money? money is important but not everything and so that's why I always said to people it's a strength and honor

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won answered by giving a little advice on what he believes.

B: how rich are you? give me my cell phone

From the data above, it can be seen that Si-Won wants to show his wealth by showing the account balance on his cellphone. But that was just a joke. Actually, Si-Won was diverting the conversation because he didn't want to openly answer Boy's question.

5. Leave-taking
Example of Adjacency Pairs Leave-taking
B:see you buddy
S: and then call me when you when you go when you come to Korea

From the data above, it can be seen that Boy and Si-Won are saying goodbye to each other.

CONCLUSION

Adjacency pairs are a type of conversational structure in which one speaker makes a statement, and the next speaker responds with a related statement. Adjacent pairs can structure the conversation and provide a framework for following the conversation. Adjacency pairs are essential for successful communication because they allow for exchanging ideas and information. In concluding the research on talk shows between Boy William and Choi Si-Won, the writer found 19 data containing closeness pairs used by Boy William and Choi Si-won. This study investigates adjacency pairs: greeting-greeting, requesting-agreement, assessment-agreement, question-answer, and leave-taking. The writer hopes this research will be helpful to people who may conduct similar research on adjacency pairs in the future. The writer realizes there are still some things that could be improved in this research analysis of various adjacency pairs. However, the writer hopes it can provide a solid foundation for future researchers who study speech acts, especially adjacency pairs in this case.

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