



SNAP TO READ

ADJACENCY PAIR ANALYSIS IN BREAKOUT NET INTERVIEW BETWEEN BOY WILLIAM AND JESSICA ELLEN CORNISH

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Abstract:

This study focuses on adjacency pair as proposed by Levinson (2008) and Yule's (1996) preference organization in the interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net. In particular, it discusses the types of first and second adjacency pair the dispreferred response of the the second-part. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method because the data in this study are in the form of utterance. The utterances were obtained from conversation between Boy and Jessica in the interview, which was collected by visual analysis where the data collected from Youtube. The result shows that the types of adjacency pair in the interview are assertion-agreement, question-expected answer, assessment-disagreement, compliment-acceptance, compliment-refusal, question-unexpected answer, request-refusal, command-incompliance, request-acceptance and command-compliance type. Meanwhile, the types of dispreferred response in second-pair part are assessment-disagreement, compliment-refusal, question-unexpected answer, request-refusal and command-incompliance. The dispreferred response are uttered using an express doubt, token yes, appeal for understanding, and give an account marker.

Keywords:

adjacency pair, dispreferred response, interview, breakout net

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is an activity that occurs when at least two or more people exchange information, opinions or feelings that are conveyed through linguistic form or language (Brennan, 2010). Furthermore, Tampubolon (2019) in his research states that conversation is a social interaction in which two people talk to each other, communicate verbally using a language. Conversation requires at least two people in it. In addition, there are two roles that can use by people in communication; they can act as speakers or sometimes as listeners. The role of both can be seen from certain conditions, for example, the speaker asks something and the listener can respond by giving answers to his questions. This automatic pattern in conversation such as questions and answer is an example of adjacency pairs found in a conversation.

Adjacency pairs is one of the scopes of conversational analysis in which this analysis focuses on analyzing how a conversation is built, such as from starting and closing conversations, arranging conversations and sequence patterns in conversations. The sequence pattern used by the speaker is called an adjacency pair. In this scope, according to Schegloff and Sacks (1973) that the pattern of adjacency pairs in conversation can be found in the utterances spoken by two different speakers, they are speaker and a listener. The speaker will produce an utterance (first-pair part) and it is hoped that there will be a response (second-pair part) from the listener, where it is hoped the listener will accept or understand it. But sometimes the response in conversation is not only in the form of approval but also in the form of rejection that can be called as preference organization.

Preference organization is alternative second turn to give a response for the first speaker's statement (Levinson, 2008). There are two types of response that can be used in conversation. The positive or expected answer that better known as preferred response and the unexpected answer or often called with dispreferred response. Usually in conversation the preferred response is often found and used but it is not possible if the response must

be in the form of acceptance only. The second speaker sometime refuses the statement. This condition occurs naturally when they have an particular excuse to not say or give the preferred response (Ghaisani, 2016).

From the statement above, this topic is interesting and important to study in this research considering that conversation is a common activity for humans to do. In their conversation, there are some structures that are indeed organized, but many of them do not realize about that. Using this topic, we can find out the structures of conversation especially in what sequence patterns are existed in the conversation to create continuity in. Furthermore, this topic will let us know about the types of speech uttered by the speaker (first-pair part) also the response from the listener (second-pair part) that often happens in conversation. In addition, successful conversation is not only built by approval responses, but there are several refusal responses that can arise in a conversation. With this topic, we can also see what the responses are like.

One of the activities in which there is a conversation is an interview. Interview is an activity in which there is a conversation carried out by at least two people who act as interviewers and those being interviewed. The conversations are intended to dig up information from the interviewee or related to the interviewee. It is proven with the statement of Schostack (2006) that the purpose of the interview is to obtain a detailed description of a topic or subject, a phenomenon or information about a deep life of the interviewee. Generally, the sequence patterns used in are a question and answer pattern where the interviewer will ask something and the interviewee will answer the question. Based on this statement, an interview is interesting aspect to study, because in an interview it is impossible if only a question and answer pattern is used, of course there are several other patterns used by interviewers and interviewee in their conversations to make success their conversation. Then, the interviewee does not always answer or justify what the interviewer says, but sometimes the interviewee makes some refusals or disapprovals in their response.

In Indonesia, there are many television channels that we can choose

and watch, one of them is NET TV. NET TV is known as a television channel that educates the younger generation and is known to be different and creative in presenting their programs (Satjaguna & Laurentina, 2019). One of the programs that is said to be different from others is the music program Breakout Net. Usually a program music only presents songs, but in this program, music is thoroughly discussed starting from domestic and foreign music. Not only that, this program often invites and presents talented and famous artists from various countries to be interviewed about their careers and tips for success. Then, it makes Breakout Net is became as program music which different from others.

As in a special episode that aired on this show, one of the presenters in this program had opportunity to make an interview with Jessica Ellen Cornish. The presenter who had the opportunity to interview talented and famous singer from USA is Boy William. He is one of the presenters from Indonesia who often interviewed many international artists such as James Arthur, Austin Mahone and more, where in his interviews he always managed to carry out his role as an interviewer and managed to make the interview run successfully. In Breakout Net, for example Boy William managed to make Jessica Ellen Cornish. being comfortable so she could responds well to all of his statements. From different aspects of the program and also the successful interview between them, it makes the interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish is interesting and deserves to be studied and analyze using this topic.

Since communication has become an important aspect needed by humans in their lives, there are several types of communication used by humans, one of which is verbal communication. There are two types that are classified into verbal communication; they are written and oral communication. One type of them that is mostly done by human is oral communication. Oral communication is a type of communication in which there is a conversation carried out by speakers and listeners by exchanging information directly using a language. In exchanging information, activities

such as asking and answering, requesting and accepting and others are often used in conversation. Activities such as speaker asking question and listeners responds by answering the question are known as adjacency pairs. Furthermore, in adjacency pairs it is possible that there are several responses are not always followed by the expected answer. For example in an interview, of course there is pattern or type of adjacency pairs such as question and answer, but whether it is only limited to that then this becomes a problem to be answered through this research. From the above rationale, this study will reveal the adjacency pairs type from the first and second part used in an interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish in Breakout Net Program.

Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pair is known as an automatic pattern found in conversation. This pattern consists of two parts. According to Levinson (2008) adjacency pair is another local management framework in conversation which can mean as a pair of utterances consisting of a first and second part in which these two are interconnected in conversation. These two parts are spoken by two different speakers. When we communicate each other, the current speaker will produce the first-pair part (FPP) of certain pair, and then he must to stop when he finishes his turn to give the next speaker a chance to produce the second-pair part (SPP) of the same pair (Levinson, 2008).

There are several pair types that are adjacent together in the rules of adjacency pair that consists of First Pair Part (FPP) and Second Pair Part (SPP) according to Levinson (Levinson, 2008):

Table 1. Types of adjacency pair

No.	First-Pair Part	Second-Pair Part
1.	Request	Acceptance/refusal
2.	Invitation	Acceptance/refusal
3.	Assessment	Agreement/disagreement
4.	Question	Expected answer/unexpected answer
5.	Blame	Denial/admission

6.	Assertion	Agreement/disagreement
7.	Compliment	Acceptance/refusal
8.	Command	Compliance/incompliance

The presence of first pair part will cause the second part to give response of the same pair. According to Yule (1996) in adjacency pair rules, the second speaker has freedom to answer any form of statement from the first speaker. They can give response in the form of acceptance or refusal, where this structure is known as preference. Preference structure is divided into two responses; they are preferred and dispreferred response. The response of preferred and dispreferred can be decided as well as in the table below:

Table 2. Types of responses

No.	First Pair Part	Second Pair Part	
		Preferred Response	Dispreferred Response
1.	Request	Acceptance	Refusal
2.	Invitation	Acceptance	Refusal
3.	Assessment	Agreement	Disagreement
4.	Question	Expected answer	Unexpected answer
5.	Blame	Admission	Denial
6.	Assertion	Agreement	Disagreement
7.	Compliment	Acceptance	Refusal
8.	Command	Compliance	Incompliance

Besides, there are some dispreferred markers or ways of second speaker uttered this responses, they can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.3 the dispreferred markers or the ways to do the dispreferred response

No.	First-Pair Part	Second-Pair Part
1.	Delay	Pause, er; em; ah
2.	Preface	Well; oh
3.	Express doubt	I'm not sure; I don't know
4.	Token yes	That's great; I'd love to

5.	Apology	I'm sorry; what a pity
6.	Mention obligation	I must do X; I'm expected in Y
7.	Appeal for understanding	You see; you know
8.	Make it non-personal;	Everybody else; out there
9.	Give an account	Too much work, no time left
10.	Use mitigators	Really; mostly; sort of; kinda
11.	Hedge the negative	I guess not, not possible
12.	Ignoring and changing a topic	Let's talk about others

METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative method to study how people experience their world where the data and the description that is used in this method cannot be expressed numerically (Hancock et al., 2009). The source of data in this study is interview from Youtube. It is an interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net program. In the interview, there are conversations or interactions between Boy William as interviewer and Jessica Ellen Cornish as interviewee. The data in this study are in the form of utterances. The utterances that can be used as data in this study are utterances that contain adjacency pair types from Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on special episode interview with Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net.

In collecting the data in qualitative research, it is visual analysis, where in this method the data can be collected from video, film or etc. (Gill et al., 2008). The data were collected by use the variety of visual analysis because the data is gained from video, where there are several steps that were used to collect the data for this research. Firstly, the researcher downloaded the existed data (<https://youtu.be/sYRIIdkL4OtE>) in Net TV Youtube Channel that entitled 'Special Interview Breakout Net with Jessica Ellen Cornish' which last about 17 minutes 6 seconds. Secondly, the researcher watched the video which contains an interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net. Lastly, the researcher transcribed the utterance

in the interview into text in a notebook and then categorize the types and dispreferred responses.

In analyzing the data after the data were collected in this research is classified, selected and underlined the data which the data collected must belong only to utterances from interview of Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish that contain adjacency pair types. In this study, the appropriate data were displayed to help and to make it easier to analyse the data. After the data have been analyzed then the conclusion can be verified. The conclusion that can be drawn or verified is about the adjacency pair type often used in interview, the adjacency pair types included in dispreferred responses and how the dispreferred response said by the second speaker in Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish's interview.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Types of First-Pair Part and Second-Pair Part of Adjacency Pair

Assertion-Agreement

According to Levinson (2008) and Yule (1996) there are several adjacency pair types that can be found in certain conversation. Here, in the interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net, the first adjacency pair type that was found in is Assertion-Agreement type. The dialogues discussed about Boy who welcomes Jessica's return to Indonesia.

(1) Boy: "Welcome back again to Indonesia"

Jessi: "Thank you for having me, I'm so happy to be here"

The data number (1) above shows the assertion initiated by Boy as first-pair part which elicits a justified response from Jessica as second-pair part. The first statement can be included in assertion type if the first speaker's claim is said as if the speaker strongly believes that his statement is true (Tampubolon, 2019). In the dialogues above, Boy welcomes Jessica on her arrival to Indonesia. Instead of just saying welcome, he added the word again. Through his words where he used word again it is indicated that he seems to

know and he was sure that Jessica come more than once to Indonesia even though she did not say anything about it before. Also, why he can be said sure with his word, it is proven with the utterance after Jessica response, where after that Boy asked about how many times she came to Indonesia.

Through that reasoning, enough to prove that the utterance of Boy William is included in assertion type in first-pair part because he was sure with his claim about Jessica who has come to Indonesia more than once is true. Meanwhile, the assertion of Boy received an agreement response in second-pair part from Jessica. The agreement response is obtained when the second speaker justifies or agrees with something that is asserted by the first speaker (Murti, 2014). In that dialogues, Jessica made a response that she was really happy comes to Indonesia. Without further explanation or express disagreement, she confirmed that the assertion of Boy is true.

Question-Expected Answer

The first statement is in the form of a question always brings up an answer, whether it is an appropriate answer or not (Liddicoat, 2007). The utterance can be included in question type in first-pair part because the utterance was spoken by first speaker is asked to get information or clarification from the second speaker (Indarti, 2018). Then, the response of the second speaker can be included in expected answer in second-pair type when his response is answered as expectation of the first speaker or it contains information asked by first speaker (Umami et al., 2020). The data number (2) is the dialogue that included in this type.

Boy: "This is like your how many times (comes to Indonesia)?"

Jessi: "Oh I like I third full time now"

The data number (2) above shows the question initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits an expected response from Jessica as Second-pair part. As shown above. Boy did not seem to know the information about how many times Jessica came to Indonesia, so in his word he asked about that, where his question got a response or answer from Jessica who answered that it was the third time she had come to Indonesia. From that, the Boy's utterance

in data (2) above is included in question type because his question was asked to get information about how many times Jessica came to Indonesia, while the response of Jessica is included in expected answer because she answered and give information about how many times she came to Indonesia.

Assessment-Disagreement

The first-pair part of the dialogue can be included in assessment type if the first speaker states his evaluative opinion or judgment about something and one of the responses which can be used in second-pair part by second speaker is disagreement or denies the assessment from the first speaker (Levinson, 2008). This type was found once in the interview as shown in data (3).

Boy: "It (hair) looks really real. Okay I have no idea man, cause one day you are bald, and the next day you have hair like this short, the this day is long. You changed all the time, why? you get bored.

Jessi: "No I think it just an artistic creative outlet you know? Even when I was younger it's changes my hair a lot and my make-up and my fashion and it's how you feel I think when you are an artistic person it kinds of just a natural.

The data (3) shows the assessment initiated by Boy as first-pair part which elicits a disagreement response from Jessica as Second-pair part. It can be seen in above; Boy expressed his confusion over Jessica's hair which was changed too quickly. He said sometime her hair was bald, short then suddenly it turned long. Despite he knew the truth about her hair was fake, he still curious about the reason why she did that. Even though, in his utterance he had said why which indicate that at first he wanted to ask but then he ended his speech by assuming that her reason was because she was bored if she did not change her hairstyle.

From that, bored is a Boy's opinion or assumption on the reason why Jessica often did this. It can be conclude, the Boy's utterance in data (3) is included in assessment type in first-pair part because it just an evaluative opinion from Boy to Jessica. Instead of justifying Boy's opinion, Jessica

seemed to refuse it. She said there was no particular reason for that, she thought she was an artistic person so it just a natural thing to do because she even often did thing like that since she was young. Seeing Jessica's response, her response is included in disagreement type in second-pair part because she refused the assessment of Boy.

Compliment-Acceptance

The compliment is a positive word to praise or appreciate someone, if the compliment is delivered it can make the person being praised feel happy or motivated (Manipuspika & Sudarwati, 2016). The compliment can be responded by two ways, one of the ways is accept the compliment.

Boy: "Jessi J., we all loves you. She is great singer, a great song-writer, all her songs em made it to the top of the chart. But not only that, I love your covers on You tube

Jessi: "Aaa.... Yeah yeah

The dialogue of data (4) above shows the compliment initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits an acceptance response from Jessica as Second-pair part. In the first part, Boy said that Jessica is a great singer and great song-writer. Even, he said that all of her songs were always at the top of the charts. Not only that, he also said that he likes Jessica song-covers that she did on BBC Radio You tube channel. By saying that, it must be praise or compliment for Jessica from Boy, because his word is in the form a positive and appreciation word which it could make Jessica happy if she heard that. From here, it can be stated that the utterance of Boy in data (4) is included in compliment type in first-pair type.

In the dialogue of data (4) above, after Boy said some positive words about Jessica, she seemed to give a response towards Boy's compliment. Without saying much, she responded by simply saying yeah to his compliment. Her response was said as if she confirmed or justified his word, where it is proven that she did not say anything after that. It can be said that her response is included in acceptance type in second pair part because she justified or accepted Boy's compliment.

Compliment-Refusal

The utterance can be included in compliment type in first-pair part (FPP) of adjacency pair if the first speaker says or gives praises to the next speaker about something he or she has, where the responder can be refuse the compliment in second-pair part (SPP) if they did not agree with the compliment was given. It is shown in the following.

Boy: "You know the fashion sense guys she dapet (got) best dress (award) juga in the Grammys. That is just quick information

Jessi: "Bad dress a lot of times too

The data (5) shows the compliment initiated by Boy as first-pair part which elicits a refusal response from Jessica as second-pair part. It can be seen in the dialogue above; because Jessica has good fashion sense, Boy told that he had received an award in the form of the best dress award at the Grammys. According to Wikipedia, Grammys is a prestigious award or known as outstanding achievement in the music industry presented by the Recording Academy in United States which not just anyone can get it. By doing this, his utterance is included in a compliment type in first-pair part because the utterance contains a praises or in other word he praised Jessica for her great achievement in that prestigious award. In second-pair part, the response of Jessica is included in a refusal response. Even though, in her word she did not mentioned the refusal-word by saying no, her response which saying she also had got a bad dress award in Grammys, it is indicated that she refuses his compliment about her achievement.

Question-Unexpected Answer

As previously explained that there was a mark the utterance can be included in question type in first-pair part and unexpected answer as pair in second part for question type. Then, the response of the second speaker can be included in unexpected answer in second-pair type when the response does not meet expectations of the first speaker's or in other word the responder does not answer the question, directly refuse it by saying no or he/she just give a gesture or filler such as uhm (Indarti, 2018).

Boy: “Yes I wanna know. Is that (her wig attached on her head or not)?

Jessi: “ [No, it is not. It is not attached. (but) it is attached on my head (laughing).. I have no hair

The data (6) shows the question initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits an unexpected response from Jessica as Second-pair part. From the dialogues about, it can be seen that Boy asked a question to Jessica to clarify something. He asked Jessica to clarify her hair, whether her hair is fake (only a wig) or real, because lot of people also curious about that. It is clear to be said that his question is included in question type in first-pair part because he need a clarification from Jessica about that. While, the response of Jessica is included in unexpected answer type in second-pair part because she answered the question and clarified that her hair was only wig and it was not attached in her head.

Request-Refusal

The utterance indicates the type of request in first-pair part if the first speaker politely asks the next speaker to do a certain action or something (Wati, 2015). Not only that, sometimes request is said to express first speaker desire (Cahyani, 2013). Request can be rejected by the second speaker which is included in refusal type in second-pair part (Levinson, 2008).

Boy: “She may make a Bang-Bang part 2. You, Adele, Beyonce

Jessi: “I mean I’d being interested

Boy: “ [Bang-Bang part 2huu

Jessi: “[I’ll be terrified to go and say to them, I’d be like you sing go uhh I’ll be in the back like this (acting nervous and mumbling)

The data (7) shows the request initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits a refusal response from Jessica as Second-pair part. In the dialogue above, it can be seen Boy mentioned about what three of the most famous and successful singers of that era could possibly do, they are Jessica, Adele and Beyonce, if they made collaboration. He conveyed that the great collaboration which can be done was to create a Bang-bang part 2, where

Bang-Bang is one of the famous songs sung by Jessica, Ariana Grande and Nicki Minaj which has won many prestigious awards.

Even though Boy's utterance can be said to be just giving an idea from him to Jessica, but through his word by saying you, Adele, Beyonce, he seemed like he was making a request or asking her to do something. It is proven because his statement expressed her desire to see a Jessica's collaboration with Adele and Beyonce by making Bang-Bang part 2. It means the utterance of him in the data number (13) is included in request type in first-pair part. Then, after Boy said it, Jessica responded that she was interested but she may not be ready with that. She also said she would have been nervous, would not be able to sing and started mumbling. It means she refuse or reject his request, where it is indicate that her response in included in refusal response in second-pair part.

Command-Incompliance

The utterance can be included in command type in first pair part of adjacency pair if the first speaker gives command or direction also similar to order the next speaker to do something and sometimes the statement is said is in the form of prohibition (Wati, 2015). Then, one of the response can be used by second speaker is he can reject or decline the command or can be said an Incompliance response as a pair of command in second-pair part (Naipospos, 2020).

Boy: "I'll give you little tips, don't be starstruck!

Jessi: "No, okay (start to mumbling) we like; Beyonce like; now it's your turn you gonna sing now girl, I like (mumbling)

The data (8) shows the command initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits an incompliance response from Jessica as Second-pair part. Before Boy said his utterance on data (8) above, Jessica told her nervousness if she really did collaboration with famous singer like Adele and Beyonce. After Jessica told that, in the dialogue above Boy said that he would give Jessica tip so she would not nervous by saying Jessica should not be starstruck. His utterance is included in command type in first-pair part because in his

word that said don't be starstruck is a word that was said to forbid Jessica to be nervous which means it is not only said to ask but it was said to give a command or an order for Jessica to be relaxed not to be nervous if they really collaborated.

Then, instead of taking advice from Boy, she answered no. It means, she could not relax if the collaboration really happened. She said she would have mumbled a lot more than singing on stage later. Because of that, the response of Jessica is included in incompletion response in second-pair part because she rejected Boy's command.

Request-Acceptance

The utterance indicates the type of request in first-pair part if the first speaker politely asks the next speaker to do something (Wati, 2015). Sometimes, request is a statement which is said to express first speaker desire (Cahyani, 2013), where the request can be accepted by the second speaker which means the response is included in acceptance type in second-pair part.

Boy: "Let's make a handshake, a Breakout handshake (laughing)

Jessi: "emm.. 1 2 3 (doing a handshake)

The data (9) shows the request initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits an acceptance response from Jessica as Second-pair part. From the conversation above, it is clear that Boy's utterance is a request. He asked Jessica to make a Breakout handshake together with him. Also, this statement was said by Boy to fulfill his desire where he wanted to make Jessica do the request. Then, the response of Jessica is included in acceptance type in second-pair part because she really did as asked by Boy. She really made a handshake together with him.

Command-Compliance

The utterance can be included in command type in first pair part of adjacency pair if the first speaker gives command or direction also similar to order the next speaker to do something and sometimes the command statement can be in the form of prohibition sentence (Wati, 2015). Then, one of the response can be used by second speaker is he can agree with the

command or can be said as a compliance response as a pair of command in second-pair part.

Boy: "Sign one (on pillow) for the show too it doesn't go with you

Jessi: "(write a hand-sign on a pillow)

The data (10) shows the command initiated by Boy as First-pair part which elicits a compliance response from Jessica as Second-pair part. In the conversation above, Boy said to Jessica to give a sign on the pillow with the name of Breakout Net written on it to be a memory from Jessica to Breakout Net show. His word is included in command type in first-pair part because in his word Boy gave command or orders to Jessica to sign the pillow. After the command was said by Boy, Jessica responded his command by doing something according to what he told that is she signed the pillow. It means the response of Jessica is included in compliance type second-pair part.

Dispreferred Response

Disagreement

The first second-pair type included in dispreferred response in interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish is disagreement. The disagreement response after a statement is one type of response marked as dispreferred (Levinson, 2008).

(11) Boy: "It (hair) looks really real. Okay I have no idea man cause one day you are bald, and the next day you have hair like this short, the this day is long. You changed all the time, why? you get bored

Jessi: "No I think it just an artistic creative outlet you know? Even

when I was younger it's changes my hair a lot and my make-up and my fashion and it's how you feel I think when you are an artistic person it kinds of just a natural

The Jessica's utterance in data number (11) above is a response that included in dispreferred response. In the dialogues she gave a disagreement response after an evaluative assessment from Boy. Instead of justifying Boy's opinion, Jessica seemed to refuse it. She said there was no particular reason for that, she thought she was an artistic person so it just a natural

thing to do because she even often did thing like that since she was young. Seeing Jessica's response, her response is included in disagreement type in second-pair part because she refused the assessment of Boy that can be said her response is a dispreferred response in second-pair part.

Refusal

The first second-pair type included in dispreferred response in interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish is refusal. As Yule (1996) stated that some responses which include rejection, disapproval, decline or refusal are dispreferred. There were two data included in dispreferred response. The dispreferred response can be seen in the dialogue of data (12) below.

(12) Boy: "You know the fashion sense guys she dapet (got) best dress (award) juga in the Gammys. That is just a quick information

Jessi: "Bad dress a lot of times too.

From the dialogue above, the utterance of Jessica as a second speaker in the dialogue of data (12), it is a refusal response for Boy's compliment. It can be seen that she responded that she did not won the best dress award only, but she often also got a bad dress award. Even though not directly refused by saying a refusal word such as no, but her responded by saying otherwise from what Boy said, it is enough to imply that she refused the compliment. In accordance with Yule statement, her response is included in dispreferred response.

Unexpected answer

Unexpected answer is the next the second-pair part types were found in the interview which has a dispreferred response in second part. Unexpected answer is an example of the dispreferred response because sometimes the response does not meet expectations of the first speaker's expectation such as the second speaker does not answer the question, directly refuse or he/she just give a gesture or filler such as uhm (Indarti, 2018).

(13) Boy: "How much you spend that night?

Jessi: "I don't know, it's fun (start singing her song with the lyric 'it's

not about the money money money)

Jessica's utterance in the dialogue of data (13) above is a second part of that dialogue or a response that included in dispreferred response. Instead of answering about how much money she spent at that time, she even gave an unexpected answer. She replied his question by saying I don't know then she started to sing a song, where the lyrics hinted that she did not want to tell how much she spent. From here, it was clear to state that the response of Jessica in data number 16 above is included in dispreferred response because she did not give an answer for his question indirectly.

Incompliance

The last type of second-pair part that is included in dispreferred response incompliance. Incompliance is the second pair of command type that included in dispreferred response, where generally this response happen when the second part gives a silent or directly rejects the command of first speaker (Naipospos, 2020).

(14) Boy: "You should complain!

Jessi: "I don't like complaining

The Jessica's utterance in the dialogue of data (14) above is a response from Jessica that included in dispreferred response. With Boy's command which saying that she must to complain, Jessica looked like directly refused it. She said that she did not like to complain anything. Even she did not say a direct refusal statement such as word no, but her response indicated that she could not do the Boy's command. From here, it is clear to state that her response is incompliance response over the Boy's command.

Markers Used by the Second Part for Dispreferred Responses

Express Doubt

The first way or marker that used by the second speaker in the interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish on Breakout Net is expressing doubt. Generally, when the second speaker does not have or lack of information or experience to answer the statement of the first speaker, the

second speaker uses expressing doubt (Umami et al., 2020). It is indicated by expression such as the use of words I don't know or I'm not sure. In this interview the use of this marker was found in conversation of data (15) below.

(15)Boy: "How much you spend that night?"

Jessi: "I don't know, It's fun (start singing her song with the lyric 'it's not about the money money money)"

The conversation between Boy and Jessica in the data (15) above is included in question-unexpected answer pair type. In that conversation, it can be seen Boy asked a question about how much money Jessica spent to rent a hotel for twenty children that night. To answer his question, she using the word of I don't know which means she did not answer his question. By using that word, it can be concluded that Jessica did that because she doubted or maybe she did not know how much money she spent that night. It means the dispreferred response was done by Jessica appeared because she lacked information to answer the question. It is clear the uses of the word I don't know indicate that the response of Jessica used the expressing doubt way to do dispreferred response.

Token Yes

Another way to perform a dispreferred response is use a token yes. Instead of using no to refuse the statement of first speaker directly, usually to respect or appreciate the statement the second speaker use this token (Yule, 1996). The example of using the token yes is the second speaker say yeah, that's great, I'd love to and so on. Also, the dispreferred response can be indicated using this way if the response spoken by the second speaker is the opposite statement from the first speaker statement (Murti, 2014)

(16)Boy: "She may make a Bang Bang part 2, You, Adele, Beyonce

Jessi: "I mean I'd being interested

Boy: "[Bang Bang part 2

Jessi: "[I'll be terrified to go and say to them, I'd be like you sing go uhh I'll be in the back like this (acting nervous)

The data (16) above is a conversation that belongs to the adjacency pair

request-refusal type. It can be seen in the conversation above, Jessica tried to respect or appreciate Boy's request which wanted Jessica to collaborate with Adele and Beyonce by using token yes in her response. The token yes marker she used is in the form of word I'd being interested followed by refusal statement. By saying I'd being interested, she tried to accept for the first but after that she continued her words by saying she would be scared and nervous which means she was not ready if the collaboration was really happened. It means the word I'd being interested is used to respect or appreciate before she refused his statement.

Appeal for Understanding

Appeal for understanding is the way to do dispreferred response when the second speaker wants the first speaker understands why the second speaker refuses the statement. This way is done when the second speaker uses a word such as you know and you see in the utterance (Yule, 1996). Not only that, the dispreferred response can be indicated using this marker when the second speaker shows an action or certain behavior to make the first speaker knows the second speaker's thought and feeling (Wati, 2015). In this interview, this way is the way that is often used by Jessica as a second speaker to refuse any statement from Boy or to make a dispreferred response.

(17) Boy: "It (hair) looks really real. Okay I have no idea man cause one day you are bald, and the next day you have hair like this short, the this day is long. You changed all the time, why you get bored?"

Jessi: "No I think it just an artistic creative outlet you know? Even when I was younger it's changes my hair a lot and my make-up and my fashion and it's how you feel I think when you are an artistic person it kinds of just a natural

The conversation in the data (17) above is belongs to assessment-disagreement type. From above, it can be seen Jessica's response used the appeal for understanding marker. After she said no with Boy's assessment about her reason often changed her hair, she said a word you know that indicated she tried to give an understanding why she did it. Using that

word she tried to explain and tell Boy about her thought why she always changed her hair shape, her condition and her feelings when she did it, with the purpose that Boy can understand her thought why she was really like to change her hair.

In the interview, to do dispreferred response Jessica not only used this way by saying the word you know, but in the other conversation she refused the Boy's statement by showing an action which it is one of ways to do dispreferred response that included in appeal for understanding. It can be seen in the conversation below.

(18) Boy: "I'll give you little tips, don't be starstruck!"

Jessi: "No, okay (start to mumbling) we like Beyonce like now it's your turn you gonna sing now girl I like (mumbling)"

The data (18) above is the conversation that included in command-incompliance pair type. It can be seen from the conversation above; Jessica refused Boy's command by saying no and then she also acted nervous and started to mumble as if she would really sing with Beyonce in the front of Boy. By showing this action, Jessica was seen trying to give an understanding why she could not do that or why she has incompliance response to his command. Because of that, the response of Jessica in data (18) is included in response which using an appeal for understanding way to do dispreferred response.

Give an Account

Give an account is the next way that can be used by the second speaker to give a dispreferred response. Give an account means the second speaker give an excuse or a reason why he or she unable to give a preferred response to the statement (Wati, 2015). When the second speaker use this way, he or she provide an explanation for his or her disagreement response. Generally, the dispreferred response can be included in using this way if in the response has the marker such as too much work, no time left or I'm busy. This way is the most used by Jessica in interview between Boy and Jessica on Breakout Net to make a dispreferred response.

(19) Boy: "You know the fashion sense guys she dapet (got) best dress

(award) juga in the Gammys. That is just quick information

Jessi: "Bad dress a lot of times too

The conversation in data (19) above belongs to an adjacency pair type that included in compliment-refusal type. It can be seen Boy praised Jessica with her good fashion sense she was able to make her win the best dress award in Grammy award. But unexpectedly, she responded Boy's compliment by saying she also won a bad dress many times in that event. Indirectly, by saying like that she refused his compliment which means her response is included in dispreferred response.

Instead of saying no directly, she refused his compliment by making a statement that could make the compliment which Boy said is not true. Her statement that she used as a response in data (19) is a reason why she unable to accept the compliment or unable to do preferred response. With brief explanation, she was able to do dispreferred response. From here, the response of Jessica is included in dispreferred response that was uttered by giving a reason or an account to do dispreferred response.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the conversation, it has been found that there are ten types of adjacency pair. There are assertion-agreement type, question-expected answer type, assessment-disagreement type, compliment-acceptance type, compliment-refusal type, in question-unexpected answer type, request-refusal type, command-incompliance type, request-acceptance type and command-compliance type.

The second is about some adjacency pair types that have a dispreferred response in the second-pair part in the interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish. The dispreferred responses in second-pair part are assessment-disagreement type, compliment-refusal type, question-unexpected answer type, request-refusal type and command-incompliance type. From that, it can be stated that in the interview, Jessica as a second part (the interviewee) does not always justify, accept or agree with the statement

stated by the first part. In other word, the denial, refusal or disagreement response also can be existed even in interview.

The last is the markers of the second part uttered the dispreferred response in interview between Boy William and Jessica Ellen Cornish. There are markers by Jessica as a second part (the interviewee) to refuse, to deny, to disagree or to do dispreferred response. The ways used are in is express doubt markers, token yes marker, appeal for understanding marker and used give an account marker.

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