Adjacency Pairs as Influenced by Gender: a Case of Casual Conversation in the Public Figure

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Abstract. This research aims at revealing in analyzing of adjacency pairs in conversation of public figure which influenced by gender. The participants were Bripda Litta Rahmawati as a SUBBIDPROVID BIDPROPAN POLDA JATENG POLDA JATENG, Jati Widya Iswara as an English teacher and founder of minimalist library, and the host Avied Satrio Jati. The data taken from transcript of dialogue of conversation. The topic of conversation was about the history of life of both guest start. Since it was described by words to show the result and it is very possible to use qualitative method. The objectives of this research are to find out how can gender influenced adjacency pairs in the conversation. In the end of the research, the researcher found some of adjacency which spoke and influenced of gender. Both of the guests star and the host shown the different in producing adjacency pair because some effect of gender and the occasion.
Keyword: *adjacency pairs, gender, casual conversation, English teacher, public figure*

1. Introduction

Language as a human's weapon in communication to each other, especially English as an international language. Four skills in English such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing are belong to the component of communication. Wardaugh (1972) a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communications. Based on Wardaugh's statement above, it is very clear that a language can be divided into two areas; spoken language and written language. People can understand a meaning of

language through speak or write a letter with someone or interlocutor. Moreover, a meaning in language cannot deliver perfectly without facing and talking each other and the most important is giving feedback as a respond of communication. Sometimes people do not aware if there is imperfect in communication and it will followed by unclear meaning too. In addition, between speaker and interlocutor have to build a good signal in order to make communication as good as expected.

Adjacency pairs are "Pairs of utterances in talk are often mutually dependent"

(McCarthy, p.119). Although people want to try consistent in communication, it is very important to understand a simple knowledge namely adjacency pairs. An adjacency pair is composed of two turns produced by different speakers which are placed adjacently and where the second utterance is identified as related to the first. Adjacency pairs include the following patterns: question and answer, complaint and denial, offer and acceptance, request and grant, compliment and rejection, etc. Schegloff illustrated the distinction of types in sequence organization in interaction such: "to compose an **adjacency pair**, the FPP [first pair part] and SPP [second pair part] come from the same pair type. Consider such FPPs as 'Hello,' or 'Do you know what time it is?' or 'Would you like a cup of coffee?' and such SPPs as 'Hi,' or 'Four o'clock,' or 'No, thanks.' Parties to talk-in-interaction do not just pick some SPP to respond to an FPP; that would yield such absurdities as 'Hi,' 'Yes, please,' or 'would you like a cup of hot coffee?' 'Hi.' The components of adjacency pairs are 'typologies' not only into first and second pair parts, but into the *pair types* which they can partially compose: greeting-greeting ("hello,' 'Hi"), question-answer ("Do you know what time it is?', 'Four o'clock'), offer-accept/decline ('Would you like a cup of coffee?', 'No, thanks,' if it is declined)." (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

In the 1970s, Schegloff and Sacks (1973) noted that conversations appear to be made up of sequences of two utterances. Schegloff in his theory try to reveal if the utterances are adjacent and it's produced by different speakers. Moreover, in adjacent here consist of two parts, and two parts in adjacent are related to each other. In this explanation, the function of parts here is dealing with the speaker. The first speaker has produced as a first pair, and when it is stopped, second speaker will produce second pair as a response. Although adjacency pair is the smallest unit in conversational exchange, but it is very important in producing ideas to develop the conversation itself. In this section, there are three part of adjacency pairs is provided in the talk show entitled *'"Funtastic 'muda, karya talenta"* hosted by Avied Satrio Jati in the faculty of communication sciences University of Semarang such as opening section, insertion sequences, and then closing section. Three elements of adjacency here is often shown by the host, the first guest star, and also second guest star. There is a unique thing in this talk show, between the first guest star is older than the second guest star. However, they are different in age and different gender too, they have their own way to answer the question from the host.

In this talk how, there are two guests star; Jati widya Iswara as a collector of music physical, founder of Minimalist Library and also as an English teacher in SMA Mataram Semarang. In the same time, the second guest star is Bripda Litta Rahmawati as a SUBBIDPROVID BIDPROPAN POLDA JATENG. Both of them are different in the job description and also the environment is different too. Moreover, between two guest stars, they have different way to deliver their ideas to the audiences just because of gender. The first guest star is more direct and spontaneous to deliver the idea or in giving a respond to answer the host's question. In the other hand, the second guest star was seen so wise and a bit carefully in giving responds to answer the host's question. Based on the situation above, it can be influenced by gender gap that makes the differences in behavior or action between man and woman. Mostly, man looks more casual in conversation than woman. It is happen because woman needs

to be polite as usual as eastern woman culture.

As in West and Zimmerman (1987) stated, we focus on gender not as the source of linguistic behavior but as the product of our language performances. Based on the theory, it can be understand if there is a distinction between man and woman in the way of conversation because between man and woman, woman more selective as a speaker in order to save her face, and man just saying with his ways and his language quiet casual than woman's language. According to Coates (1988), the research on language and gender is divided into studies that focus on dominance and those which concentrate on difference in language features of men and women. Additionally, El-Daly (2011) mentioned three major themes that dominate the language and gender research from 1973 to the end of the twentieth century (p.65). The person who first pioneered in this field was Lakoff (1973) whose work confirmed that women's speech had some features that were different from men's speech. Lakoff (1975, as cited in Wardhaugh, 2010) suggested that the discussion of 'Women's language' is related to 'men's language'. Male speech is the unmarked standard form and it sets the benchmark whereas female speech was considered to be a marked form.

Therefore, female's language is thought to be less powerful. However, Lakoff's approach is referred to as 'deficit' theory (Wardhaugh, 2010, p. 347) since her analysis was not centered on empirical research and her finding assured that women's speech had uncertainty and lack of confidence on the part of women (Holmes 1992, p. 313). According to the experts' theory above, it is very possible to find out the unique adjacent in the conversation between the host, and the guests. In the

conversation, women are more likely to use more standard, polite forms and compliments than men, so they try to build up the solidarity with their interlocutors (Wardhaugh, 2010, p.343). The theory of Wardaugh above is very helpful to support the reseracher's statement. In the talkshow, the second guest star mostly use standard conversation with polite firms and a bit give compliment to the first guest star and the host. There are some reasons why women's linguistic behavior is different from men's are discussed in details by Holmes (1992). The first explanation belongs to the social status. More standard speech forms are used by women as they are more status conscious than men (p. 171). High social status is linked to standards speech forms, thus using more standard linguistic features is a mean which helps women acquire such status in society.

Therefore, women are expected to speak more correctly and carefully than men. The another explanation is that women should not get exposure to vernaculars yet in order to not only save their 'faces' but also save their husbands and families too. Focusing on the how the dialogue is uttered by the guest who have different gender, they are showing us if the power of gender is very influenced in the process of doing adjacency pairs. The data of analysis will be show in the part of findings and discussion.

Adjacency pairs is the main point in every conversation, whether it is formal or informal conversation. Adjacency pairs is very crucial thing because it is a weapon in making good conversation between interlocutors. For the ordinary example, people will found such of adjacency in the talk show of TV program. Just like some well-known talk show TV program such as The Oprah Winfrey Show, The Ellen DeGeneres Show, The Tonight Show

Starring Jimmy Fallon, etc. The talk shows above are familiar in our life just because they always give spectacular and sometimes famous public figure to have interview through the host. But, we are as audience have to pay attention and listen up to the guest who has different gender with different background, because there are factors which influenced them in producing adjacency words. However, adjacency pairs are involved in conversation, but in this case, the researcher attempts to combine adjacency pairs in the casual conversation like the examples of TV program above.

In addition, there are so many expertise have explained if conversation is influenced by gender. Dr. Brizendine (1994) states that women talk three times as much as men. Then, Drass (1986), in an experiment on gender identity in conversation, Drass found that men speak more than women. In another addition, another theory in Tannen's book entitled *You just don't understand* (1990) provide six contrasts between the way between man and woman in using language, such as
1. Status vs. support
2. Advice vs. understanding (Tannen, 1984:180)
3. Information vs. feelings
4. Orders vs. proposals
5. Conflict vs. compromise
6. Independence vs. intimacy

Through to the theories from expertise above, the researcher also found some related research about adjacency pairs and casual conversation which has some gap in the result they have made. Heri (2018) has analyzed adjacency pairs in the conversation of Sofia Coppola's lost in translation movie script. He is focus just on the different habits and cultures of the speakers to produce particular utterances which contain particular acts of speech. In his paper, the researcher found a complex structures of adjacency pairs are caused by noises, unclear voices, and complex sentence patterns.

Elizabeth and Janet (2001), their research "*Making Gender Relevant: Conversation Analysis and Gender Catagories in Interaction*" emphasize in CA which engaged the notion of orienting gender. They have explained the data through 7 extract which extract has its result. In addition, students and parents were subject in their research. So, it is quite similar with this research, but this research is relying in how do gender

influenced in adjacency pairs between conversation of public figure.

Another researcher, Kristine and Angelica (2014) did a research which discuss about gender differences in the use of adjacency pairs. Their research taken in Cagayan University and the undergraduate students as participants. Although they did common ways in analyzing adjacency pairs which found in casual conversation, it is very helpful to understand and digest the main point how important using adjacency pairs in a conversation. On the other hand, they tried to figure out about gender differences in communication. As Holmes refers to Lakoff (1975) women use language characterized by linguistic features such as lexical hedges, tag questions, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms ,intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swearwords and emphatic stress.

In this part, the research above showing the gap. Its only focus in adjacency in casual conversation, but the last one is very simple and give an easy explanation how gender

affects the adjacency pairs in conversation. In conclusion of this part, the researcher wants to give a novelty about analyzing gender as influenced in adjacency pairs through casual conversation but in different perspective.

2. **Method**

In this reseacrh attempts to analyze adjacency pairs in the conversation among public fugure which influenced by gender. The Participant in this research were three persons; the host, the guest star. In addition, the host here is a male, the first guest star is male, and the second guest star is female. Creswell (2010:236) states that analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that you can form answers to your research questions. Based on the theory about qualitative, it can be conclude if qualitative research is seeking to explore phenomena than seek to confirm hypotheses about phenomena. In this research, researcher trying to describe variation about utterance that found in the adjacency pairs of conversation.

That's why in the adjacent is very influenced by gender. Since it is qualitative method, the data were in the level of words because in the qualitative research the data is textual. The data took by recording the video of talkshow, and then the conversation is transcribed by the researcher. The dialogue need to take a note first because it is used bahasa, and then the researcher was transcribed the data into English. After the data were transcribed, the researcher started to analyze and explained it clearly into paragraphs about adjacency pairs as uttered in the conversation of public figure and it's influenced by gender.

3. **Finding and Discussion**

After the researcher analyze content of conversation, the researcher found 9 utterances which dominant to catagorized in the kinds of adjacency pairs. Meanwhile, there were two indiscipline in utterance of adjacency pairs happend. It is happened because between the guest and the host have a good taste of humor, that's why the adjacent need to repeat because of the jokes itself. In the analysis, the researcher only found 10 adjacency pairs in the dialogue just because the rest of dialogue was not appropriate to wrote in this finding and discussion. In the analysis of adjacency pairs, we will see the differences between the host and the first guest star and the second guest star. Based on the utterances, it indicate if gender can be influenced the way of someone talking. In the example below, the researcher will show about the nine of adjacency itself.

Opening Section
Opening Section here is the most dominant than another adjacent. In this first section, it is containing of question and answer. Even though it is about question and answer, according to the adjacency pairs below has differences between the guests because of it influenced by gender. Let' see the example below:
01:30
H: Hallo... good Morning, Mr. Jati...How are you today?
J: Hallo... Morning, Avied, I am Pretty Fine... thanks.
How about you?
H: I'm fine too, thanks

Based on the opening section in 01.30 between H (host Avied) and J (Mr. Jati as the first guest), because they are same in the gender, they use a bit casual conversation. It can be seen through the word "I am prett fine, thanks", it indicated that they don't need to save their faces in order to keep the

conversation always be fun. But, let's see the different style when the second guest star get in pair and it seen difference than adjacency in the conversation between host and the first guest star. Let's see the example below:

15:00
H: Please welcome Ms. Litta as a Police Woman as our second Guest star....
L: Thank you Avied...
H: take a sit...How are you Ms.Litta?
L: I am Fine... Thank You. And you, Avied?
H: Me too... thanks.

Wardhaugh (2010) claims that women have tendency to use more compliments and polite forms than men. Also, he stated that "women prefer to avoid 'masculine', 'authoritative' and 'powerful' ways of speaking" (p. 343). According Wardaugh's statement, the example above show the readers about the differences between man and woman in choosing word as use in the conversation. On the dialogue above, ms. Litta said a lot of thank you just because she is understand as a woman, she needs to stay calm and shown her politeness in conversation. For the next factors, ms. Litta is a Police Woman and it is very clear for us if she has to be a good role model to everyone.

In this section, there is another unique adjacency pair happen. The examples below shows if between the host and the first guest (Mr. Jati). Go on the next example below:

05:03
H: What do you bring? In the studio, Sir?
J: I bring tissue here (gesture) (laughing)
H: (laughing) I mean, What stuff that you bring today?
J: Sorry, just kidding.I brought vinyl, books, and tape cassettes.

25:00

H: Do you have a band?If it is yes, which Instrument you play in Your band?
J: yes, I have... emm
I just as a laundry crew in my band...
H: Are you sure?
J: hahaha... no, I am
Kidding you. I am

Acording to Deborah Tannen (1990) Women speak a language of connection and intimacy, but men speak a language of status and independence. Based on the statement, the example above stated '*I bring tissue here*' in the time 05:03 and *'yes i have, emmm I just as a loundry crew in my band'*. Those words which italicized are not kind of maxim family. When J said it, he is not trying to mislead the host about the question. It is happen because J wants to provide jokes in the dialogue to break the iceberg of situation. But in the rest conversation after J said like that, he tried to answer the question correctly. The next example below is called summon in the opening section. Let's see the example below:

44:05
H: Mr. Jati?   →**As a summons**
J: Yeah...   → **Answer**
H: Would you please → **Reason for summons**
tell me how you do promote your library in order to go to the public?

In the example of summon above, there are three elements in the summons itself. They are summons, answer, and the reason for summons. They have a different function, First utterance is a summons, the second utterance an answer to the summons, establishing an open channel for talk (three part structure). In this section,there is no peculiar sentences in the dialogue because that dialogue is not a novelty in the conversation, especially in the daily conversation.

In the last example of opening section here is a kind of standard question and answer between the host and Ms. Litta as second guest star.

20:30
H: Why do you want to be
a Police. Is it your decision or your
Parent's decision?
L: This is my decision
to be a Police Woman
Mile (2003) said woman are more polite than man. Based on his statement, Here, Ms. Lita shows her respond in very standard utterance. She is a police woman wants to answer the question directly without any additional answer because of the question only ask about a simple question.

Insertion Sequences
An insertion sequence is a sequence of turns that intervenes between the first and second parts of an adjacency pair. Schegloff (1972) terms this type of embedded pair inserted sequence. In the insertion section, before the second speaker gives an answer to the first speaker, the second speaker will give an preliminary to the first speaker in order to get the confirmation about the first question which given by the first speaker.

Cook (1989:156) holds: insertion sequence: one set of related conversational turns occurring within, and helping the bracketed part of the following conversation. The characteristic of insertion sequence here is labeling question and answer with Q1, Q2, A2, A1. Q1 here is the first question in the dialogue. Q2 here is an effect of delayed question. Q2 here has a function to confirm something unclear to the Q1. Then, A2 here is the answer for Q1, and A1 is the answer for Q2. Let's see the result of analysis below:
Here is a dialogue between Ms. Litta and the host.
31:33

H: do you like sports?   → Q1
L: Pardon me...   →Q2
What do you mean by
Sports? Exercises?
H: No... Sports here   → A2
mean activity such swim
ming or another else?
L: Oh, Yes... I love   → A1
Volley ball and I'm joining in core team in my volley ball team.
And here is the second result of analysis in the insertion sequence based on the dialogue:
40:13
H: would you please show w me your CD, Sir?   → Q1
J: CD? What do you mean? → Q2

H: I am sorry... Cassette I mean. → A2

J: Oh... This is cassette of the Beatles. → A1

And here is the last result of analysis in the insertion sequence based on the dialogue:
50:00
H: Have you ever arrest someone? → Q1
L: I am sorry. I cannot catch what you are talking about. Arrest for? → Q2
H: I mean, arrested a villain? → A2
L: as in my job description. That's not in my job description.   → A1

In the three parts of dialogue above, firstly Ms. Litta did not answer the question from the host because she feels a bit confuse to the question. It is like unclear sentence. After she is asked in order to get a confirmation to the host. Sports here is refers to the activity or an exercise, or something like working out. But, in the dialogue, it is indicated if Ms.Litta is very polite and she tried to save her faces through the word "pardon me". Meanwhile, in the second dialogue, Mr. Jati asked the hosts just because he did not catch the question

clearly. When the host asked about CD (Compact Disk), Mr. Jati is very confused because he did not bring CD itself. After that, Mr. Jati tried to make sure again, and then the host replace the question into a good one in order to get the right answer. In the third analysis, Ms. Lita is very polite to ask something before she gives an answer. She is using word "I am sorry" to ask the host about the first question for her.

Brend (1975) claims that the intonation patterns of men and women vary somewhat, women using certain patterns associated with surprise and politeness more often than men. Based on the Brand's statements, Ms.Litta is more polite than Mr. Jati in the case of insertion sequence here. She is always use the word such as "pardon me, I am sorry" in the way of asking something, but it is rarely happened in the part of Mr. Jati. In conclusion, the power of gender is very influenced in the dialogue of adjacency pair.

In the last element of adjacency pairs here is closing section. Closing section is the closure of any topic after the first one makes the introduction of a closing section imminent. There are two things that quite improtant to know, such as:
1. Between the speakers have to understand about the situation that forced the conversation must be stopped.
2. Sudden termination will carry unwelcome notion to the relationship between the speakers.

Here is the last result of closing section as the part of adjacency pairs based on the dialogue

1:02:36
H: Okay... that's very clear explanation about how to be a

creative person through the passion. Is it right, Mr. Jati and
Ms. Litta?
The guests: YES!
H: we hope, all of us can have a great sharing like this in the
next occasion. Thanks for coming to all my guests, thanks to
the audience for the great attention.
I am Avied and all of my crew, see you!
According to dialogue above, when the host said "Thanks for coming to all my guests, thanks to the audience for the great attention. I am Avied and all of my crew, see you!" it is showing if the talkshow will be end. In the closing section, the dialogue above is a kind of closing placed in such way that no party is forced to exist while still having compelling to say.

As discussed in the findings and discussion, between the host and the guests, some adjacency from the speakers are influenced by gender. It can be seen in the way when the woman gave the answer or just give a respond for summon to the man (the host and the first guest star) in the dialogue above.

4. **Conclusion**

Discussing about gender in a language is very wide and extend. It can be seen through the language, In this research, the researcher delas with the combination between adjacency pairs which is influenced by gender. This research reveal how gender can influenced adjacency pair just because the speaker are different in gender. Moreover, the dialogue above is dominated by women, and her name is Ms. Litta as second guest star in the talkshow "Funtastic, muda, karya, talenta" held by Faculty of Communication Sciences, University of Semarang. In addition, there are 2 man here, one is the host and the rest is the first guest star and his

name is Mr. Jati. Both of guest stars are different in status social, age, and obviously in gender.

According to the result of analysis, the researcher found ten adjacency pairs based on the result in dialogue. General adjacency or it can be called with opening section is dominant than insertion sequences and closing section. It is more dominant than another adjacent just because opening section is the first step in the conversation itself. The researcher found only one closing section here, because it is a formal occasion, and it is possible if any closing section come twice in the talkshow. Moreover, this occasion is very different with conversation in the social environment, or doing conversation with someone in free occasion. In addition, the researcher found some unique opening section between the host and the first guest star. They were in a cozy conversation because they insert some jokes to break the ice berg in the conversation.

In conclusion, this research will encourage the readers who wants to develop a research in the same topic and it will help the readers who still confuse about what factors that influenced in adjacency pairs. The reserahcer hopes, this research does not end and it will be continued by another researcher.

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