STRUCTURE INVESTIGATION ON ADJACENCY PAIRS FOUND IN THE ELLEN SHOW

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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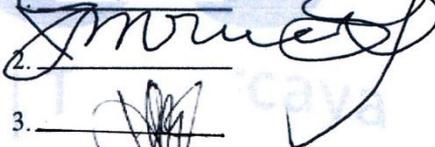
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ABSTRACT

Indah Rezki Naipospos : Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show . English Education Program Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.

This research dealt with Adjacency Pairs in *The Ellen Show*. The data in this research was taken from The Ellen Show dialogue. This research aimed to find out the types of Adjacency Pairs Found in The Ellen Show. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyze the data. Thus, in doing this it, library research was applied in analyzing the data. The objectives of the research was to find out types of Adjacency Pairs and dominant type of adjacency pairs. From the data obtained, there were (40) Adjacency Pairs with thirteen types of Adjacency Pairs, all of them were found in The Ellen Show. They were question-answer 18 (45%), assertion-agreement/disagreement 15 (37,5%), apology-minimization 2 (5%), offer-acceptance 1 (2,5%), assessment-agreement 1 (2,5%), suggestion-acceptance 1 (2,5%), Announcement-acknowledgement 1 (2,5%). The most dominant type of the Adjacency Pairs Found in The Ellen Show was the question-answer that was 18 occurrences 18 (45%).

Keyword: *Investigation, Adjacency Pairs, The Ellen Show.*

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6. Her big family, thanks a lot for their prayers, supports, motivations in every moment.

7. Her lovely best friends and classmates of C Morning of the academic years 2016-2017, thanks a lot for their times, jokes, support, and togetherness during her education in UMSU.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this proposal is still far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher requests suggestion and criticism that constructive us for the sake of the perfection, it is hopefully this research useful for all of us.

Medan, December 2020

The Researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is mean of communication between speaker and listener in order to get the information. It has the important roles the human life. Everybody uses the language to deliver their ideas, feelings, expression, and thoughts to the others. They have to deliver the message as clear as possible in order to be understood and interpreted by their partners. It means that people should know the language and convey the core meaning of communication to be accepted and understood. If people don't know about the language, it's impossible to deliver their message of communication well. As the result, they won't get the information than they want.

Language is used for communicate with others. Language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts (Wibowo 2001:30). With communication we can share various information to other people.

The branch of linguistics which deals with understanding as a system especially to understanding of meaning in a context is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what

the words or phrase in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how speaker the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstance. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The basic answer is tied to notion of distance (Yule, 1996:1).

When we communicate with the other people is known as conversation. Conversation is being done to communicate something in which two or more participants; speakers and hearers. Speaker's utterance then is interpreted by the hearers, both of them produce and exchange meaning. How the hearers interpret the meaning is determined by the speaker's expression.

Fairclough (2001:9) says conversation is systematically structured, and that there is evidence of the orientation of participants to these structure in the way in which that design their own conversational turns and react to those of others. Conversation consist of two or more participants taking turns and only one participant speaking at anytime. For a successful conversation, includes mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. To analyze conversation interaction between two people or more the appropriate theory was known as conversation analysis (CA).

Conversation is used by people to give information by interacting each other. Conversation is a progression of exchanges among participant, first participant and second participant. It's mean by existing knowledge is conveyed trough communication and new knowledge and information are generated, adjacency pairs need pairs of utterance in talk are often mutually dependent. But, in fact, many people in doing conversation do not get information they want. So, conversation doesn't flow well between first participant and second participant, because second participant fail to provide good feedback to first participant.

Conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversational interaction. It examines how spoken discourse is organized and develop as speakers carry out these interaction (Paltridge,2006:107).

Communication is the way people send a message, information and news easily through a spoken language that is understood by each other of people in society. Communication has a variety of ways, and one of them is through oral communication or conversation. Conversation could be something important in society and we need partner to conduct conversation. Conversation can be found in many opportunities for example on talk show, interview or another in television show.

With regard to TV talk shows, one of the conversation structure that is interesting to observe is adjacency pairs. Adjacency Pairs are a fundamental unit of conversational organization that is composed of them and by different speakers

(Paltride, 2006). Additionally, adjacency pairs play an important role in produceting conversations coherently. This is because adjacency pairs are pair-type related. It means that an utterance made by one speaker depends on an utterance made by another speaker. If the next speaker does not respond with the pair type pf the prior utterance, it will yield an absurd situation. For instance, the " How are you?" expression must be answered by the pair type that utterance like "I'm fine, thanks" intead of saying "Yes, please".

The automatic patterns that that found in the structure of conversation could be called as Adjacency pairs. They constantly consist of the first part and the second part, formed by dissimilar speakers (Yule, 1996:77). Adjacency Pairs is a unit of conversation analysis that is composed by two speakers that make a conversation which is the first speaker will provide a question and second speaker will respond it. According to Yule (1996:76), beside the different style, many speakers have their own ways to make conversation. Many automatic patterns in the conversation help speakers in doing their social interaction. However, as noted in (Midgley *et al.*,2006), in order to establish that two dialogue acts of utterances are related as an adjacency pair, it is important to determine whether the dialogue acts of the first utterance of the pair is associated with a significantly higher probability of the second utterance occurs.

This research chooses the event in America Serikat (United States) that is the talk show the name is The Ellen Show as the data of this research. The Ellen Show is a TV Talk Show are hosted by comedian/actress Ellen DeGeneres, which aired since 2003.. The researcher found that in the conversation between first

participant and second participant on The Ellen Show. The reason for conducting reaserch is to analyze the types of adjacency pairs found in The Ellen Shows.That's why the researcher thinks that on The Ellen Show has many adjacency pairs and there types of adjacency pairs can be found in this show. This show also contains a moral message because the invited guests are not only artists or politician. The Ellen Show also invited a variety of inspirational figures who were not known before, such as vollenters, or people who are famous in social media. Form the result of this study, the researcher hopes that readers know the meaning of adjacency pairs and types of adjacency pairs from an event The Ellen Show.

B. Identification of the Study

Based on the problems in this research will be identified as the following:

1. The used of Adjacency Pairs between David Beckham and the host Ellen DeGeneres found on The Ellen Show.

2. The meaning of Adjacency Pairs on The Ellen Show.

3. The kinds of Adjacency Pairs between David Beckham and Ellen DeGeneres found on The Ellen Show.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research will be focused types of the Adjacency Pairs in The Ellen Show in a conversation between David Beckham and Ellen on the Ellen Show.

D. The Formulation of the Study

In relation to the identification of the problems above, this study are formulated as the following.

1. What are the most dominant types of Adjacency Pairs used in The Ellen Show?

2. How is the Adjacency Pairs Used in The Ellen Show?

3. Why in the Adjacency Pairs Used in the way is it?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the most dominant types of Adjacency Pairs found on The Ellen

2. To find out how the Adjacency Pairs are found on The Ellen Show.

3. To explain the reason for occurrences of Adjacency Pairs on The Ellen Show.

F. The Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research will be given more contribution for the progress in the science of pragmatics especially in teaching on adjacency pairs.

2. Practically, provides of this study will be use full for:

   a. Lectures, this research might be useful for lectures in giving additional input and references about adjacency pairs in teaching pragmatics.

   b. Other research, for the next analysis wish that other research will analyze on adjacency pairs with a different aspect and an attractive write to attract other research to do previous.

   c. Show viewers, this research will able to help talk show watchers to understand the meaning of adjacency pairs on The Ellen Show.

   d. Students, This research can help the student to get information especially about adjacency pairs.

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. This study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated it can be said that pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is also the study of the expression of relative distance. It is on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

` In line with that, Yule (1996: p.6), Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which studies how speakers use language to achieve their goals and how hearers interpret the meaning the speaker wishes the convey. This was developed by other researchers after Austin's death. A conversation depends not only on the speakers, who draws a conclusion from the implication of the utterance, depending on the context in which it occurs. In contrast to syntax and semantic, pragmatics focuses on the human cooperation and knowledge instead of on linguistics meaning and structure only. Semantics, which concentration the study of meaning of the lexical items and lexical structure is the procedures to pragmatics, which one the intended meaning dependent on the context (Cutting J, 2002: p.2).

Pragmatics encompasses theory, conversational implicative, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, and linguistics knowledge of the speaker and listener, but also on the utterance, the status of the those who involved, and the inferred intent of the speaker. Pragmatics is the linguistics which studies hoe speakers use language to achieve their goals and how hearers interpret the meaning the speaker wishes to convey.

2. **Talk Show**

A television or radio show in which various topics are discussed informally and listeners, viewers, or the studio audience are invited to participle in the discussion. Usually, guests consist of a group of people who are learned(such as current affairs experts or pundits) or who have experience with whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest such a celebrity or expert discusses their work or area of expertise with a host. A call-in show takes live phone calls from callers listening at home, in their cars, etc. Sometimes, guests are already seated but often introduced and enter from backstage.

3. **Conversational Analysis**

Conversation is the way every people create and develop their relationship to each other. This activity is commonly done by human for various purposes. Something they are introducing their culture, making daily conversation, or as a set of scenario to entertain other people. When people make conversation, they

engage in form if linguistic communication. Also it involves the real context in which in the communication is made (Liddicoat, 2007). Conversational Analysis is an approach to study of talk-in-interaction. It emphasizes the value of much more than linguistic aspect and the content of talk.

There are many ways to communicate either in spoken or in written form. Borrowing Jack C. Richard and Richard W. Schmidt's words (1983);117), the written of language and communication, human being spend a large part of their lives engaging conversation is among their most significant and engrossing activities. Conversation analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction which grew out of the ethno methodological tradition in

sociology developed by Harold Garfinkel (1964,1967,1988).

4.   Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pairs are "Pairs of utterances in talk are often mutually dependent'' (McCarthy, p119). They are considered to be an automatic sequences consisting of a first and a second part. These parts are produced by the different participants in a conversation. After the speaker utters the first part, the first speaker immediately expects his conversation partner to utter the second part of the pair. There many automatic patterns in the structure of conversation. These automatic sequences are called Adjacency Pairs. They always consist of a first part and second part, produce by different speakers (Yule, 1996: 77). Adjacency Pairs are part of the structure of conversational analysis. There are a range of reasons for these insert sequences', but typically the interested adjacency pairs

deal with prerequisite for handling the initial action (Schegloff 2007). The second utterance of a first part immediately creates an expectation of the utterance of a second part of the same pairs and so on. Guy Cook in Cutting (1989: 136) defines adjacency pairs as two types of turn in conversation which typically accour together.

Another opinion by Cutting (2002.p 30) *is that Adjacency pairs* are one speaker makes a certain response of the next speaker very likely. The act are ordered with a first part and second part, and categorized as question-answer, over-accept, and so on, with each first part creating and expectation of a particular second part. An ordered pair of adjacent utterance spoken pair of adjacent utterances spoken by two different speakers, once the first utterance is spoken, the second required. By those of definition, it is clear that adjacency pairs are the paired utterance produced by two or more people that occur in interaction.

4.1 Types of Adjacency pairs

According to yule (1996:76) Adjacency Pairs have several types, and here thirteen types of adjacency pairs.

4.1.1 Greeting-Greeting

Greeting-greeting is the utterance produced by people in the beginning of meeting and sometimes this occurs when a person wants to introduce his/her own name.

A: Hello and welcome to 6 minutes English, I'm Neil

B: …and I'm Alice

The pattern of greeting and introduction are commonly used in opening conversation. The first participant greets and introduces to the second participant or to the other participant in this case audience. The second participants reply the first participant. The process of adjacency pairs happen automatically as a common system in conversation.

4.1.2   Summons-Answer

Summon-answer is the utterance produced by people in which occur in differed place and time and also different atmosphere. Summons-Answer adjacency pair is mostly found in telephone conversation. In a telephone conversation, there is a summons in a conversation when the telephone rings. In the conversation above, there is a summons-answer adjacency pair in the beginning of talk. It can be seen in turn A & B. For example:

A. Phone is *ringing*

B: *Hello*?

In turn (A) the phone is ringing and it is a summons in the conversation. In turn (B), SPP speaker says "hello" as an answer to a summons.

4.1.3 Apology-minimization

This types when the people someone getting wrong or guilty and wants to excuse. In this sequence, FPP speaker asks apology to SPP. Then, SPP minimizes the apology. For example:

A: I'm sorry about that

B: It's okay no problem

From the example above, A make wrong to B and say's *"I'm sorry about that"*, and the second participant answer by saying "*it's okay no problem*"

4.1.4 Question-Answer

This type when the people ask to other people and she/he answer. In question - answer, FPP speaker asks a question to SPP speaker. Then, SPP speaker answers the question of FPP speaker the answer might be expected or unexpected answer. For example:

A: How do you get to work?

B: I cycle

In conversation the activity of asking and answer is needed to get the information. The first participant asks and the second participant answers. The first participant asks the second participant by saying – *How do you to get to work? //* and the second participant answers by saying – *I bicycle//*. Thus, the first participant's expectation to get information is accomplished. The first participant plays role as information seeks and the second participant as information provide.

4.1.5 Request-Acceptance/Refusal

Request-acceptance is the utterance produced by people when the people request to someone and she/her acceptance/Refusal. In request – Accept/ Refuse adjacency pair, FPP speaker requests something to SPP speaker to be approved.

The response of SPP speaker might accept or refuse FPP speaker's request. For example:

A: would you mind Putting your seatbelt on for me?

A: *Do me a favor, B*

B: *Yes*. What?

A: Listen, just give C the number here, but *don't tell him I told you to.Okay?*

B: *Okay*. I have to go now.

In the first excerpt of conversation, the utterance "Do me a favor, B" mentioned by A is a request of B help. And B accepts A request by saying "Yes". The same sequence also found in turn A&B as you can see in excerpt 2 above. Turn (A) displays FPP speaker's request to SPP speaker (B). By saying "don't tell him I told you to, Okay?". A requests B to hide something. B as SPP speaker accepts the request by saying the word "Okay".

4.1.6 Offer-Acceptance/Refusal

In this type when the people offer to someone to do something and she/her acceptance or refusal from offer that. This adjacency pair consists of offering, acceptance of offering or refusal of offering. FPP speaker offers something to SPP speaker. The response from SPP speaker might be accepting or refusing the offering.

For example:

A: Hey! *Why don't C and I come over there?* He'll come along if I tell him to.

B: *I've got a lot of work to do. I don't want you coming over!*

The excerpt above shows that there is an offer-refuse adjacency pair in the conversation. In turn A, by saying "Why don't C and I come over there?", A offers B to let her and C come over to B house. Then, B responses A offering by saying "I've got a lot of work to do. I don't want you coming over". That response is a refusal response and it means B does not expect C and A come to his house.

4.1.7 Blame-Admission/Denial

In this type of adjacency pair, FPP speaker blames something to SPP speaker. SPP speaker may deny or admit FPP's blame as a response. For example

A: I called you before... about the man who keeps calling me?

B: Oh, yeah.

In turn (A), Jill blames the Sergeant Sacker about the thing happens to him. Anonymous caller keeps calling him because Sergeant Sacker never responded his report. Then, in turn (B) Sergeant Sacker admits Jill's blame by saying "Oh, yeah".

4.1.8 Invitation-Acceptance/Refusal

In this type of adjacency pair, FPP speaker invites SPP speaker to an event/ occasion. Then, the SPP speaker might response the invitation by accepting or refusing it.

A: Can you come to my house?

B: when?

A: at 7 o'clock

B: Okay

From the example above, it can be seen that A makes an Invitation to the second participant tells the first participant that B accepts or agrees what the first participant says about the invitation that she saying ― *Okay//.*

4.1.9 Assessment-Agreement/Disagreement

The first participant expresses his feeling, judgment or evaluation about certain events, people or objects. Moreover, the response to this pattern is an agreement, stating that the second participant agrees to what the first participant's opinion.

A: The American researcher must be talking about commuters who aren't engaged in active travel, mustn't she? Because if you cycle a longer distance then you are being more physically active.

B: I think you are right, for once, Neil!

From the example above, it can be seen that A makes an assessment to the recent condition of commuters and the second participant tells the first participant that B accepts or agrees what the first participant says about the condition that she has been thinking by saying ― *I think you're right //.* The expression indicates that the second participant agrees to the first participant.

4.1.10 Command-Compliance/Incompliance

In this type of adjacency pair, FPP speaker command to SPP speaker to an event/ occasion. Then, the SPP speaker might response SPP by compliance or incompliance

A: Don't whistle in the dressing room. It's bad luck you know that.

B: Sorry (Compliance)

From the example above that has The FPP Command to the FPP, but the B answer *Sorry* with silence. The expression indicates that the second participant incompliance to the first participant.

4.1.11 Suggestion-Acceptance/Refusal

In conversation activity the participants may propose the suggestion to give the options about the topic being discussed. The suggestion pattern looks like the Question – Answer, however the meaning is different in contextual.

A: Why don't you hop on your bike, Alice? Then we can both wear Lycra to work.

B: That's fantastic idea, Neil! Moving on!

This pattern the first participant gives suggestion to the second participant by saying - *Why don't you hop on your bike, Alice? //.* This expression is a suggestion and the second participant express her acceptance by saying - *That's fantastic idea, A//.* The expression indicates that Alice accepts A suggestion.

4.1.12 Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement

In this type of adjacency pair, FPP speaker assertion to SPP speaker to a statement. Then, the SPP speaker might response SPP by agreement or disagreement

A: You scared me when you yelled.

B: It was not yelling. I was warming up my voice. It was a voice exercise. (disagreement)

This pattern the first participant gives assertion to the second participant by saying – *you scared me when you yelled? //.* This expression is a assertion and the second participant express her disagreement by saying – *It was not yelling //.* The expression indicates that Alice disagreement A assertion

4.1.13 Announcement-Acknowledgement

In this type of adjacency pair, FPP speaker givens information to SPP speaker and makes something known publicly. Then, the SPP speaker might response SPP by compliance or incompliance

A: That's truck! That's truck

B:Yeah, I see. I see it

From the conversation above, the FPP inform to SPP for by saying *that's truck* an d SPP has already known by saying *Yeah, I see, I see it.* This respond refers to acknowledgment of the SPP.

5. Biography of Ellen DeGeneres

DeGeneres was born January 26 1958, in Metairei, Louisinia, to an insurance salesman and a working mother who divorced when DeGeneres was a teenager. When she was growing up, DeGeneres dreamed of becoming a veterinarian, but she gave up the idea because she was "not book smart". Instead, she waited tables, sold vacuum cleaners, painted houses and worked as a legal secretary. DeGeneres older brother, Vance, an actor/ comedian and former correspondent *for The Daily Show,* was long considered the humorous member of the family. Then once, during a public speaking event, DeGeneres found herself frightened by the crowd and used humor to get through the experience. She was a hit, and received offers to do stan-up comedy. She began performing in 1981, bolstered by her mother's moral and financial support. Her stand-up career started in the early 1980s and included a 1986 appearance on *The Tonight Show starting Johnny Carson*. As a actress, DeGeneres starred in *Mr.Wrong* (1996), *EDtv* (1990), and *The love Letter* (1999), and provided the voice of Dory in the Pixar animated films *Finding Nemo* (2016); for nemo, she was award the *Saturn for Best Supporting Actress*, the first time an actress won a Saturn award for a voice performance. In 2010, she was a judge on *American Idol* for its *ninth season.* She starred in two television sitcoms, Ellen from 1994 to 1998 and *The Ellen Show* from 2001 to 2002.

6. Biography of David Robert Joseph Beckham (David Bekham)

David Robert Joseph Beckham is an enlush former professional footballer, the current president of inter Miami CF and co-owner of Salford City. He played for Manchester United, LA Galaxy, Paris Saint-Germain and England National team, for which he held the appearance record for and outfield player until 2016. He is the first English player to win league titles in four countries: England, Spain, the United States and France. He retired in may 2013 after a 20-year career, during which he won 19 major trophies.

B. Previous and Related Studies

Going together with this study, the researcher found some researchers or project that nearly similar and different in focus certainly data research. One of them is *Adjacency Pairs and Speech Act of Praise in Facebook* by Vidi Irawan (2016) from binus University, this research focuses or praises and responses happening in facebook. The data is analyzed using pragmatic approach pairs and speech act. This result three conclusions, first, there are 11 types of praise statement in adjective, 6 types in verb, and 2 types in adverb. Second, there are 17 types of response in confirmation, 5 types in denial, 3 types in hesitation, ans 1 type inqury, and the last, there are 27 correct pairs, 3 incorrect pairs, 20 preferred acts, 9 dispfreered acts.

While, the same research also conducted about conversation analysis of interview between presenter Oprah Winfrey and Facebook Founder Mark Zukerberg by Putra Gigih Pamungkas (2012) from Dian, Nuswantoro University,

this research focuses on 4 aspect on conversation those are adjacency pairs, preferred organization and turn taking. From this research, it was founded that were 8 adjacency pairs that consisted of 1 pairs of question-answer, 2 pairs of assessment-agreement, 2 the opinions provide-comment, and 3 opinions provide-clarification. And then, there are also 8 preferred structure founded on consists: Question-Answer 1 pairs, Assessment-Agreement 2, Opinion Provide-Comment 2, Opinion Provide-Clarification 3 pairs. And each speaker took 9 turns.

From the related studies, we obtained the difference which is presented by this study. What makes different are, the first is data it's self absolutely different, this research used The Ellen Show while those two researchers above, the first used Facebook, the second used Interview, the second differences is Theory focus, even though all those researchers are in field of adjacency pairs but the focus is different in where this research focused only on types adjacency pairs and preferred structure, second part while the other focused on pragmatic approach on adjacency pairs preference structure and turn-taking. The contribution of relevance study for this research is to analyze adjacency pairs meaning and types of adjacency pairs, and to continue the other types in this research.

C. Conceptual Framework

It is very important to understand about adjacency pairs. An adjacency pairs rule is the way to manage the role in conversation weather become speakers or listener. The researcher focus on analyzed adjacency pairs especially types of adjacency pairs like greeting-greeting, command-compliance and each other. *On*

The Ellen Show (types of adjacency pairs) and so improve their knowledge and can develop their understand of how types of adjacency pairs and dominant types on The Ellen Show.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this study used qualitative research design was applied. According to Creswell (2009:117) qualitative research is the process of research that involves merging question and procedure data typically was collected in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particular to general themes, and researcher making interpretation of meaning of data.

B. Source of the Data

The source of the data in this study was taken from the conversation between David Beckham on The Ellen Show host by Ellen Lee DeGeneres, that release in the United states of America (U.S.A) on march 4,2020. The conversation was taken form The Ellen Show youtube with time around 8:61 minute. And all of them used as the source of the data of this study.

C. Techniques for Collecting the Data

The data was collected through some technique as follow:

1. Browsing the talk show from internet.

2. Watching The Ellen Show

3. Listen to the conversation between David Beckham and the host on The Ellen Show.

4. Write the adjacency pairs between David Beckham and the host on The Ellen Show.

D. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, theory propped by miles and Huberman (1994) was used in which that qualitative data analysis consists of three procedures.

The procedure of the data were analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

    Data reduction means process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming important. In the ducting research, the researcher will select that will give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the kinds of adjacency pairs.

2. Data Display

    Data display means that process to simplify the data in the form on sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researchers describe data by tabulating of kind of adjacency pairs into table.

3. Drawing and step after doing data display is draw of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that would become clearly. The conclusion can be from the beginning.

4. Calculating the percentage of each type of adjacency pairs to determine the dominant types by using the following formula:

$$X = \frac{f}{x} X100\%$$

Where : X= The percentage of items.

Y = The number of type of adjacency pairs.

N   =   Total   of   adjacency   pairs

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND REASERCH FINDING

A. Data

In this chapter, the data ware collected from the conversation between the guest (David Beckham) and the host (Ellen DeGeneres) in *THE ELLEN SHOW*. There were thirteen types of adjacency pairs namely greeting-greeting, summons-answer, apology-minimization, question-answer, request-acceptance, offer-acceptance, blame and admission, invitation-acceptance, assessment-agreement, command-compliance, suggestion-acceptance, assertion-agreement, announcement-acknowledgement. This research, focused only on analyzing the type of Adjacency Pairs Found in *THE ELLEN SHOW*.

After collecting the data, firstly it was classified them based on the types of Adjacency Pairs according to yule theory (1996:73). There were 13 types of Adjacency Pairs. Those are, greeting-greeting, summons-answer, apology-minimization, question-answer, request-acceptance, offer-acceptance, blame-admission, invitation-acceptance, assessment-agreement, command-compliance, suggestion-acceptance, assertion-agreement, announcement-acknowledgment.

Data 1 (Greeting-Greeting)

Ellen: You look great. I haven't to see you in a long long time .

David: It's been a long time.

Ellen: I'm happy to see you again.

David: I'm happy to see you too.

Conversation usually started with greetings. Greetings might be in the form of gestures or smile .In the recordings of the conversation, there was only greeting between the pairs. From the conversation, both speakers, expressed happy feelings when they met again. According to Paltridge (2000,pp.91-99) that greeting is the way of saying hello and salutation.

Data 2 (Assessment-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: Your wife was here. She's lovely. I love Victoria. And she said that you were still handsome. I asked if you were still handsome.

David: Because it's been a while. She is biased.

Assessment could can be formed into response either agreement or disagreement from what was started. Response was is responded in from opinion of or statement. Assessment could also be in the form of comment. For the example above, it could be seen that the host made assessment by saying " you were still handsome" and the guest replied" she is biased" the guest disagreed with that statement. According to Daniel Jurafsky (2007) that assessment was as "a particular kind of evaluative act (p.595)." He also explained that was the statement used to explain something, either based on an example positive and negative.

Data 3 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: You could have let your self go. I don't know what's happening with you. But, she did say. Unfortunately, that Romeo interited your dance moves and not know how to dance.

David: Well, I thought I could dance, personally. Yeah. But Victoria has this tendency to, when were dancing, I think I'm doing really good. And most people think they're great dancers when you're up there dancing. And after a couple of drinks, of course. But Victoria has this tendency to turn round to me mid dance saying, are you ok there? What are you doing? Which then totally puts me off. And then I walk of and go and sit down.

According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 4 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

David: But Romeo actually can dance not as well as his others brothers. But he can dance.

Ellen: She says he can't dance…

This conversation, the host gave assertion by saying "But Romeo actually can dance not as well as his others brothers. But he can dance" and the guest star answered by giving a statement agreeing, he say "she says he can't dance..". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 5 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: Or can't dance. When you were here last, I think, your daughter was born.

David: Yeah…she was.

This conversation, the host gave assertion by saying "Or can't dance. When you were here last, I think your daughter was born." and the guest star answered by giving a statement agreeing, he said "Yeah…she was". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 6 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: And she's now eight, nine?

David: She's eight. She's nine in july.

Ellen: Wow.

David: I know.

Question could be formed into information to find clarification. It was about asking something to someone. It was responded by providing or clarification which was referred as answer. From the conversation between the host and guest star in the Ellen Show, the conversation above was q&a, because the host asked to the guest star, she said " She's now eight, nine"? and the host answered "She's eight. She's nine in july". According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the

extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 7 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: And how is that? Because you had a houseful of boys, and I would think that she turns you to mush. That's what I think.

David: She does. I mean, the boys, obviously, give me a little bit of stick. Because they know what any question that they think I'm going to say no to, they know they have to ask her to ask me. Because I can't say no to her. I think I only said no to her once. And her bottom lip started shivering. And I was like, never again. Never again. So, yeah, I mean, she's amazing. You know, she's a little princess with, obviously, Victoria. She's mommy's girl. But also, she's a big daddy's girl, which I'm over the moon about.

Question & answer is when someone ask for information, and answered by proving information. And the answer might be expected or unexpected answer. From the conversation between the host and the guest star in The Ellen Show, conversation is above question & answer because the host asked to the guest star, and the guest star answered with explaining the question. According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 8 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)

Ellen: Well, because she plays soccer.

David: She does.

This conversation, the host gave assertion by saying "because she plays soccer" and the guest star answered by giving a statement agreeing, he say "she does". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it

means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 9 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Is she good? Is she athletic? I would think that would be natural.

David: I mean, I think she's the best.

From the conversation between the host and the guest star in The Ellen Show, conversation is above question &answer, because the host asked question with the guest star, she said "is she good? Is she athletic? ", and the guest star replied " I mean, I think she's the best". According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data10 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)

Ellen: Right.

David: I think she's the best. So she is athletic. She enjoys it.

In this conversation, the host gave assertion by saying " right", and the guest star answered by giving a statement agreement, he say " I think she's the best. So she is athletic. She enjoys it". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 11 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: And what do you think? Are any of them musical? Do they want to do.

David: Cruz.

In this conversation is above question & answer, because the host ask with the guest star , by saying " and what do you think? Are any of them musical?", and the guest answered question he said " Cruz". He love to play the guitar. According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be found into information seek or clarification seek. It is about asking something to someone. It is responded with information provide or clarification provide which is referred.

Data 12 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Yeah? Is that true?

David: Cruz is musical. He love to play the guitar. He actually plays the Mandolin.

Ellen: Oh….wow.

In this conversation is above question & answer, because the host ask with the guest star , she said " yeah? Is that true?", and the guest answered with explain the question he said " Cruz is musical. He love to play the guitar. He actually plays the Mandolin". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be found into information seek or clarification seek. It is about asking something to someone. It is responded with information provide or clarification provide which is referred.

Data 13 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: $14… did you go to a pawn shop? Where did you get a mandolin for $14?

David: It was the guitar center.

From this conversation, the host asked with the guest star, by saying "$14…did you go to a pawn shop? Where did you get a mandolin for $ 14? , and the guest star replied" it was the guitar center". According to According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 14 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Really? It that happened?

David: Yeah. That is a guitar center.

This conversation is above question & answer, because the host ask with the guest star , by saying "Really? It that happened?", and the guest answered with explain the question he said " Yeah. That is a guitar center". He love to play the guitar. He actually plays the mandolin". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be found into information seek or clarification seek. It is about asking something to someone. It is responded with information provide or clarification provide which is referred.

Data 15 (Announcement-Acknowledgement)

Ellen: Well. That's a good price for a mandolin, maybe I'll play.

David: Not everything is $14.99 in there or $14.

This conversation above announcement-acknowledgment because, the guest star gave information to the host he said " not everything is $14.99 in there or $14", and the guest star said " Well. That's a good price for a Mandolin, maybe

I'll play ". According to Schegloff (2006) that announcement is simply giving someone information. The second pair part of the announcement is acknowledgment.

Data 16 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: No, just a mandolin. Because probably they're on sale, because nobody plays them.

David: Possibly.

According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 17 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: So you were on modern family last week? When was it?

David: A few weeks ago.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). From this conversation above question-answer because the host asked by saying " so you were on modern family last week? When was it?" , and the guest star answered " A few weeks ago". Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 18 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: All right. And how did that come about?

David: I'm a massive fan of the show.

This conversation is above question-answer, because the host asking the question with the guest star, by saying " all right. And how did that come

about?" , and the guest was answered " I'm a massive fan of the show".

According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual

asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally.

The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge,

understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 19 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)
David: And you know, I have no inspiration of becoming, yeah, there it is I have
no inspiration of becoming any kind of actor. But I've become friends with Eric
from going to the kings games. And he mentioned it to me a few weeks before,
and said, you know, we have this idea. What do you think?. And Jesse's also
friends with Victoria. And that's how kind of our relationship crossed the star.

Ellen: That's fantastic.

This conversation, the guest star gave assertion by saying " I have no

inspiration of becoming", and the host answered by giving a statement agreement,

she said " that's fantastic". So she is athletic. She enjoys it". According to

Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly

believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The

dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 20 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

David: But then Eric mentioned about me being in the show. And, of course, I
was like, yeah, I'd live to.

Ellen: Yeah.

David: And I played my self, so it wasn't that difficult.

According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it

means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is

agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 21 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: I loved…it was a couple of years ago… but that documentary you shot of you riding motorbikes. Where it is?

David: Yeah, in the Amazon.

This conversation is above question-answer, because the host asking the question with the guest star, by saying " Where it is?" , and the guest was answered " in the Amazon". According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 22 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)
Ellen: Yeah, it was really good.
David: That was amazing.
Ellen: I loved that.
David: It was amazing.

This conversation, the host gave assertion by saying " it was really good", and the guest star answered by giving a statement agreement, he said " it was amazing". So she is athletic. She enjoys it". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 23 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: So Halloween, you went to Justin Bieber's house to trick..or..treat with your kids. How does that happen?

David: well, we all follow Justin on Instagram, of course. And coming towards the end of our night trick..or..treating. And the kids have had for too much candy and enjoyed their self a lot. So on the way back, Romeo turned round to me. He said justin's selling snow cones. And I was like really.?

That question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). From this conversation above question-answer because the host asked" how does that happen?" , and the guest star answered "well, we all follow justin on Instagram, of course". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 24 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Selling?

David: How do you know? Well, giving snow cones away.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). From this conversation above question-answer because the host asked " selling? " , and the host answered " how do you know? Well, giving snow cones away". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 25 (Apology-Minimization)

Ellen: Ok. Like he's selling.

David: Sorry, not selling, giving, giving them away.

Ellen: I've got to do that for trick-or-treat.

David: He wasn't selling them.

According to Goddard that apology normally occurs after someone does something wrong (2011). This conversation above included apology-minimization because the guest star said" sorry, not selling, giving, giving them away".

Data 26 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)

David: So like he's giving snow cones away. So I was like , ok. They said, Dad, can you just contact him? Come on. You're who you are. I'm sure he'll reply to you. So I DMed him. And he got back within like sounds. And he said, yeah, we're doing it now. So we were literally two minutes from the house. So we went straight round there, turned up. And we all got snow cones.

Ellen: And trick-or-treated at justin's house. They love Justin so much. I heard boys when the Harper was... before she was born, they wanted to name her, well, justin if it was a boy.

David: Yeah.

When someone asserted a statement, it must be correct strongly. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement. According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believed that it was true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 27 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Or Justin if it was a girl.

David: Yeah… what can I say?

Ellen: Did that not work out?

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). From this conversation above question-answer because the guest star asked " what can I say ? " , and the host answered "

did that not work out". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 28 (Apology-Minimization)

Justin: Sorry, they wanted me to do it. I got to go.

David: Oh, man. I really didn't think that was going to happen.

he conversation above included apology-minimization because, the first participant said "sorry", and the guest star said "oh man. I really didn't think that was going to happen". According to Goddard that apology normally occurs after someone does something wrong (2011).

Data 29 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: No?

David: No. do you know? I know you all love him. He's the most amazing human being.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). This conversation above question-answer because the host asked" no? " , and the guest star was answered "no. do you know? I know you all love him. He's the most amazing human being". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 30 (Assertion-Agreement)

Ellen: Yes, he is.

David: He really is.

Ellen: He's a good guy.

This conversation, the guest star gave assertion by saying " he really is. ", and the host answered by giving a statement agreement, she said " he's a good guy". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 31 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)

David: You know, for someone to have achieved what he's achieved, and still an amazing person, and to be doing what he's doing... you know, he's always been... I always gauge it of how people are to kids, to my kids. And he has been so kind to my kids over the years. It's great to see him, great to see him back.

Ellen: I know, I've miss him. He's a good guy.

When someone some asserted a statement, it must be correct strongly. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement. According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it meant he strongly believed that it was true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 32 (Assertion-Agreement/disagreement)

Ellen: And so you're now so you're retired from soccer. But you decided you love soccer so much that you want to own a team. So now you own your own soccer team.

David: I do.

This conversation, the guest star express his assertion, because the host gave statement to the guest star by saying " you retired from soccer. But you

decided you love soccer so much that you want to own a team", this expression is assertion and the guest star express agreement said "I do". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 33 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Was that a dream?

David: It's a real dream. You know obviously when I was playing the game, I never even dreamt for a minute that I'd become an owner of a team. I always wanted to have a legacy in the game. It's important to me, and also to my family, for my kids to walk into the stadium that we've built in 20 years time and say, Daddy built this. That something that I wanted to really have. And it was just about giving back. And yesterday when I was in the stadium for our first game, it just really felt that this was the moment that I'd always wanted. I had young kids coming up to me, boys, girls saying the reason why we play this game is because you came to America. And that's what I always wanted from coming To America. Obviously I wanted to win championships. But more importantly I wanted to provide something that most places that I've played in has… a real kind of legacy. and a real opportunity for children to play this great game.

This conversation between the host and guest star in The Ellen Show, conversation is above question-answer the host asked " was that a dream", and the guest star answered " it's real a dream". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 34 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: Yeah. Well, good for you. I'm so happy.

David: Thank you.

This conversation, the guest star express her assertion, because the host giving statement to the guest star by saying " yeah. Well, good for you. I'm so

happy", this expression is assertion and the guest star express agreement said " thank you". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 35 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: I mean, it's one thing to play a sport that you love and are passionate about and that you're brilliant at. And then when you retired, there's all the business opportunities. But to actually stay within something that you love and achieve that grow it like that. I have question. I'm going to look it you feel right now, and I'm going to ask you a question.

David: I know what you're going to say.

This conversation between the host and guest star in The Ellen Show, conversation is above question-answer, the host asked " I'm going to ask you a question ", and the guest star answered " I know what you're going to say". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 36 (Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement)

Ellen: Well, I just learned about this morning, that you have a theory that your feet have grown a full entire shoe size.

David: Well, it's better my feet than my nose or my ears probably. But yeah, my feet still growing. They really are.

When someone some asserted a statement, it must be correct strongly. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement. According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it meant he strongly believed that it was true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

Data 37 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Since when?

David: Well, when I used to play which was stopped playing seven years ago. I used to have size 9 and ¾. That was size of my boots that 14 used to wear in the games. Now, I'm a use US 11. I just can't understand it.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). This conversation above question-answer because the host asked by saying " since when? " , and the host answered "I used to play which was stopped playing seven years ago". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

Data 38 (Question-Answer)

Ellen: Are retaining water?

David: Possibly

Ellen: Maybe that's what it is.

David: Maybe that's what the reason.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). This conversation above question-answer because the host asked by saying " are retaining water? " , and the host answered "possibly". According to Partin (2005:184) that question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

Data 39 (Offer-Acceptance)

Ellen: All right, well, I got you a gift because I heard about this, and you're a stylish guy and so I got you something that when your feet grow…look.

David: That's not a natural thing. Surely.

Ellen: Yeah. No , that's natural.

David: That's a good gift. Thank you for that.

According to Schegloff (2000) that conversation is above offer-acceptance, offer is utterances which giving something to someone, it may be in the form of goods or service. Acceptance is response indicates that the offer is accepted. The host gave a gift to the guest star she said "I got you a gift because I heard about this, and you're a stylish guy and so I got you something that when your feet grow…look" and the guest star said "That's a good gift. Thank you for that".

Data 40 (Suggestion-Acceptance)

Ellen: No matter what happens, you can wear these cool shoes.

David: Yeah, thanks.

Ellen: All right.

From the conversation is above suggestion, because the host gave suggestion to the guest star by saying " no matter what happens, you can wear these cool shoes" , the guest star express acceptance he said " yeah thanks". According to Goddard (2011) that the implicit nature carried by suggestion is essentially tentative.

Table 4.1 The Percentage of Syntactic Structure Investigation on Adjacency

Pairs Found in The Ellen Show

No	Type of Adjacency Pairs	Amount	Percentage
1	Greeting-Greeting	1	2,5%
2	Summons-Answer	-	-
3	Apology-Minimization	2	5%
4	Question-Answer	18	45%
5	Request-Acceptance/Refusal	-	-
6	Offer-Acceptance/Refusal	1	2,5%
7	Blame-Admission/Denial	-	-
8	Invitation-Acceptance/Refusal	-	-
9	Assessment-Agreement/disagreement	1	2,5%
10	Command-Compliance/incompliance	-	-
11	Suggestion-Acceptance/Refusal	1	2,5%
12	Assertion-Agree/Disagreement	15	37,5%
13	Announcement-Acknowledge	1	2,5%
Total		40	100%

From table 4.1 above, it could be found that there are 2,5 (%) for Greeting-Greeting, 5 (%) Apology-Minimization, 45% (%) Question-Answer, 2,5 (%)

offer-acceptance, 2,5 (%) assessment-agreement/disagreement, 2,5 (%) suggestion-acceptance, 37,5 (%) assertion-agreement/disagreement, 2,5 (%) announcement-acknowledgement.

C. Research Finding

After analyzing the data, the finding of the research from analysis of Adjacency Pairs used in *"THE ELLEN SHOW"* can be presented as follows:

1. There were 13 types of adjacency pairs and all off the type of Adjacency Pairs were conversation between the host (Ellen DeGeneres) and the guest star (David Beckham) Found in The Ellen Show. The total conversation found in The Ellen Show were 48 conversations. The total of greeting-greeting was 1 (2.5%) conversation. The total of apology-minimization was 2 (5%). The total of question-answer was 18 (45%), the total of offer-acceptance was 1 (2,5%). The total of assessment-agreement was 1 (2,5%). The total of suggestion-acceptance was 1 (2,5%). The total of assertion-agreement was 15 (37,5%). The total of announcement-acknowledgement 1 was 1 (2,5%). From the percentage, the dominant type of Adjacency Pairs for this analysis was question-answer 18 data by percentage 45%.

2. **The Realization of kinds Process of Adjacency Pairs in The Ellen Show.**

   Kinds Process of Adjacency Pairs :

   a) Greeting-Greeting.

      Ellen: You look great. I haven't to see you in a long long time .

      David: It's been a long time.

      Ellen: I'm happy to see you again.

      David: I'm happy to see you too.

Conversation usually started with greetings. Greetings might be in the form of gestures or smile .In the recordings of the conversation, there was only greeting between the pairs. From the conversation, both speakers, expressed happy feelings when they met again. According to Paltridge (2000,pp.91-99) that greeting is the way of saying hello and salutation.

b) Apoloy-Minimization

Justin: Sorry, they wanted me to do it. I got to go.

David: Oh, man. I really didn't think that was going to happen.

The conversation above included apology-minimization because, the first participant said "sorry", and the guest star said "oh man. I really didn't think that was going to happen". According to Goddard that apology normally occurs after someone does something wrong (2011).

c) Question-Answer

Ellen: Since when?

David: Well, when I used to play which was stopped playing seven years ago. I used to have size 9 and ¾. That was size of my boots that 14 used to wear in the games. Now, I'm a use US 11. I just can't understand it.

Question is a type of adjacency pairs in the compilation of adjacency pairs type proposed by Paltridge (2000). This conversation above question-answer because the host asked by saying " since when?

", and the host answered "I used to play which was stopped playing seven years ago". According to Paltridge (2000) that question can be formed into information seek or clarification seek.

d) Offer-Acceptance

Ellen: All right, well, I got you a gift because I heard about this, and you're a stylish guy and so I got you something that when your feet grow…look.

David: That's not a natural thing. Surely.

Ellen: Yeah. No , that's natural.

David: That's a good gift. Thank you for that.

According to Schegloff (2000) that conversation is above offer-acceptance, offer is utterances which giving something to someone, it may be in the form of goods or service. Acceptance is response indicates that the offer is accepted. The host gave a gift to the guest star she said "I got you a gift because I heard about this, and you're a stylish guy and so I got you something that when your feet grow…look" and the guest star said "That's a good gift. Thank you for that".

e) Assessment-Agreement

Ellen: Your wife was here. She's lovely. I love Victoria. And she said that you were still handsome. I asked if you were still handsome.

David: Because it's been a while. She is biased.

Assessment could can be formed into response either agreement or disagreement from what was started. Response was is responded in

from opinion of or statement. Assessment could also be in the form of comment. For the example above, it could be seen that the host made assessment by saying " you were still handsome" and the guest replied" she is biased" the guest disagreed with that statement. According to Daniel Jurafsky (2007) that assessment was as "a particular kind of evaluative act (p.595)." He also explained that was the statement used to explain something, either based on an example positive and negative.

f) Suggestion-Acceptance

Ellen: No matter what happens, you can wear these cool shoes.

David: Yeah, thanks.

Ellen: All right.

From the conversation is above suggestion, because the host gave suggestion to the guest star by saying " no matter what happens, you can wear these cool shoes" , the guest star express acceptance he said " yeah thanks". According to Goddard (2011) that the implicit nature carried by suggestion is essentially tentative.

g) Assertion-Agreement

Ellen: And so you're now so you're retired from soccer. But you decided you love soccer so much that you want to own a team. So now you own your own soccer team.

David: I do.

This conversation, the guest star express his assertion, because the host gave statement to the guest star by saying " you retired from

soccer. But you decided you love soccer so much that you want to own a team", this expression is assertion and the guest star express agreement said "I do". According to Paltridge (2000) that when someone asserts something, it means he strongly believes that it is true. The preferred response of an assertion is agreement. The dispreferred response is disagreement.

h) Ellen: Well. That's a good price for a mandolin, maybe I'll play.

David: Not everything is $14.99 in there or $14.

This conversation above announcement-acknowledgment because, the guest star gave information to the host he said " not everything is $14.99 in there or $14", and the guest star said " Well. That's a good price for a Mandolin, maybe I'll play ". According to Schegloff (2006) that announcement is simply giving someone information. The second pair part of the announcement is acknowledgment.

3. **The Reason Why in the Adjacency Pairs Used in the Way is it.**

After analyzing the data, researcher found that kinds of Adjacency Pairs is Greeting-Greeting, Summons-Answer, Apology-Minimization, Question-Answer, Request-Acceptance, Offer-Acceptance, Blame-Admission, Invitation-Acceptance, Invitation-Acceptance, Assessment-Agreement, Command-Compliance, Suggestion-Acceptance, Assertion-Acceptance, Announcement-Acknowledgment. Question-Answer accours 12 (42,85%).

According to Partin (2005:184) Question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings above, the conclusions can be drawn as follow:

1. There werev13 types of Adjacency Pairs namely: greeting-greeting 1 time (2,5%), apology-minimization 2 time (5%), question-answer 18 times (45%), offer-acceptance 1 (2,5%), assessment-agreement/disagreement 1 time (2,5%), suggestion-acceptance 1 (2,5%), assertion-agreement 15 (37,5%), announcement-acknowledgement 1 (2,5%). The most dominant type of Adjacency Pairs Found in The Ellen Show was 18 data with the percentage (45%).

2. The Realization of kinds Process of Adjacency Pairs in The Ellen Show. The host (Ellen DeGeeneres) used kinds process of Adjacency Pairs for indicating something to have many references depends on the guest star (David Beckham) by using type Adjacency Pairs to ask the guest star a question , which can explain words or sentences to be understood by the audience.

3. The question-answer was occurred because mostly of The Ellen Show ask the guest a question. A talk show inviting guest star, to ask something that will be answered by the guest, question is a process where an individual asks or makes an inquiry about something and the listener responses

verbally. The main purpose is to assess the extent of an individual's knowledge, understanding, or comprehension of some topics or subject.

B. Suggestion

In relation to the conclusion, suggestion were staged as the following :

1. For the Readers

It is suggested for the readers to understand that analysis on linguistic is not only about linguistic futures. The students have to study language aspect more deeply. It is expected that this research can be used as reference for more deeply. For reader to add their knowledge dealing with language phenomena which emerges in society.

2. For Teachers

This research was hope to give more other insight to how to each Adjacency Pairs more either and fun.

3. For the others Research

It is suggested that other research conduct research related to those problems and given more explanation about being analyzed.

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APPENDIX

Ellen & David Conversation

Ellen: You look great. I haven't to see you in a long long time .

David: It's been a long time.

Ellen: I'm happy to see you again.

David: I'm happy to see you too.

Ellen:Your wife was here. She's lovely. I love Victoria. And she said that you were still handsome. I asked if you were still handsome.

David: Because it's been a while. She is biased.

Ellen: You could have let your self go. I don't know what's happening with you. But, she did say. Unfortunely, that romeo interited your dance moves and not know how to dance.

David: Well, I thought I could dance, personally. Yeah. But Victoria has this tendency to..when were dancing, I think I'm doing really good. And most people think they're great dancers when you're up there dancing. And after a couple of drinks, of course. But Victoria has this tendency to turn round to me mid dance saying, are you ok there? What are you doing? Which then totally puts me off. And then I walk of and go and sit down.

Ellen: Right.

David: But Romeo actually can dance not as well as his other brothers. But he can dance.

Ellen: She says he can't dance…

David: ok.

Ellen: Or can't dance. When you were here last, I think, your doughter was born.

David: Yeah… she was.

Ellen: And she's now eight, nine?

David: She's eight. She's nine in july.

Ellen: Wow.

David: I know.

Ellen: And how is that? Because you had a houseful of boys, and I would think that she turns you to mush. That's what I think .

David: She does. I mean, the boys, obiously, give me a little bit of stick. Because they know what any question that they think I'm going to say no to, they know they have to ask her to ask me. Because I can't say no to her. I think I only said no to her once. And her bottom lip started shivering. And I was like, never again. Never again. So, yeah, I mean, she's amazing. You know, she's a little princess with , obviously, Victoria. She's mommy's girl. But also, she's a big daddy's girl, which I'm over the moon about.

Ellen: Well, because she plays soccer.

David: She does.

Ellen: Is she good? Is she athletic? I would think that would be natural.

David: I mean, I think she's the best.

Ellen: And what do you think? Are any of them musical? Do they want to do.

David: Cruz.

Ellen: Yeah?

David: Cruz is musical. He love to play the guitar. He actually plays the mandolin.

Ellen: Oh… wow.

David: Which is random. Last time we were in LA, he has actually going into the studio. Because you know, he's been working on a few things. And he's enjoying his self in the studio. And he gets his time to play his music and write some music. And I couldn't work out whether it was those mandolin that you get for breakfast or it was some guitar of some kind. So he said, let me take you. So I took him. I got one for like $14. And he then took it into the studio and played this amazing song. So he's passionate about it.

Ellen: $14… did you go to a pawn shop? Where did you get a mandolin for $14?

David: It was the guitar center.

Ellen: Really?

David: Yeah.

Ellen: Well. That's a good price for a mandolin, maybe I'll play.

David: Not everthing is $14.99 in there or $14.

Ellen: No, just a mandolin. Because probably they're on sale, because nobody plays them.

David: Possibly.

Ellen: There's a whole bin of them or something.

David: Possibly

Ellen: So you were on modern family last week? When was it?

David: A few weeks ago

Ellen: All right. And how did that come about?

David: I'm a massive fan of the show.

David: And you know, I hve no inspiration of becoming..yeah, there it is I have no inspiration of becoming any kind of actor. But I've become friends with Eric from going to the kings games. And he mentioned it to me a few weeks before, and said, you know, we have this idea. What do you think? And Jesse's also friends with Victoria. And that's how kind of our relationship crossed the star.

Ellen: That's fantastic.

David: But then Eric mentioned about me being in the show. And, of course, I was like, yeah, I'd live to.

Ellen: Yeah.

David: And I played my self, so it wasn't that difficult.

Ellen: I loved…it was a couple of years ago…but that documentary you shot of you riding motorbikes.

David: yeah, in the Amazon.

Ellen: Yeah, it was really good.

David: That was amazing.

Ellen: I loved that.

David: It was amazing.

Ellen: So hollowen, you went to Justin Bieber's house to trick..or..treat with your kids. How does that happen?

David: well, we all follow Justin on Instagram, of course. And coming towards the end of our night trick..or..treating. And the kids have had for too much candy and enjoyed theirself a lot. So on the way back, Romeo turned round to me. He said justin's selling snow cones. And I was like really?

Ellen: Selling?

David: How do you know? Well, giving snow cones away

Ellen: Ok. Like he's selling.

David: Sorry, not selling, giving, giving them away .

Ellen: I've got to do that for trick-or-treat.

David: He wasn't selling them.

Ellen: I'm going to cell candy.

David: So like he's giving snow cones away. So I was like , ok. They said, Dad, can you just contact him? Come on. You're who you are. I'm sure he'll reply to you. So I DMed him. And he got back within like sounds. And he said, yeah, we're doing it now. So we were literally two minutes from the house. So we went straight round there, turned up. And we all got snow cones.

Ellen: And trick-or-treated at justin's house. They love Justin so much. I heard boys when the Harper was... before she was born, they wanted to name her, well, justin if it was a boy.

David: Yeah.

Ellen: Or Justin if it was a girl.

David: Yeah… what can I say?

Ellen: Did that not work out?

Justin: Sorry, they wanted me to do it. I got to go.

David: Oh, man. I really didn't think that was going to happen.

Ellen: No?

David: No. do you know? I know you all love him. He's the most amazing human being.

Ellen: Yes, he is.

David: He really is.

Ellen: He's a good guy

David: You know, for someone to have achieved what he's achieved, and stiil be an amazing person, and to be doing what he's doing… you know, he's always been… I always gauge it of how people are to kids, to my kids. And he has been so kind to my kids over the years. It's great to see him, great to see him back.

Ellen: I know, I've miss him. He's a good guy.

Take a Break ….

Ellen: We're back with David Beckham. And so you're now so you're retired from soccer. But you dicided you love soccer so much that you want to own a team. So now you own your own soccer team.

David: I do.

Ellen: Was that a dream?

David: It's a real dream. You know obviously when I was playing the game, I never even dreamt for a minute that I'd become an owner of a team. I always wanted to have a legacy in the game. It's important to me, and also to my family, for my kids to walk into the stadium that we've built in 20 years time and say, Daddy built this. That something that I wanted to really have. And it was just about giving back. And yesterday when I was in the stadium for our first game, it just really felt that this was the moment that I'd always wanted. I had young kids coming up to me, boys, girls saying the reareson why we play this game is because you came to America. And that's what I always wanted from coming To America. Obiously I wanted to win championships. But more importantly I wanted to provide something that most places that I've played in has… a real kind of legacy and a real opportunity for children to play this great game.

Ellen: Yeah. Well, good for you. I'm so happy.

David: Thank you.

Ellen: I mean, it's one thing to play a sport that you love and are passionate about and that you're brilliant at. And then when you retired, there's all the business opportunities. But to actually stay within something that you love and achieve that grow it like that. I have question. I'm going to look it you feel right now, and I'm going to ask you a question.

David: I know what you're going to say.

Ellen: Well, I just learned about this morning, that you have a theory that your feet have grown a full entire shoe size.

David: Well, it's better my feet than my nose or my ears probably. But yeah, my feet still growing. They really are.

Ellen: Since when?

David: Well, when I used to play which was stopped playing seven years ago. I used to have size 9 and ¾. That was size of my boots that 14 used to wear in the games. Now, I'm a use US 11. I just can't understand it.

Ellen: Are retaining water?

David: Possibly

Ellen: Maybe that's what it is.

David: Maybe that's what the reason.

Ellen: All right, well, I got you a gift because I heard about this, and you're a stylish guy and so I got you something that when your feet grow…look.

David: That's not a natural thing. Surely.

Ellen: Yeah. No , that's natural.

David: That's a good gift. Thank you for that.

Ellen: No matter what happens, you can wear these cool shoes.

David: Yeah, thanks.

Ellen: All right.

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Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	1. Chapter I, II and III.	
	2. Chapter IV and V	
	3. All chapters in general	
	4. Abstract, Table of Content, Acknowledgement	
	5. ACC 20/10/2020	

Medan, 20 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Halimah Tussa'diah, S. S., M. A

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Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

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"Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show. "

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>10 Rabiul Awal 1442 H</u>
27 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Nomor	:	854/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020	Medan, 30 Ramadhan 1441 H
Lamp.	:	--	23 Mei 2020 M
H a l	:	Mohon Izin Riset	

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Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

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Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya,
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Barakatuh

Deka

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

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Judul Skripsi	:	Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh oranglain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
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Hormat Saya
Yang Membuat Pernyataan

Indah Rezki Naipospos

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama	:	Indah Rezki Naipospos
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Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show

Pada hari Selasa bulan September tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 9 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Prof. Amrin Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S, M.A

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 09 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

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Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	
BAB II	
BAB III	
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak ( ) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 9 Juni 2020

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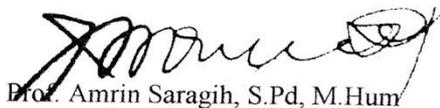
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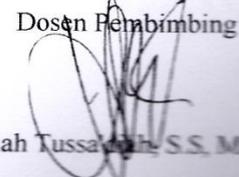
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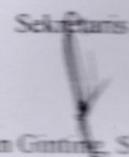
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
20 Maret 2020	1. Table of content, Introduction	
10 April 2020	2. Chapter I and II Previous Related Study	
17 April 2020	3. Chapter III, Reference	
16 Mei 2020	4. All Chapter in general	
17 Mei 2020	5. ACC 17/5/2020	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Dosen Pembimbing

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Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

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NPM : 1602050152
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama Syntactic Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show

_____

Menjadi Structure Investigation On Adjacency Pairs Found In The Ellen Show

_____

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 14 Desember 2020

Ketua Program Studi
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Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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H a l	:	Pengesahan Proposal dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama	:	**Indah Rezki Naipospos**
N P M	:	1602050152
Progam Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Syntactic Structure Investigation on Adjacency Pairs in The Ellen Show.

.Pembimbing	:	**Halimah Tussa'diah,SS,M.A**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan *BATAL* apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan   : *30 April 2021*

Medan, 07 Ramadhan 1441 H
           30 April   2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(*WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR*)

Form K-2

Kepada :Yth.Bapak/ Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Indah Rezki Naipospos
NPM	:	1602050152
Pro. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Syntactic Structure Investigation on Adjacency Pairs Found in The Ellen Show

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Halimah Tussa'diah, SS, M.A Acc 05/03-2020

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 27 Februari 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Indah Rezki Naipospos

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :　-　Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
　　　　　　　　　-　Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
　　　　　　　　　-　Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

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Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Indah Rezki Naipospos
NPM	:	1602050152
Pro. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif	:	135 SKS

IPK = 3,20

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Syntactic Structure Investigation on Adjacency Pairs Found in The Ellen Show	
	Applying Cooperative Based Groups with Jumble Word in Enriching Students' Writing Skill of Narrative Text at Junior High School	
	Using The Learn English Application as Instructional Media in Enriching Students Writing Descriptive Text at Junior High School	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 27 Februari 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Indah Rezki Naipospos

Keterangan :
Dibuat Rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

CURRICULUM VITAE

IDENTITY

1. Name   : Indah Rezki Naipospos
2. Place/Date of Birth   : Aek Kanopan, 13 Juli 1998
3. Register Number   : 1602050152
4. Sex   : Female
5. Religion   : Moslem
6. Marital Status   : Single
7. Address   : Jl. Ahmad Marpaung
8. Hobby   : Listening Music
9. Parents
   a. Father's Name   : Darma Syaputra Naipospos
   b. Mother's Name   : Budi Wati Panjaitan
   c. Parent's Address   : Jl. Ahmad Marpaung

EDUCATION

1. Elementery School at SD Sultan Hasanuddin (2004-2010)
2. Junior High School at Pesantren Darul Hikmah (2010-2013)
3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Kualu Hulu (2013-2016)
4. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Department (2016-2020)