THE APPLICATION OF ADJACENCY PAIR PATTERNS AND COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS IN SPOKEN INTERACTION OF ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH SUSI PUDJIASTUTI AT STIMSON CENTER

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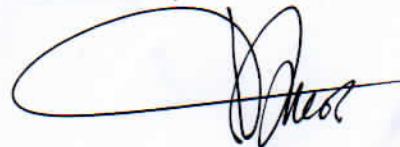
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Semarang, 29 May 2019

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Jati Widya Iswara

MOTO AND DEDICATION

MOTO

"**ALLAH SWT IS MY EVERYTHING**"

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to English Language Education, Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Semarang.

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ABSTRACT

Widya Iswara, Jati. 2019. The Adjacency Pair Patterns in Spoken Interaction of Roundtable Discussion With Susi Pudjiastuti. Supervised by Prof. Dr. Dwi Rukmini, M. Pd. and Widhiyanto, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D.

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Conversation Analysis (CA) is an issue of Pragmatics. CA is a way to analyze a conversation by its elements such as turn-taking, and adjacency pair produced by the speakers. In this present study, the researcher conduct research in the field of CA, but more specific the researcher investigates in the adjacency pair patterns and communicative functions in spoken interaction of roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti. Since people know that Minister Susi has a lot of controversy on her duty as an Indonesia Minister of Maritime affairs and Fisheries, there are such unique facts that can be seen by this present study. The aims of this research are to investigate how do the adjacency pair patterns construct in the spoken interaction of roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti, how the communicative functions realized in the roundtable discussion, and how do the power and status relation reflect to the participants of roundtable discussion. Qualitative method used in this present study. Then, the data were analyzed using theory from Paltridge (2006), and Levinson (1983), the researcher found eleven patterns of adjacency pair that construct in the roundtable discussion. Then, eleven communicative functions were realized in the roundtable discussion. At last, the researcher found many interruption produced by Minister Susi, and it shown that power and status relation reflect to the way she is more dominated in the roundtable discussion. This research has beneficial value for teacher, lecturer, and student in order to enrich their knowledge especially in adjacency pair patterns.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introduction presents the discussion on the background of the topic, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scopes of the study, definition of key terminologies, and organization of the thesis.

1.1 Background of the Topic

Learning and mastering foreign language, especially English as foreign language, the learners have to learn and understand four skills such as: Writing, Reading, Speaking, and Listening. Then, Language has many branches based on its point of views. The one of language branches whose point of view is language use is pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which learns about the use of language deals with the use of its context. The meaning of the language is understandable if the context is known. Limitations of pragmatics are the rules of the use of language form and meaning dealing with the speaker intention, the context and the circumstances.

According to Crystal (1987: 120) stated that pragmatics studies are the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effect of our choice on others. In theory, we can say anything we like. In practice, we follow a large number of social rules (most of them unconsciously) that constrain the way we speak. There are five parts of pragmatics explored by Levinson (Pragmatics: 1983). Those are deixis, conversational implicature, presupposition,

speech acts, and conversational structures. Essentially, deixis concern the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterances or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. According to Grice (1983) stated that conversational implicature is a proposition or implicative statement. It is what might be interpreted, implied, or contemplated by the speakers that is different to what is actually said by the speaker in a conversation. Levinson explained presupposition as a kind of presumption or background knowledge to make an action, a theory, or an expression has a meaning. A speech act is a minimal functional unit in human communication.

Mostly someone who wants to learn English, he/she has an urge to be proficient in using English as foreign language. Proficient here means fluent in passive and active in mastering English. So, to enhance the proficiency, learners need to know in how to build a warm interaction with interlocutor. To build a good interaction, especially in communication, there is a branch of linguistic which has taking up about it namely pragmatics. Moreover, Tauchid and Rukmini (2016) stated that Pragmatics intend to identify the intention with which utterances are pronounced and how they may help clarify the meanings behind some grammatical structures that do not render their transparent pragmatics force on the basis of their construction. In line to the statement above, the utterances will be clearer in an issue of pragmatics called conversation analysis (CA).

Conversation analysis is one of issues in pragmatics. The major function of CA is for analyzing an interaction between two or more people in the conversation. According to Schiffrin (1994:231), "Conversational analysis is like interactional sociolinguistics in its concerns with the problem of social order, and how language both creates and is created by social context." Meanwhile, Fitriana and Sofwan (2017) state that the use of language shows people's relationship and attitude towards others. However, organizing words that will be uttered in turn-taking of conversation will contribute a good notion in order to keep the conversation still alive. Conversation analysis has a part namely adjacency pairs and also with its patterns as an equipment in analyzing conversation. According to Paltridge (2006:15) stated that adjacency pair is Utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterances is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow-up to that utterance.

Moreover, conversation is a way to communicate and it needs the harmonization of meaning in order to deliver the ideas of its meaning. The harmonization can be seen when someone greets to another person. The first person will greet and the pairs provides for response or vice versa. These pair reflect that adjacency pair is successfully achieved. Yule (1996: 77) gives an example as follows:

(1) Anna   : Hello. (Greeting 1)

(2) Bill   : Hi. (Response for greeting 1)

(3) Anna   : How are you? (Question 2)

(4) Bill   : Fine. (Answer 2 for question 2)

(5) Anna   : See ya! (Leave taking 3)

(6) Bill   : Bye. (Response for leave taking 3)

Based on the example above, the adjacency pair is the result of situation in communication depend on purposes, and participant of the conversation itself. Moreover, the effect of adjacency patterns will influence the speech function and also communicative functions based on the negotiation produced by the speakers.

In this study, the writer provides a roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti. Moreover, in the current issues of this topic, the adjacency pairs between Susi and the roundtable audience is very interesting. They have question and answer section regarding to the job desk, regulation, and responsibility of Susi Pudjiastuti as a minister of marine affairs and fisheries. As a minister and her education background, she could mastery English skill actively and passively. Her experiences in the international trading activities before she gets a job as a minister bring so many advantages to create a good way in conveying about the result of jobs in the international forum or in such discussion around the world. In this roundtable program, there are so many unique turn-taking between the host, audiences, and Susi Pudjiastuti as the keynote speaker and it is very interesting to be analysed. In conclusion, the writer uses an aspect of CA and aspect of spoken interaction to support the data analysis that is adjacency pair patterns itself. The writer choose that aspect because it is related to the organization of conversation and the relationship among the speaker and the audiences. Based on the object of research, the researcher not only conduct a research in adjacency pair patterns but

also to find out the communication functions in the roundtable discussion between the host, audience, and also Susi Pudjiastuti as guest at Stimson Center.

At glance, this topic is different from previous topics of adjacency pair patterns because this research is going to analysed the adjacency pair patterns constructed in the spoken instruction, then analysed the communicative functions and power-status relation of participants in the spoken interaction. The last but not the least, this research brings a novelty in the area of conversation analysis and also to the next researcher.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this part, the writer also gives such reasons about choosing the topic, subject, and object of the research in writing thesis. The writer used this topic in order to motivate the young generation of Indonesia to explore their creativity to produce a big think into a big decision, and make something useful that will change their self, nation, and the world. Moreover, Indonesian especially the young generation should be brave and have a confidence to learn English as an international language in order to make an easy way to communicate in trading activity, and speak in the international forum or just having a turn-taking to foreigner. Then, in learning English, there is no specific level of education that people should take to learn English because there are many ways to get the knowledge about it. One of example figure from Indonesia who has a big influence how to be a good speaker in English, a business-woman, and also the minister. Then, mostly Indonesian like a warm and intimate conversation in order to build a good relationship also image. Indonesian should to understand about the

literal meaning in communication that deliver by the speaker. Although they only talk as chit-chat or small conversation, they have to know how and what should they do in maintaining conversation.

In addition, in the whole of conversation, the speakers should to know the rules and how to maintain the turn-taking and the meaning of words in the conversation, or in the formal or informal discussion. Starting on the general problem of conversation, the speakers need to learn and understanding the communicative functions that provide in the utterance implicitly or explicitly. Well, that's why the researcher conducts a research in the field of conversational analysis and choose the adjacency pair patterns and function in communication as the main of the research.

In short, we know Susi Pudjiastuti is the biggest influence for another Indonesia ministers and also as the hardest enemy for illegal foreign fishing boats which always try to steal biodiversity of Indonesia waters. She also integrated all machines to keep all the biodiversity of Indonesian sea, improve and enhance her works for the Indonesian fisherman and absolutely for Indonesia. Well, to closer with Mrs Susi, she was born 15th January 1965 in Pangandaran, West Java, Indonesia. As people know, Susi Pudjiastuti is a Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries under President Joko Widodo's 2014-2019 Working Cabinet and also a founder of PT. ASI PUDJIASTUTI AVIATION. Mrs Minister is very impressive figure and she has a unique background of formal education. Starting junior high school, then she continued for Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Yogyakarta, but she did not complete on study after expelled for political activism namely

GOLPUT (abbreviation of Golongan Putih) as a protest of Golkar rule. Although after she is appointed as a minister in President JokoWidodo's cabinet, she enrolled for a late high school program (Paket C) and officially graduated in 2018. Susi has a strict of regulation in doing the job. The strictest regulation and it spreads as an ultimatum for all fishing boats which regularly encroached on Indonesian waters surrounding the archipelago's 17.500 islands.

Moreover, the foreign fishing boat which encroached on Indonesian water will be impounded and then blew or auction them up. Since she appointed as a minister of marine affairs and fisheries, there are lots of foreign fishing boats were blew and there is no foreign fishing boats try to steal biodiversity on Indonesia waters. Based on her good reputation as 'main' woman of maritime affairs and fisheries Indonesia, she has a 'name' in the international forum and she is often as keynote speaker to share about her knowledge also experiences. Based on the turn-taking between Susi, the host, and the audiences, there are so many patterns of adjacency and spoken interaction found. How Susi as Indonesian with her culture in answering question, how the host and audiences throw the question to her, and how they give respond to each other. A lot of Indonesian are proud if there is an Indonesian have an opportunity in the International stage to present about something excellent. Moreover, Indonesian have a different culture of conversation and giving respond in English as foreign language. In addition, conversation analysis is needed to know whether the speaker has knowledge about how to communicate well to another or not.

However, to learn about how are the adjacency pair patterns constructed in spoken interaction is very important to understand, in order to enhance the skill of using adjacency pair, knowing how to analyse the patterns of adjacency and how to do turn-taking in a conversation and also how does speech function in Susi Pudjiastusi to the audiences and vice versa will reflect power and status relation in the spoken interaction of roundtable discussion.

1.3 Research Problems

In this study, the writer explore a strategy of conversational analysis and spoken interaction to the research problem below:

1) How are the adjacency pair patterns constructed in the spoken interaction of roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti at Stimson Center?

2) How are the communicative functions realized in the roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti at Stimson Center?

3) How are the power and status relation reflected to the patterns of adjacency pair?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1) To analyse the adjacency pair patterns in the spoken interaction in order to explain about the patterns that frequently turn up by the speakers.

2) To analyse the realization of communicative functions in order to explain the communicative functions produced by the speakers of roundtable discussion.

3) To analyse power and status relation in order to explain the patterns of adjacency pair reflect to the power and status relation of the participant.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study has benefit in theoretical, practical and pedagogical significance. The results to the question number 1 theoretically are expected to give significance to enrich resources by the researcher and also the future researcher. Then pedagogically, this result can motivate both lecturer and students to be more concerned about constructing adjacency pair patterns in order to recognize the essence of implicit message during the conversation. Practically, it may enrich the readers' point of view or interpretation in analysing adjacency pair patterns as a research or just practicing in their spare time.

The results to the question number 2 theoretically are expected to give significance to the next researcher in order to enrich about theoretical bases of realization of communicative functions in the adjacency pair patterns. Then, pedagogically, it can motivate the lecturer and students to pay more attention and learn about the realization of communicative functions in the spoken interaction. Practically, it may enrich the readers' insight in analysing communicative functions in the daily activity.

The results to the question number 3, theoretically are expected to give significance to the future researcher to use the theories of tenor proposed by the experts when they do analyse the power and status relation in the spoken text. Then, for pedagogically, it can motivate the lecturer and the students in learning about theory of power and status relation and it is useful for them in teaching and learning program. Practically, this results are expected to enrich the readers' knowledge in analysing power and status relation using tenor theory from experts.

1.6 Scopes of the Study

The scope of this study is the adjacency pair patterns in spoken interaction of roundtable discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti at Stimson Center. The transcripts of discussion were analysed in order to identify which clauses that contain the patterns of adjacency. Then, the researcher used the theory proposed by Paltridge (2006) and theory proposed by Jakobson (1960) as the main theories of this study.

1.7 Definitions of Key Terminologies

To avoid ambiguity and uncertainty in this study, the definition of key term will be mentioned to the following statement below:

1) Conversation analysis

Hardwood (2006:3) States that conversation analysis is study of natural talk in interaction in order to see how speakers communicate each other whether in casual or institutional form. Antaki (2011) states conversation analysis is the way to show and share about the row data on which CA works and belongs to public worries like sexuality, class, and gender. Moreover, Sage Dictionary (2006) stated that conversation analysis is a way of approaching social order and it is far from apparently unorganized and random object it might seem at first. Based on the three definitions about conversational analysis, it can be concluded that conversation analysis is a way to analyse casual or institutional conversation and also how to negotiate in communicate each other based on their culture, class, and gender.

2) Adjacency Pair

Paltridge (2006:115) states that adjacency pair is utterance that produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow-up to that utterance. Then, Schegolff (2007: 3) states that adjacency pair is a sequential shift produced by the speakers. SIL Glossary Dictionary states that adjacency pair is a unit of conversation that involved exchange of one turn to each turn produced by speakers. Based on the theories above about the term of adjacency pair, it can be understand that adjacency pair is involving turns produced by first turn and second turn, and in the turn there are patterns of adjacency such as greeting and greeting, announcement and acknowledgement, etc.

3) Spoken interaction

According to Halliday (1989:12) that spoken interaction is discourse produced by the participants and their respective roles also statuses in a text (the 'tenor' of discourse). Then, Scollon (2001) stated that spoken interaction is study of inter discourse communication. Lingley (2005) also stated that features of written language is easier be found in spoken language as written texts can exhibit aspect of conversation. In addition, Cambridge Dictionary, spoken interaction is an occasion when two or more people communicate to each other. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that spoken interaction is exchanging asking, and giving information or topic and it can be used as the medium of exchanging experiences in order to fulfil their needs.

4) Communicative Functions

According to Brown (2000: 248) states that communicative of language functions is essentially the purposes that accomplish with language, e.g., stating, requesting, responding, greeting, parting, etc. In addition, Crystal (2010: 234) stated that communicative functions is a new approach to pragmatics and it might be necessary for dealing with message in the language itself. Oxford Reference Dictionary states that communicative functions is the ways of classifying acts of communication based on the individual perspective. Based on two books and one dictionary, it can be summarized that communicative functions or language function are about people in using language to obtain the purpose of its language based on their own perspective in interpreting feeling and affection in expression, and also code in message that produced by the speakers.

5) Power and Status Relation

Fairclough (1993) states that power and status relation is the relationship of causality and determination between discursive practices, events, texts, and wider social culture structures, relations, and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and text arise out of and ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power. Then, Hung and Deng (2019) stated that power and status relation is existed at both the micro and macro levels. At the micro level, the power behind language is a speaker's possession of a weapon, money, high social status, or other attractive personal qualities—by revealing them in convincing language, the speaker influences the hearer. At the macro level, the

power behind language is the collective power (ethno linguistic vitality) of the communities that speak the language. Meriam-Webster Dictionary states that power and status relation is about relationship in person who has social-formative power over another, and it is able to get the other person to do what they want. In line with the definitions above about power and status relation, it can be summarized that power and status relation is about someone who has power and status, degree of like or dislike and also intimacy of social context. When someone has those elements, that can be create a big impact to their environment in the social context.

1.8 Outline of the Research

This study consist of five chapters. For the first chapter is introduction. In the first chapter, it presents the introduction part which includes background of study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, definitions of key terminologies, and outline of the research. The background of the study is developed from the essential things of using language as a tool of communication and how the language used in the conversation based on its function in spoken interaction.

Then, the researcher put Minister Susi Pudjiastuti (Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries under President JokoWidodo's 2014-2019 Working Cabinet) as subject of the research. The reason for choosing the topic and why the researcher put Minister Susi as subject of the research is to show if Indonesia has a strong, smart, and brave minister in exchanging or delivering ideas or arguments in the international stage. Minister Susi is a woman who fuels of pro and contra in

the social life. Although she has a lot of contradict as a minister, the researcher highlights the way when she is using English as a tool of communication especially when she became a main speaker in the roundtable discussion at Stimson Center, America.

Meanwhile, there are three research questions in this research and those questions are about the adjacency pair patterns constructed in the spoken interaction; about the communicative functions realized; and the last is about power and status relation reflected to the pattern of adjacency pair. Based on the objectives of the study, it is revealed about the adjacency pair patterns found in the spoken interaction of roundtable discussion. Then, by determining the objectives, the benefits of this research can be divided into three, theoretical benefit, practical benefit, and also pedagogical benefit.

Dealing with scope of the study, this part discussing about adjacency pair patterns and its preferences response, also the utterances produced by speakers of roundtable discussion. In the part of definitions of key terminologies, the researcher has five key terminologies such as conversation analysis, adjacency pair, spoken interaction, communicative functions, and power and status relation. Based on five terminologies, in each term, the researcher put 2 theories from experts and one dictionary before stating a conclusion of terminology. In addition, the last section in chapter one is outline of the research which covers how this study is organized start from chapter I to chapter V.

Chapter II deals with reviews of related literature which comprises into three sections namely reviews of previous studies, reviews of theoretical studies,

and theoretical framework. In this study, the researcher has sixty-five journal articles as previous studies in order to avoid similar topic and to find the problems that have not discuss yet in the previous studies. Then, the sixty-five previous studies is divided into six categories such as: conversational features, conversational analysis, adjacency pair, spoken interaction, discourse study, and power and status relation.

However, as followed in the previous study, this study will brings a novelty in the field of pragmatics, especially in the conversational analysis. To support the novelty, the researcher have adopted theories from experts in the field of pragmatics, conversation analysis, adjacency pair, spoken interaction, communicative functions, the last is power and status relation. Well, to find and answer the research problem, the researcher adopted theories of adjacency pair patterns from Paltridge (2006:115), theories of communicative functions from Jakobson (1960) and Schiffrin (2006), and theories of power and status relation released by Halliday (1989:12), Gerrot and Wignel (1994:1), and Eggins (1994:63). In conclusion of chapter II, there is a part namely theoretical framework in order to show how the mechanism of the study in obtaining the result.

Chapter III is about research methodology. This section provides description on the methodology used in the study to answer the research question involving research assumption, research design, subject and object of the research, roles of the researcher, instrument for collecting data, method of collecting data, method of analysing data, and the last is triangulation. In this part, research assumption of

the study consider that by using conversational analysis in analysing spoken interaction of roundtable discussion. Then, the design of the research belongs to qualitative research since this study is only analysed in spoken interaction of roundtable discussion. The subject of the study deals with Minister Susi as a main speaker and Sally as the host of roundtable discussion.

The object of the study is the conversation produced by participant of roundtable discussion, the host, and Minister Susi. Move on the roles of the researcher, there are two main parts namely data, and source of data. The data deals with the result of interpreting adjacency pair patterns, interpreting of communicative functions, and interpreting of power and status relation. The source of data deals with the transcript between Minister Susi with Sally, and participant during the discussion. In addition, the instruments of collecting the data, the researcher use transcript of roundtable discussion and segmented the statement into clause or sentences, then it can be categorized based on the theory chosen and reported in accordance with the points of research problems. Finally, to evaluate and validate the result analysis, the researcher applied investigator triangulation to check the result.

Chapter IV reveals about findings and discussions of this study which supported by datum and interpretation. The finding shows the result of analysis about adjacency pairs followed by first pair part patterns also second pair part patterns, then it shows the result of categorizing of communicative functions that involve in the spoken form, and the last result is about the analysis of power and

status relation produced by the speakers using tenor theory from Gerrot and Wignel (1994:1).

Chapter V deals with conclusions and suggestions related to the findings of this study. Based on the findings, the researcher found the patterns of adjacency pair followed by its responses that constructed in the spoken interaction. The realization of communicative functions which found in the spoken interaction, and also the researcher found power and status relation as reflected to the patterns of adjacency pair. However, the researcher provides the suggestions for the future researcher, for the English lecturers, and also for English learners.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of previous studies, reviews of theoretical studies, and the last is about theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In this section, the researcher provides the feature that indeed they understand and are familiar with the studies in their area which will be researched through the previous studies. Therefore, to reveal the review of previous studies in the area of pragmatics, particularly the ones that deal with conversational analysis, is absolutely needed for this present study. Those previous studies are divided into some categories. All of them are explained in the following paragraphs.

Here, start with the first category is dealing with conversational features based on genre of conversation features in spoken text conducted by Martinez (2003; see also Sharon & Philip, 2005; Ammendrup, 2011; Saleem, 2015; Fadlilah and Garnida, 2016; Kamil, 2018). In this category, there is an example of previous study conducted by Martinez (2003) investigates how talk show interviews were brought to an end. His study concludes that closings in both genres share features relating to the structural organization and the participants'

behaviour which can be accounted for in terms of the institutional context in which the speech events take place.

For second category dealt with conversational analysis on TV program in spoken text. The previous studies that relate with this section have been conducting by Rui, & Ting (2004; see also Vickova, 2006; Sumbayak, 2011; Olutayo, 2013; Manispupika, 2014). These studies concern in the way conversation feature happen between the speakers on the TV program like talks show. For instance, in their study, they took Ellen show as an object of research. The data is relying in spoken text. Based on the investigating, Ellen Show has an entertainment side and it shows the whole of conversation produced by speakers. They report about the structure of conversation like turn and taking also the way between speakers try to open and closing and it happen depend on the certain situation.

Meanwhile, third category dealt with preferences conducted by Lerch (2005; see also Mazeland, 2006; Sulistyowati, 2010; Lanziti, 2014; Cheng, 2016; Akhimien, 2018). Lerch (2005), this research attempts to clarify the nature of preference, considering that the use of this classical concept of conversation analysis (CA) which has an important part in interpreting utterances seems to have become confused and vague in the course of time. This study also investigated about kinds of social organization are used as resources when people communicate through talk in interaction. The findings indicated kind of second-order validation of the theory develop so far. The conversational analysis above

also indicates the adjacency pair patterns that involve in the spoken interaction produced by the speakers.

Next, fourth category is about the model of adjacency pairs conducted by Yanti (2008; see also Boyer, 2011; Adisty, 2012; Feldman and Robinson, 2012; Vidi, 2012; Andriyanto, 2013; Ariff, and Mugableh, 2013; Enyi, 2015; Jamaludin, 2015; Saputra, 2016; Ergul, 2016; Ermawati, Yanti, and Elfiondri, 2016; Hafidzoh, 2016; Khumaidillah, 2016; Isgianto, 2016; Suryati, 2016; Tamrin, 2016; Rum, 2017; Surya, Malini, and Sedeng, 2018; Wiratno, 2018). Yanti (2008) attempts to answer McCarthy's (2000) theory about adjacency pairs of invitation and to figure out what types of adjacency pairs created by lecturer and student. The researcher gives the enrichment in adjacency pair theory and how to analyse using adjacency pair theory. Then, Boyer (2011) revealed about automatically detecting dialogue structure within corpora of human-human dialogue is the subject of increasing attention. Dependent adjacency pairs of these acts are then identified through $\chi 2$ analysis, and hidden Markov modelling is applied to the observed sequences to induce a descriptive model of the dialogue structure.

Then, fifth category about patterns of adjacency pair was conducted by Adisty (2012; see also Vidi, 2012; Andriyanto, 2013; Arif and Mugableh, 2013; Enyi, 2015; Mudra, 2015; Saputra, 2016; Ergul, 2016; Ernawati, 2016). For instance, Adisty's research figure out about the types of the dispreferred social act of adjacency pairs, the ways of doing dispreferred social act, and also the social factors influencing the emergence of the dispreferred social act that emerge in the

second part of adjacency pairs found in the classroom scenes of *Freedom Writers* the movie. By those previous studies above will prove that linguistic choices in conversation analysis play an important role in building up the interaction process between communicators.

Another group of previous studies about turn taking strategies come from Khumaidillah (2016; see also Suryati, 2016; Rum, 2017; Mudra, 2018; Malini and Sadeng, 2018; Wiratno, 2018) She reports about the turn taking strategies and adjacency pairs used by the speakers. The data are from one segment of The Oprah Winfrey Show's transcription with Justin Bieber. Those are analysed by Stenstorm's turn taking theories and adjacency pair theories. From the analysis, it was found that both speakers use various turn taking strategies and adjacency pairs during the interaction between speakers. This result can be an example for non-native English speaker in doing English conversation and advance people's comprehension of how to organize good conversation structure.

Here, seventh category for previous studies related to the title is about spoken interaction proposed by Aijmer and Stenstrom (2005; see also Lingley, 2005; Chovanec, 2009; Steve, 2011; Meredith, & Stokoe, 2014; Gilmartin, 2018; Rida, Kadarisman, & Astuti, 2018). They report that this study discuss empirical, corpus-based studies in various setting and provides several approaches to the analysis of spoken language are based on recordings of naturally occurring spoken interaction in the form of corpora. Meanwhile, Gilmartin (2018) shows conductedu a research about genre in spoken interaction, outline the characteristics of casual conversation, review available data, and describe ongoing

work exploring the dynamics of task-based and social dialogue, and of 'chat' and 'chunk' sub-types of casual conversation in particular. This research has a contrast area. He tried to provide the main data based on the task based of casual conversation of pupils.

Next, eighth category is about discourse in spoken interaction that have been conducted by Mhundwa (2003; see also Brenes, 2005; Lingley, 2005; Zhang, 2010; Saj, 2012; Holden and Raja Raman, 2012; White, 2013; Lin, 2014; Yang, 2014; Nurdiana, 2015; Ding and Wang, 2015; Mutmainah and Sutopo, 2016; Jaya and Daud, 2017; Kee, 2018; Varod, 2018). Mhundwa (2003), this study was presented findings from a study that sought to identify the language and communication needs of students who were studying for the Certificate in Law at the University of Botswana. Data for the study was collected using a questionnaire and information recorded from class discussions and simulated court proceedings. Then, the findings reveal that the data were obtained from the study and it can be used as design of module for teaching English for Academic Purposes (EAP).

Meanwhile, Mutmainah and Sutopo (2016) show that their study is to describe how the participants show spontaneity features, to describe how the participants show interpersonal function, to describe the information flow among the participants and to describe how the participants achieve coherence and relevance in the conversation of TV talk show of *Talk Indonesia*. TV. This study showed that there were some various spoken features found in the conversation of

talk show for instance spontaneity, Inter personality, interactivity and coherence features.

The last previous studies dealt to the power and status relation found in the paper of critical discourse analysis was conducted by Kalberg (2005; see also Schiffrin, 2005; Lingley, 2005; Williams, 2007; Haratyan, 2011; Meiristiani, 2011; Saftich& Rijeka, 2011; Mizil, 2012; Achsan and Sofwan, 2016; Hung and Deng, 2019). Karlberg (2005) investigated the about power in both mutualistic and adversarial expression in the discourse intervention. This study applied discourse approach in collecting the data. Then, the effect of its findings that related to the manifests ideational function where the message and content of text including author's overall experience of the real world in the setting of time and place manifest individual's vision of the world; interpersonal function where the interlocutor's social roles, status, position and relations in the network of speech acts, mood and modality reflect to the individual.

Quite the contrary, to get the power and status relation, a research which conducted by Achsan and Sofwan (2016) investigated the tenor of the interaction in the conversation texts found grade X English textbooks as well as the appreciation of their realization in the given contexts. This study also explains the similarities and differences between conversation texts found in both English textbooks in realizing tenor. This study was a qualitative research employing a descriptive comparative method. The comparative method. The result of lexico

grammatical analysis of conversation texts found in two English textbooks showed the texts of two textbooks were dominated by declarative.

Based on the groups of previous studies above, this present study is different from these previous studies. These previous studies above are good enough but they have not given evidence that conversation analysis have fit to the various elements, not only in corpus, strategies, methodology but also to the application of smallest elements of conversation itself. Moreover, their way in analyzing the data almost has no modify to the another elements. Therefore, this present study is worth learning more. In conclusion, based on the lack of previous studies above, there are three things as the novelty in this present study such as analyzing the smallest aspect of conversation analysis called adjacency pair patterns that construct in the roundtable discussion, the realization of communicative functions in the discussion, and the last is related to the reflection of power and status relation to the adjacency pair.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which learn about the use of meaning in language based on context and circumstances. According to Levinson (1983:7) defined pragmatics as study of language from a functional perspective, that it attempts to explain facets of linguistics structure by reference to non-linguistics pressures and causes. Leech (1993: 8) defines pragmatics as the study of meaning in relation to speech situation. Austin stated what we say has three kinds of

meaning; locutionary meaning (the literal meaning of what is said), illocutionary meaning (the social function of what is said), and perlocutionary meaning (the effect of what is said) (1962). In conclusion, the meaning of language is defined by the speaker, hearer, and also the way of turn-taking to the first speaker to another speakers.

2.2.2 Conversation Analysis

According to Heritage (2006:4) stated that conversation analysis (CA) focuses on detailed recorded conversation, analysing them for specific features of their moment by moment production, and interpret the significance of the utterances in the light of their environment of action. Conversation analysis focuses in interpreting about the significance of the utterances in the light of their environment of action. In line to the theory and statement above, it can be indicated that conversation analysis also as an approach to analyse the spoken interaction produced by the speakers. Another function of CA, it is originated in the field of sociology and it is started with the examination of telephone calls made to the LA Suicide Prevention Center. There are aspects of conversation analysis that spread in the spoken interaction. Let's see the explanation of aspects of conversation.

2.2.2.1 Feedback

According Bartol and Martin (1982: 447) stated that feedback is the receiver's basic response to the interpreted message. Based on theory proposed by Bartol and Martin, in communicative analysis, feedback is the part of illocutionary response communicated back to the first speaker or vice versa is

called feedback. The function of feedback is very essential because it makes two way communication successfully. In addition, feedback has so many varieties in cross-culturally, for instance: when Japanese has uttered **"*hi*"** as a feedback it means that **"*yes*"**, but that's totally different when Britannia says **"*hi*"** to the another, that utterance only as a greeting, and it is not a literally yes. In conclusion, feedback is very helpful in the communication as the organization to collect the information from the speakers.

2.2.2.2 Opening and Closing

According to Paltridge (2000:86) stated that opening and closing in conversation are often carried out in typical ways, they are called context and speech event specific. In line with the theory above, opening and closing is the way to create a conversation depend on the conversation take places. The utterances in opening conversation such as: ***Hi, how are you, hello, good morning, etc.*** Then, contrast with opening section, there are utterances called closing in conversation such as: ***See you, good bye, see you later, etc.*** Before saying about closing statement, sometimes the speaker use pre-closing to the another speaker in order to create a polite situation like *'well, it's been nice talking with you'* or *'by the way, I have an appointment with someone at 2 pm, I have to go now'*. In conclusion, opening and closing in conversation are called adjacency pairs and that sections cannot be separated in the different time.

2.2.2.3 Repair

The theory proposed by Maedan (2004) stated that repair in communication is an exchange begins when one individual initiates an interaction to another

individual. In line with theory proposed by Maedan above, repair is a correction of what has been said produced by the speaker about the previous statement said by the previous speaker. There are two kinds of repair such as self-repairs and other-repairs. Self-repairs is a repair that done by the speaker about what the previous speaker said.

For instance:

    (1) Self-repairs

        A; I'm going to the movies tomorrow. *I mean the cinema.*

    (2) Other repairs

        A: I'm going to the cassette store we went to last week. You know the Britannia one in *Mijen street?*

        B: You mean *Ngaliyan street?*

        A: Yeah. That's right. I mean *Ngaliyan street.*

Based on sample utterance 1, it means that "**A**" try to repair about what he has said to the statement ***"Movies"*** and repair to ***"the cinema"***. Then, based on sample 2, when A stated about ***"Mijen street"*** than another speakers try to repairs what the first speaker has said with a repair statement ***"You mean Ngaliyan street?"***, and the first speaker is agree about the second speaker as interlocutor.

2.2.2.4   Preference Organization

      According to Yule (1997: 79) stated that preference indicates a socially determined by structural pattern. Then, another theory proposed by Levinson (1983: 333) stated that preference is not tend as a psychological claim about speaker's or hearers' desires. Based on the theory above, preference here refers to

the responses produced by the speakers as a result of turn and taking. Here, preference divided into two.

Here is the figure of preference as a responses proposed by Yule (1997: 79).

Figure 2.2 The preference organization in conversation analysis

```
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │   Preference    │
                    │   Structure     │
                    └─────────────────┘
           ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
    ┌──────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐
    │ Preferred Response│        │ Dispreferred Response│
    └──────────────────┘        └──────────────────────┘

    ┌──────────────┐            ┌──────────────┐
    │The structurally│           │The structurally│
    │  expected     │           │  unexpected   │
    │  next act     │           │  next act     │
    └──────────────┘            └──────────────┘

    ┌──────────────┐            ┌──────────────┐
    │The unmarked  │            │The marked    │
    │  second      │            │  second      │
    └──────────────┘            └──────────────┘
```
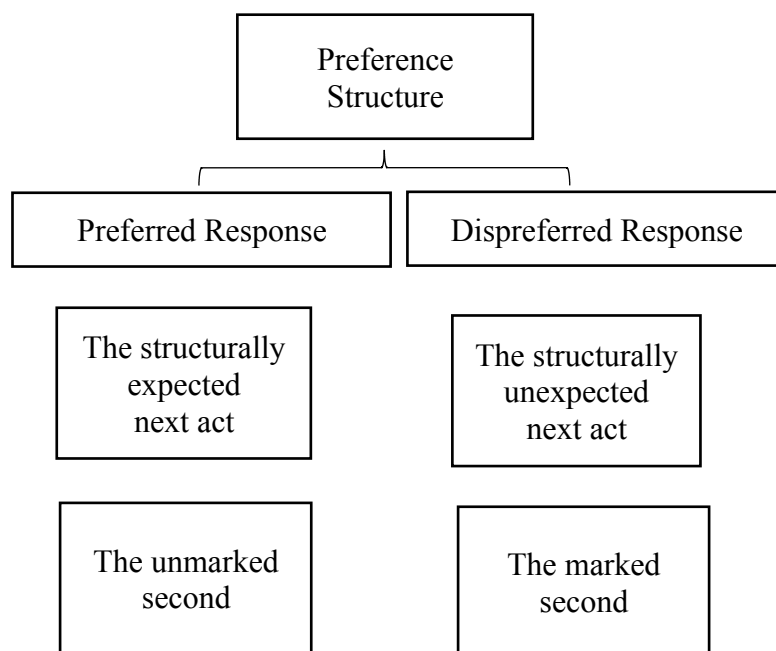
Based on the figure of preference organization, there are two response as product of preference called preferred response and dispreferred response. The preferred response is a kind of positive response means that both speakers are dealing to each other. Meanwhile, the dispreferred response here is a kind of rejection,

disagreement, or it can be a negative response that indicate both of speakers are not dealing to each other.

2.2.2.5   Topic Management

According to Burns and Joyce (2009: 94) stated that topic management is about how the speakers maintain a topic of conversation, and how the speakers repair the interaction when a misunderstanding happen by the speakers. Based on the theory above, topic management is very crucial aspect in conversation. Then, in the conversation, the topic reflect to the background of life and culture of the speakers. In addition, sometimes there is also a challenge in building topic of conversation happen between the speakers called taboo topic that cannot be discussed in certain places, region, or maybe individually problems of society. However, a conversation will runs smoothly if the speakers can develop the topic in turns.

2.2.3   Adjacency Pair

Another local management organization in conversation is adjacency pair, the kind of paired utterances of question-answer, greeting-greeting, offer-acceptance, etc. Levinson (1983:303) adjacency pairs are inter related with the turn-taking system as technique for selecting a next speaker. Moreover, Paltridge (2006) states that there are two patterns of adjacency pair namely first pair part and second pair part. The second pair part is the response of the first pair part and it is known as preference structure. In short, conversation analysis is a tool in analysing and interpreting statement or turn produced by the speakers. In conclusion, adjacency pair is following by its patterns as the result of turn and

taking. Then, the patterns of adjacency pair will create preferences namely preferred and dispreferred response. In additional, preferred response is similar like positive response, and dispreferred responses is similar like negative response. Then, there are kinds of adjacency pairs proposed by Levinson (1983: 32), Coulthard (1985), Tylor and Tylor (1990), Paltridge (2000), and Schegolff (2007). Let's see the kinds of adjacency pairs below:

2.2.3.1 Announcement

According to Coulthard (1985) stated that announcement is a kind of adjacency pairs about an announcement produced by the first pair part to second pair part. Announcement here is a clarification or declaration from first pair or second pair about the information relate to the speakers. The response of second pair part is called acknowledgement.

2.2.3.2 Apology

According to Goddard (2011) stated that apology is explaining something occurs after someone did something wrong. Based on the statement above, it means that apology is a way to repairing something after speakers did something wrong and it can be produced by that speakers who said. Hence, the second pair part of apology called minimization.

2.2.3.3 Assertion

Assertion is a statement produced by the second pair part and it tends to emphasizes or clarify of what the first speaker said. Moreover, according to Schegolff (2006) stated that there are two kinds of response as result of assertion

namely agreement for preferred response, and for dispreferred response is called disagreement.

2.2.3.4 Assessment

According to Paltridge (2000) stated that assessment can be formed into opinion. Moreover, Jurafsky (2007: 595) stated that assessment is a certain kind of evaluative act. It can be interpreted that the first pair part is a question and then second pair part will provides with opinion. Then, the preferred response of assessment is called agreement, and disagreement as a dispreferred response.

2.2.3.5 Blame

According to Widyanti (2017: 13) stated that blame is utterances that express to someone who responsible about the mistakes. Widyanti also gives an example of adjacency that contain blame, here is the example:

> A: You lose the key, don't you?
> B: No, I don't.

Here, the example above indicates that B is suspected as person who knows the key and then lost it. Based on the example above, the second pair part of blame is called admission.

2.2.3.6 Command

Another theory proposed by Goddard (2011: 145) stated that by giving and command in conversation, someone will expects to trigger a direct response, and the response expected as semiautomatic and immediate.

2.2.3.7 Complaint

According to Widyanti (2017: 14) stated that complaint is an utterance as response which indicate feeling unsatisfied about something. In this part, Widyanti also provides the sample of adjacency pairs contained with complaint. Here is the sample of adjacency pairs:

Man : This food is too salty.
Waitress : I am sorry, sir. I will give you another one.

Based on the sample above, that man throws a complaint to the waitress who cooks the salty food. Then the waitress acknowledge about the mistakes.

2.2.3.8 Greeting

According to Paltridge (2000:91) stated that greeting is a way of saying hello and salutation. In line with that theory, it can be conclude that greeting here tends to open and close conversation produced by the first pair part also second pair part. This adjacency pairs can be seen as utterance such as: ***good morning, hi, hello, good bye, see you,*** **etc.**

2.2.3.9 Invitation

According to Paltridge (2000) stated that invitation is about someone who persuades someone else to go an event. In line with Paltridge, Tracy (2002) also stated that some adjacency pairs have different act and responses for invitation can be called acceptance as preferred response, and refusal as dispreferred response.

2.2.3.10 Offer

According to Paltridge (2000: 88) stated that ooffer in conversation is an utterance which give something to someone. Based on the explanation above, offer here is a kind of first pair part that tends to offer something or giving something to another speakers. The preferred response is called acceptance, and dispreferred response is called refusal.

2.2.3.11 Question

The theory proposed by Tylor and Tylor (1990) stated that question is an essential thing that must be uttered by the speakers because this part is a foundation of adjacency pairs in communication. Question here aims to obtain the information or clarify about something. The preferred response of question is called expected answer, and dispreferred response of this pair part is called unexpected response.

2.2.3.12 Request

According Levinson (1983) stated that request here means the first pair part wants to request something to the second pair part or vice versa. Request is very common that produced by the speakers to another speakers in order to get the something. The preferred response of this adjacency pairs namely acceptance, and the dispreferred response namely refusal.

2.2.3.13 Summons

According to Coulthard (1985) stated that summons tend to the order by someone for coming and doing something, and also its response is also summons. Summons is like a calling for another speakers produced by the first speaker. On another hand, the first utterance is summons, the second utterance is an answer to

summons, and finally it is establishing a way to communicate (three part structure). Here is an instance for summon proposed by Sacks (1974):

Mom	: Son?	(Summons)
Son	: Yea, mum?	(Answer)
Mom	: Could you please close that window?	(Reason for summons)

Based on the sample of summons, it can be indicates that summons is like an opening section but it is only emphasizing in three part structure.

2.2.4 Speech Function

Halliday (1994: 69) states that there are four primary types of speech function, as follows: statement, offer, question, and command that realized by mood to perform two roles namely giving and demanding. However, when we do a conversation with others, we are actually trying to do something through the language, and it might be either to give information, or demand something.

2.2.5 Communicative Functions

Communicative functions or language function are about people in using language to obtain the purpose of its language. According to Brown (2000: 248) states language functions are essentially the purposes that we accomplish with language, e.g., stating, requesting, responding, greeting, parting, etc. Then, he states that functions sometimes has direct relationship with the forms of language (p.250). Based on the theories above, it can be interpret that communicative functions here can be found based on the interpreting. Then, to find the communicative function, mostly there is a clue or it can be called with code that written on the text expressively or affectively. Moreover, Jakoson (1960) stated that communicative functions divided into six, such as referential function, phatic

function, poetic function, emotive function, metalingual function, and also conative function. Then, this is the explanation about kinds of communicative functions proposed by Jakobson (1960), Yule (1996), and Schifrrin (2006).

2.2.5.1   Referential function

According to Schifrrin (2006: 192) stated that sentences which focus on the speech in certain situation is called referential function. Then, the previous theory proposed by Yule (1996: 9) stated that the deixis is a form of referring that tied to the speakers' context. Then, here is an example of referential function proposed by Schiffrin (2006):

> **Waiter:** ***"The coffee is hot"***

Based on the sample from Schiffrin above, he explains that the context is influenced to the identities of the parties which involved in conversation. That example above means that the speaker is the waiter of coffee shop tried to say something before the customer drinks the coffee. In conclusion, that sample of statement indicates that the context between waiter and customer have a relationship in context of situation.

2.2.5.2   Phatic function

According to Jakobson (1960) that the aims of this function is in the contact of relationship between speakers. Moreover, Wardaugh (2006) explains that people might talk to open or start the communication in order to keep the communication still going on. Here, phatic function has a function to maintain the communication. For example, when the first or second speakers says ***"hmmm"***

that statement is a kind of phatic function. The statement is a way to avoid the end of conversation and it is a way to create an idea to immerge in the conversation.

2.2.5.3 Poetic function

According to Jakobson (1960) stated that poetic function tends to the target factor is the message itself. Based on the explanation above, poetic function is a kind of communicative functions that refers to the code or message in the utterance. This function relates to the operation words in poetry.

Here is the example of poetic function:

> ***"The fog comes on the little cat feet"***

Based on the example above, there is another theory proposed by Schiffrin (2006: 193) stated that poetic function is the manipulating line of a code in order to convey the silent approach by the metaphor. However, to get the variety result of perceptions, the interpretation or perception of this function is depend on someone's idea in interpreting the line that contain poetic form.

2.2.5.4 Emotive function

According to Jakobson (1960: 355) stated that emotive function is an expressive or affective that relates to the addressor or speakers, or sender. The, another theory proposed by Schiffrin (2006: 193) stated that sentences which express the aspect of external world (context) or internal world (e.g. feeling, and sensation) to the speakers or addressor usually provides the emotive functions.

Here is the sample of utterance that indicates as emotive function as internal context proposed by Schiffrin (2006):

"I am hungry" or *"Wow, what a magic"*

Based on the sample utterance produced by the speaker, the utterances above have internal context that stated from their selves to another speakers as a result of expressive or affective by something.

2.2.5.5   Metalingual function

According to Schiffrin (2006: 194) stated that metalingual function is an explanation that the sentences is focused on the relation between code and situation usually stayed in. Moreover, another theory proposed by Jakobson (1960) stated that the target factor of communication in metalingual function is the code or message itself. Then, Widyanti (2017) provides a sample of metalingual function between hotel front liner and the guest as follow:

Ajeng: O… Virene? (Hotel front liner)

Kelly: Firenze, Italy. (Guest)

Based on the sample proposed by Widyanti (2017), that statement shows that Ajeng as hotel front liner asked the guest's pronunciation about the name of city in Italy. In short, metalingual function also refers to the pronunciation and other aspepct of language produced by the first speaker.

2.2.5.6   Conative function

According to Schiffrin (2006) explains that communicative function is by saying and it is focused on the relation of the addressee to the context of interaction. Then, Jakobson (1960) also stated that the addressee is the target factor of

communication in this function. Here is the sample of utterance that involve the conative function proposed by Widyanti (2017) as follow:

Aryo: And prepare yourself with a name card.

The sample of utterance produced by Aryo as an assistance for front-office engaged to the guest. Based on the sample above, Aryo tells to the guest that they have to bring a name card of hotel just in case when they want to go to the city for window-shopping and after that they want back to the hotel, they just give that card to taxi driver. In conclusion, the sample above indicates that the interaction between assistance of front line and the guest related to the external context.

2.2.6 Power and Status Relation

According to Halliday & Hasan (1989:12) the human interaction and relationship involving their status and discourse roles as the attitude they take towards the subject matter and their interlocutors. Then, Fairclough (1993), relationships of causality and determination between discursive practices, events, texts, and wider social culture structures, relations, and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and text arise out of and ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power.

Hung & Deng (2019) stated that powers exist at both the micro and macro levels. At the micro level, the power behind language is a speaker's possession of a weapon, money, high social status, or other attractive personal qualities—by revealing them in convincing language, the speaker influences the hearer. At the

macro level, the power behind language is the collective power (ethno linguistic vitality) of the communities that speak the language. In analyzing the data that related to power and status relation, the researcher used the tenor theory. Here is the explanation about theory of tenor.

2.2.6.1 Tenor

According to Eggins (1994: 63) stated that tenor as the social role of interaction among participants in the interaction. Then, another theory proposed by Butt, et all (1996: 30) stated that tenor in terms of agentive or social role. Here tenor of discourse refers to the actors that involved in the text as a spoken text or written. Gerrot and Wignel (1994: 1) stated that tenor is social relationship between those taking parts. In addition, here is the figure about the kind of tenor proposed by Gerrot and Wignel (1994).

Figure 2.1Tenor Theory by Gerrot and Wignel (1994).

1). Power and status relation.

Tenor   2). Affect.

3). Contact.

Based on the theory from Gerrot and Wignel (1994) there are 3 kinds of tenor such as: Power and status relation refers to agent, roles, peer or hierarchic relation; Affect refers to the degree of like, or dislike, or neutrality; and Contact refers to duration and also intimacy of social context. In another words, power and status relations is an essential thing that can give a big impact to the social role. Power and status relation can be classified into 3 things such as hierarchy or social status, degree of like or dislike, and intimacy of social context.

However, there are aspects in social status or hierarchy such as the wealth, background of education, occupation, profession, and also the hierarchy itself. Then, degree of like or dislike is related to the interaction and attitude based on treating between human to human, human to animals, also human to environment. The degree of like or dislike is very determined about intimacy in social context. Those aspects are essential as a key to take control in the communication area such as discussion, and talk-show.

In conclusion, following to the theory proposed by experts above, if someone has three aspects of tenor just like Gerrot and Wignel (1994) have stated, it is very possible to take control in every interaction and has more opportunities than another speakers.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

The writer provides the theoretical framework in order to give a mechanism about the content of thesis itself. Look at the diagram of mechanism bellow:

2.3 The diagram of theoretical framework

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   Conversation Analysis     │
│   Heritage (2006:4)         │
└─────────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   Adjacency Pair Patterns   │
│   Levinson (1983:303)       │
│   Paltridge (2006)          │
└─────────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ First pair part      │   │ Second pair part         │
│ patterns             │   │ patterns                 │
└──────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   Communicative Functions   │
│ Jakobson (1960), Schiffrin (2006) │
└─────────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│   Power and Status Relation │
│   Halliday&Hasan (1989),    │
│   Gerrot and Wignel (1994: 1) │
│   Eggins (1994: 63)         │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```
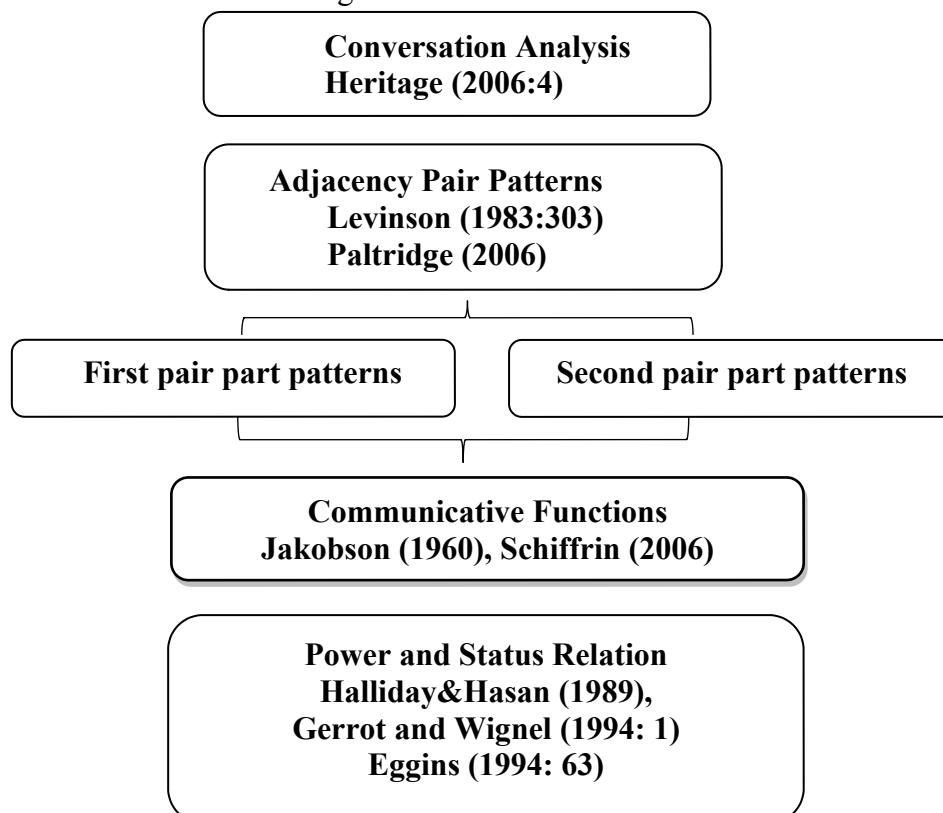
The diagram above shows among the theories. The top theory is conversation analysis which covers one of its strategies such as spoken interaction and speech function related to the roundtable discussion. After that, to find out how do the power and status relation reflect to the adjacency pairs patterns in spoken interaction among the host and the guest as first pair and second pair.

Then, in analyzing the turn-taking, there will be found two parts such as function and adjacency patterns such as preferred and dispreferred responses. Preferred here means that there is no rejection/denial respond between host and the guest, and dispreferred here means there is rejection/denial respond between host and the guest, finally, the writer shows the communicative functions such as referential function, poetic function, emotive function, conative function, phatic function, and metalingual function as effect of negotiation produced by the speakers. Finally, in the section of power and status relation after collecting and analyzing the clause of dialogue, the researcher found the clauses that indicate

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter mainly presents three points. First, it presents the conclusions of this study. The conclusions highlight the answers of the three research questions which are stated in the chapter I of this thesis. Second, it presents the suggestions that are elaborated for the future research and in the pedagogical implication by teachers, lecturers, and also students. Third, it presents the limitation for the future researcher to decide their focus on the studies.

5.1   Conclusions

This part present about the summary of the analysis result that answered the research questions. Therefore, the topic of present study is about the adjacency pair patters and communicative functions in the spoken interaction of roundtable discussion. Well, based on the three research question related to the topics, first research question focus on how the adjacency pair patterns constructed in the roundtable discussion, and second research question focus on the communicative functions realized in the discussion, and the last is focus in the power and status relation of the participant of roundtable discussion.

In the research question number one is about how the adjacency pair patterns constructed in the roundtable discussion. The researcher found many

adjacency pair patters based on the transcript analysing. Based on the result of analysis above, it can be seen that those adjacency pair patters are constructed because of the speakers in the discussion have chances to speak, delivering their idea, and also asking for question in order to create harmony of discussion itself.

Then, in the research question number two is about how do the communicative functions realized in the discussion. According to Brown (2000: 248) states that functions of language are essentially the goals that speakers accomplish with language, and sometimes it has relationship with the forms of language. Based on the statement above the implicit or explicit message in the utterances produced by the speakers has classified into kinds of communicative functions. The researcher found there are kinds of communicative functions in the utterances produced by the speakers. It can be indicates that the realization of communicative functions in the roundtable discussion happen because of the speakers produce utterances, and in the utterances have the meaning and it can be classified into communicative function.

The research problem number three is about how the patterns of adjacency pair reflect to the power and status relation of the participants. According to Gerrot and Wignel (1994: 1) tenor is the social relationships between those taking parts. In line with the statement above, the researcher used theory of tenor that relates to the power and status relation in discourse. Here, Minister Susi has a lot of interruption when another speakers deliver their argument or in answering question. In another hand, Sally as moderator also has a little of frequency in interrupting another speakers, and Matt as a participant only did one interruption.

In addition, Minister Susi as the highest interrupter in the discussion because she has a power and status relation in the discussion as the one and only guest, and also as Indonesia Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Not only about that, but also Minister Susi has SUSI Airlines, and another business that earns many infestation. In that way, Minister Susi has a special right in the roundtable discussion.

5.2   Suggestions

Based on the result of study, the first suggestion is to the future researcher must conduct a deeper analysis about this topic in order to make more perfect. Then, for the pedagogical implication, also to the researcher and lecturers can take advantages through this research and applied it to their teaching and learning process. The last for the students, they will learn based on the analysis process of adjacency pair patterns, communicative functions, and also power and status relation in order to create a mind mapping about this topic.

5.3   Limitations

Based on the result in this present study, the researcher presents the limitation for the future researcher to decide their focus on the studies in order to conduct a research that related with this study. Then, in this present study there are two limitation that this present study has. First, there is no specific analysis for spoken interaction as an underpinning theory in this research. The researcher only interpreting spoken interaction as communication between parties in the discussion based on the general term of spoken interaction itself. Second, there is no specific analysis in the part of power and status relation. The researcher only

use a theory of tenor from experts to assist in analysing interrupting section conducted by the speakers during the discussion.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The Transcript of Roundtable Discussion with Susi Pudjiastuti

S   = Susi Pudjiastuti

S Y   = Sally Yozel (Director of the Environmental Security Program at Stimson Center /   Moderator discussion).

S.Y   = Welcome everybody, as I look around the room, I see so many friends and experts in the world of confrontation, and defend, and intelligence. It's really hard to see so many people coming out on the cold, almost rainy morning, and so thank you. I mean, minister, I'm looking around and see academia, and industry, and engineer, and a lot of government agencies, from defend of cost cart, NOA USA, and even I think I saw someone from embassy and another embassy. So welcome everybody, truly great to have you here. Let me also thank and say give a shout out to Caroline. Caroline is from the Ocean Focus Foundation who is sponsoring today's event. So, I don't go in any details about IUU fishing. . I am just happy for that in welcoming the champion of against in IUU fishing. So, welcome Indonesia Minister fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Susi Pudjiastuti. Who

is known of as Minister Susi Then, there is pretty headline on staying against for illegal fishing vessels entering boarder water. So, what's your perspectives on Indonesia fight against IUU fishing?

S   = Good morning Sally, good morning everybody. So apologize for the delay. We had been some job that had to be done in Indonesia and has to do some tapping for Indonesia Culinary Festival for fish product because we tried to increase our fish consumption is only 36 kg, and the last 2 years we made it for 43 kg for person. And we targeting to 47 because we have more fish right now. So, but yes, thank you for introducing me as one of the champion is too bit too high. Yes, we do continue take very tough stand against IUU fishing and why we did that. We had a reasonable reason, strong reason to do it and now I can say that everyone has to fight illegal fishing. After 2 years we had been analysis, evaluating, investigating, and take actions, and low enforcement against illegal unreported unregulated fishing. So, let me start to give you highlight why how we start to do this.

When I was appointed by President JokoWidodo October 2014, of course, many controversy and protest against his sent nomination to put me in this position since everyone knows education background, I would say it is not very common for a minister who only has high school diploma. Because I only have as just second grade, and not even finished my high school. With all the protest that he has, people did not really aware. And some of them probably understand that I had 33 years' experience in fisheries trading. So, that's my background. At least, I am confidence I can do my job in Indonesia because the last 10 years before my

position, I was running small commuter airline called SUSI AIR. The business start from the tsunami relief at 2014 in Aceh. We never plan to have an airline. We see that the seafood is getting decrease, and I want to reach the higher of the value on the business of seafood change as a fresh and a life product. With the luck of transportation, infrastructure in my country, I live in small village at Hindian Ocean side of West Java border to Central Java.

I need 12 hours to 14 hours to take our lobster and fish to Jakarta, so the mortality is very high and the life and dead of lobster price is 80% different. I tried to convince a banker for 4 years to get a loan to have an aircraft to carry my life product to Jakarta for an hour, but nobody believe me, so, take 4 years to convince the banker. For the first, to a plane, and the plane arrive to tsunami destruct in Aceh. So I decide to help the relief because of many problems with the short runway. Many runways are broken, so we deployed to plane there the brand new one month plane. Starting there, we are starting assist the relief for two weeks free and I want to leave back to my seafood business but then the people want me to stay and I can't fly for free, no money anymore.

Then, the plane become so big by the time, and we also work in Papua, part of Indonesia. I see many things, and we realized that seafood materials are really deepest almost nothing anymore. The lobster from 2 tons per day to only $10 - 20$ kg today. Within 6-8 years without it's been over fishing from ourselves, we didn't know what happen. But after I have an airline, I start getting puzzle. So many big boat in the sea, and it is like a big city in the night. When I became a minister, I see that the first thing, we have to take up. Nice start having the data

from the department, we lost 1.6 million fisheries fisheries also left to only 800.000, so 50% less from 2003-2013. And also 15.000 seafood factors is processing and also shut down. Of course some of them are miss management, and most of them they don't have enough of materials anymore to process.

And then, I see what the problem, and I am start looking at the foreign fishing vessels concession that we had because 2004 Indonesia started to nationalized foreign fishing vessels to have fishing concession by registered into Indonesia flight. And we see that there is about 1000-300.000 license had been issues by our department. But, in fact the reality is 10x smaller than that issue. So, I discuss with my President, his mission is to put the national future from the ocean. We are not allowed anymore to see the ocean as only our backyard, but we see that it is a future, it's our front top of the house. So, there are lot to do.

So, and I gave him some proposal for doing this, and I will start looking at the legal phase of our constitution and I found one very interesting paragraph. When everything so weak, but there one clause we can sink every single illegal fishing vessel that catch fish illegality in our water. So, I proposed that to my President. Eight quite weeks to move, to realize that plan because this illegal unreported unregulated fishing had been happen for decades. The last one decade is very massive because they have a legitimate of the concession. So they can be registered as an Indonesian flag vessel.

So, anyway, its start to me have meeting with navy, army, police, and all institutions that are involved in the costal. But I also realized my department had been a part of this practice because the license issue by our department and the

other security and everything are enforced by all the other institutions. So it is not easy. So I call the ambassadors of our neighbor country: China, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, and Australia, and we discuss, we have lunch for quite long lunch, six hours talking a,b, c, because I want to actually delivered I will sink every single fishing vessel from your country if I found them illegality in this country, so that is the short message. But it's been very delicate issue and I said so please announce to your country about this, and I will not take any compromises. The will be prosecute, and they will be execute. There is no negotiation. So please, announce it so and I also can take them to the press because I already prepared the media in the front of the office.

After that they supported me for fight IUU fishing and they agree, I am the most uneducated minister in this government (audience got laugh for what she said about) and I have the biggest portfolio. So, the only thing to be able sufficient running my job you have to help me and assist me. So that, I have discussed with the ambassador and they agree. So after that, I start calling one by one. I called it the proxy or the agents. Big business man quite high ranking profile in politics in society one by one. I am not calling them in one, but I am calling them in one by one, and o asked them friendly. I say "look, you had this business for long time. I have to fix the problem. We want to put this mission of the government that the ocean is very important part, so I have to clean up the problem. No one you to stop. You all have power, you all have money, and you all have anything that can be used to fail me as a minister. But I think we had a good friend, no business, no relation, but we had been good friend. I know you, you know me. So it is up to

you. You move your ship, that's will not be happen, now you shut down the operation. Stop, and I issue the moratorium for ex foreign fishing vessel".

That minister degree regulation number 56 for six months to do the analysis, evaluation. And the second is the number 57 is band on transhipment. So, that's the problem because we actually never seen this thousands of ships in the port. They all never doing everything also. So, without band of transhipment, you will never find them. So, moratorium for ex foreign fishing vessel about 30 fish Stone Age and the second is about band on transhipment. That's done, and we see the ships coming to the port. Hundreds of them, but I think some of them are very smart, they also calculate that. I will do next, so only half of them is silent to the port.

And after that, we start investigating one by one, what boat, coming from where, what their previous flag, and many things like that. From the business that called from the agent, I got the confirmation that they are duplicated they doubling license, and one license might has ten boat, same color, same name, same number. And the smallest of these boat are the Philippine's boat, and the rest from China, Thailand, all big ship 2, 5, 8000, and tamper. They are many tamper with size of fish Stone Age. Basically picking up, collecting it. We find out more things than just stealing fish. We find out that the tamper is coming from outside to Indonesia are carrying anything that they can carry. Without custom regulation, food, beer, alcohol, others, drugs, cement, construction materials and everything without any custom regulation. One of the thing we learn, IUU fishing operation is the most sufficient business, logistically that can be run. They do this all of Indonesia. So

basically, making the whole economy also disrupted because they have to against the products that's come in without any declaration, any tax. Nothing.

Without the fish, but the dangerous species animals, they take birds, crocodile, deer, anything they can take from our Papua, Ambon, it's very well-known with parrots, with paradise birds, turtle, and they can take.

S. Y   = So… We.

S   = We shut them down. And now, finally after two years, we see numbers remarkably. Of course it is shocking everyone. So everybody that we can do that. And our GDP for fisheries increase higher than ever with almost zero foreign fishing vessel. So basically, just with local traditional, our one hundred cross ton local fisherman and we have our GDP 50% more than our national GDP, that the first time than before. And the fish commodity contributable to deflation because price down and anything else was increase in flight because government cut subsidy of fuel of electricity, and many other subsidy. We want to have a great economy, but other fisheries commodity are the only one contribute to deflation. And MSY of our fish stock from sixteen tons. The first time goes to 7.1 million tons. And then, the second year goes to 9.9 million tons and I heard if I am not mistaken above 12 million this year. We will wait for official release, and the GDP on fisheries I think last year was 8.3 fisheries. This early quarter are 7 something I am forgot today. But anyway, now the yellow fin is caught by two meter with little boat. The fish that have been missing for 20 years now is back. And in my hometown, we have a Kofi, we have big king crown 2000/3000 gram size, and we also regulate for sustainability. So the pillar for our KKP mission is

to make sure that we have our nature resources, our marine resources. The second is our sustainability, we for bit export for lobster below 2000 grams because I finally realize the lobster gone because Indonesian catch the baby lobster.

S. Y　= So…. They…

S　　= they export, and that's what they do.

S. Y　= We could run. Because I am seeing people start to raise their hand already. So many questions people have. Would you like to …

S　　= YA, just one the whole thing. The economy contribute deflation, and then the fuel company saving 37% of national field with the subsidy by the government. Then, the MSY are know I tried to do to have more cooperation with Pacific and Africa because I think they do have the same problem. And I can encourage everyone to complete IUU fishing as a creative business because it gives you billions of dollars money back

S. Y　= (laughing and agree by gesture on her head)

S　　= And what I spend in my department to surveillance bombing the boat and it's only 80 million dollars in two years. So, the 80 million dollars investment give you back billions of dollars, and fish everyway. That's all.

<div align="center">Applause of all participants</div>

S. Y　= Wow, thank you for that. I mean that's not just a personal story. Really we are talking about the important sustainability about economic and natural resources, and I have to say I think...

S　　= (interruption) 25:21

I have to give a part of the person because sometimes the people don't really understand how do you know about that thing? That the question.

S. Y = But I mean, I think, I read some of you explode 3016 vessels at this point.

S = Yes, and we still have another hundred.

All participants laughing.

S. Y = Okay alright. So everyone...

S = (interruption) 25:42

And to fighting of them

S. Y = Wow... and so, I want ask a quick question and now I know Matt. Where is Matt? Oh wait in front of me of course and obviously fishing vessels, and taking fish in really being you know, serious about this. I'm just curious what the attention in your region with China, Philippine. So I mean the government of they have been problematic?

S = At the moment, the attention for our nature resources is very critical because not China do more moratorium. Starting the first may, you may read few article, you will see thousands of the ship not fishing vessels are basically park in the port. Thailand do starting for April. Vietnam is well, so the last this year. I think we do more than two years ago because not everyone closed and they really really closed. We have to continue to stand in the same position. We can't change. As you know, Indonesia with 97000 Km of costa line 5.8, and we had only using navy, coast guard, all total our ships patrol are only 2000 maybe. It is very little capacity. At the moment, yes we had a bit some not fear, but how pressure is. So

at the moment, sometimes one hundred, two hundred one group coming. So all we can do is tighten them because ya, we don't have many in one area, and this is like all spots and this is the struggle point of us right now. And we need help, we need assistance on capacity, on surveillance, on patrolling, on many. Otherwise, all what we have, the miles stones we have will be also gone. And the second worst is not political, it is stop coming. So they go north inside, and they start what are you called? Twisted story?

S. Y   = Telling… mmmm it is lobby.

S   = Yea, lobby. It goes too. So not only from outside. But it is. Ya…

S. Y   = Interesting.

Well that's I mean you've got a lot of folks here who are technologies, industries, and US Government officials who were helping you in the coast guard. But, let's start with Matt, I know you have a question.

Matt   = Hi, I am Matt. I am so interest. You mentioned about moratorium by all the countries. That's' moratorium on them….. mmmm…

S   = (Interruption) 28: 56

On their area, on their sea territorial.

Matt   = (Interruption) 29: 01

for beating on vessels coming into their water?

S   = (Interruption) 29: 03

No! For their own fisherman, they also have moratorium on fishing,.

S. Y   = within their own waters?

S   = within their own waters.

Matt = Oh, I see. Okay. Mm. So fact on Indonesia's foreign relation with this snipers and also you blown up many ships. It seems many ships from China has being blown up. Is any particular reason for that?

S = Okay, so we don't have a compasses, but it is not a company on behind. So, they got two morning, and they are understand our constitution. And I said to them pouching fish are not a part of bilateral relationship. I don't think the close of two country good relationship so. As easy of that on answering. But, ya, Australia do the same for every Indonesian fishing vessels, but the different is Australia doesn't published, but we published because we need to make an effect. To be announced, to be acknowledge. And the second, your question is on China? The China is very afraid if we sink their ship. So most of them are run by corporate, and they don't do when we give the moratorium. We are failed to catch few in Natuna because the coast guard escorting the fishing vessels, but we did blow up too, but with Indonesian flag. So most of them are already registered on Indonesian flag.

S. Y = So…

S = So, that's not true if we give different treat. It is not easy to catch them because they are bigger, faster, and they normally in Natuna area is escort by the coast guard.

S. Y = The Chinese coastguard?

S = Ya.

S = But last month, we got one greater with Chinese flag but license by Malaysia company who dried the ship wreckage in our territorial. That 8000 gross

stone age. But we get the sea man, the crew, but they can escape. But now we have already the issue that Interpol and Malaysia coast guard got them. We will exchange tanker that we got by Malaysian. That's what we will do it. So, I have no exception as I always stand if American fishing vessel also pouching, I also will got them. So that's my answer.

S. Y   = Beware …. (Look at the stake holders of America).

S   = (Laughing)

S. Y   = So, obviously talking about sharing information and data is so critical.

S   = Interrupting (32:24) IT IS.

S. Y   = To the enforcement, as well as the using, the opportunity as the turn. I think a lot of people here working a lot. Let me to open up for questions for people here in the room. Yes, any you could say who you are.

S. Y   = I want to ask you when the Chinese coast guard companies this vessel into Indonesia territorial waters, what kinds of discussion that the government can help with China about cruising pay their official flag vessel? Not corporate, you know coming into water without permit.

S   =At the moment for territorial, of course there is no dispute.Once still in my EEZ, that my fish, once they swimming over the EEZ, that yours, you can take it. But of course the classes happen because the fishing boats are sometimes coming bit inside into our water, our EEZ. And there are several incident but few we got them and I think, five ships but three already as Indonesian flag. So two is in Natuna. Since we want to build IUU fishing museum. We will pull it to our port

in Pangandaran. So they will join. One from Spain, I think was Spain. But a with aqua territorial Nugini Flag. The one we got the Viking, it's 32 flags in it.

S. Y   = Wow

S   = Flags stated 32. So I think is very simple understanding between us and the China side in east, so I do understand they want to increase our capacity. I think it is bring a good moral weakening. So that, we cannot just do that this time. But of course the people who earns from this business, they will try anything. And right now, they go inside the political society. They go to business society, try to twist your success so. Oh now you have 12 million but your capacity of fishing vessels are only this. Why don't you do concession because you waste your increase, your excess of stock and things like that and they start also do the personal attack only blowing ship even the stupid can do it. That's now the media campaign from parties members and start attacking.

S. Y   = So, you are really talk about how it really global effort in support of your capacity. There are several agency here who has been supporting you, and so I mean our government really realized on Indonesia government as support security, or defend any other aspect. Did your government comeback and say, we need help on this other national resources? For example USA ideas been very helpful capacity. Is any two way street of communication on that?

S   = I think we do very good so far. I discussed a lot with your ambassador in Jakarta and we do last time in the Ocean Summit in Bali. Together discussed few issues. Of course I would love if the American also assist us more into our island. To develop industry, processing of frozen facility and logistic So, I would love if

there is American company, FEDEX, YELLOW, whatever can transport from the northern of east

Indonesia to Palu, and Palu to Japan, US. Because it's a pity at the moment the have many big tuna. 30.50, 60, 70 kg, and they brought it to Bitung, and Bitung they use for canning for, but frozen so/ if we can sell them fresh, and it will be something very valuable for the economic, more value we can that as well as the southern part of East Indonesia to Darwin, Cans to Brisbane, and they to International.

S   = I think I see a van Susi on the future. FEDEX SUSI.

S.Y   = Mm Ana Maria.

Ana   = I wonder if you can talk a little bit more about production, insuring how do you answer about that production really goes to benefit small skill fisheries? Who were ripping the benefit if you done to close the water for foreign fishing and now we want to make sure that they also can fish sustainability for the future?

S   = We issue the minister regulation number one and number two.

Band and troll. This what the issue right now. Abroad to the political electability. So, but we still keep the regulation and we all already have the allocation management on fishing allocation. There is already this area number, and how many boat can be there. What kinds of knot like that at the moment we regulate up that point now. It is not easy because last time since bit warns on the political side we extend the use of troll and not until the end of this year. Which before should be finish on June this year. So we extend six months but after that cannot anymore

because we also have to distractive fishing that still happening and pollution of course, the plastic debris, and many other. We will do it so.

S. Y   = I mean, first Joe, and then will go over to Michele.

Joe   = Minister Susi, Joe from Conservation International. On hand, I feel that little bit complexity with Indonesia coastline and geography. It seems that if you can do it the lesson for so many other countries around the world. I worked on Central African for a while, we thought if you can stop illegal fishing, you have more fish, cheaper fish for your own people, and more to increase your sustainability. Exactly, what's your on saying about this is what we need, so many countries that start to say, we gonna tackle this, and we have two patrol boats foreign EEZ. You know, so the message you have. Could I ask you of other country have already been coming to your saying, okay, how do we do this? You say we need boarder enforcement, we need more boat. Indonesia can do it. Your country with one coastline, you can probably do it as well. But I just want to one hand, thank you so much encourage what you're doing is for your example, and also asking what have many countries been coming to you? What do you sharing with them?

S   = Last Interpol general assembly in Bali. I was deliver my speech and of course many chief of police of Africa, Pasific, from IOBG. After that finish. Of course they all coming and following me, and said "Minister, can we borrow you from your government?" but I try to encourage them to start doing, and explain them. What's look creative business compete IUU fishing. It is affected probably done, even think they start no having clue. And I think there are lot of country that

already feel the benefit when they start cooperate on this. Argentina as example. They finally can enforce penalty to China vessels that been shoot in Argentina, and then escape, and then we got them, and we use the MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance) to hold the ship until they pay the process of court done, and they pay the penalty, and we release. So at least, now they understand they got less room to go away. And Africa I think now the green peace last time take some government officers and then got seven of China vessels and was shooting two or three, and they got it.

But, it is not easy because president approve it. Even the first time for us take 3-4 times high level meeting and still not happen. And it remind me to what to say about sustainability also regulate the maximum size of fishing vessel that can operate in our EEZ. And also they have zonation so. Maximum two hundred gross stone age for transportation vessels and for fishing vessels 1060. That's what we do so far. So I know it's not easy to be very though to inside. So slowly. So next later we will also sizing the net size. So that's what we do. We try not to work with Timor Leste and Nugini But it would be helpful if you work together with state work with Australia. Taking them, engage them more into sustainability on the marine resources. New Guinea and Timor Leste work together. But need compensation and some of the problem is also because the dependent on economy and so they have to allow this fishing vessels to be team. But to see humanity abuses, human right abuses, the smuggling, drugs and smuggling in Australia side. And I work closely with South Africa. We have join communication.

Bangladesh and Sri Lanka also. We tried to engage the whole with IORA example. I want to hold the more closest to engage them.

The problem is there are many countries. They don't have fishing capacity is not there. If they will be there, and this is not stop, there's nothing also to stop. And one of other thing, I am encouraging the United Nation, EU, to support our mission to broad this into United Nation IUU fishing to be declare as crime. Because is all in this, they have several flags state that go to many state, owner ships changing. And what we learn from Viking 28 example, the operation operator are the heavy company or the sell company. The human stayed in Singapore. They communicate, and with the fisheries transparency, we have to be also aware that several label company that can be the laundry machine of the block became white fish. And this is what I think we have to aware of that. And we learn from several cases for our investigation it goes to very prestigious company as what we called. You cannot just label this is an organic, this is green, oh this is already appropriate catch them legal fish. This label is just laundry I think this what we have to be aware.

S. Y   = So, being mindful of the time. How much time do we have? (talk to the crew) ten more minutes? Five more minutes. Okay. One we…

S   = (interrupting) Ten minutes.

S   = Okay, one we start here. Sisi, one two, three, four questions pending.

Sisi   = Thanks very much Sally, thank you very much minister.

You are a lot of been my heart in this room. I speak for myself and say that's been very impressed to see what you've been able to do. You mention just second ago

about the difficulties that you've been experience with laundering fish. With legal and illegal, and early remarks you mention in example of how many vessels are often time frequently using a single license? And how about another problem of fishing? So I was wondering if you could for moment about the efforts of Indonesia is making with regard you making all data more transparent about vessels, about production, about the fish themselves, and all status along the way since that sustainability transparency putting the data. Does seem also be infective in the same way as blowing to the boat on the water? Thank you.

S   = I think for Indonesia right now is the only country who open everything. We share our data with Google fishing water/ global fishing watch. And we wish that other country will do the same. But, it's always a business that good guy and bad guy. They try to avoid the tax, they tried to avoid the transparency. Many things like that. I think they should be some force from United Nation, FAO, or what institution that can be enforce that everyone to do the same thing. At the moment we are very open and we move forward to that. We don't want to what are you called it? High things anymore. This is for the government side, and I do believe this spirit are very strong right now because Indonesia with source of size of ocean right now. The economic contributions income waste to the government is not yet, very very small, very small percentage.

So we have to make it more transparent. We have to make it more often and we commit to it. But the problem is what I see there are other country that they don't want to this. So, how can we do this? Post state measured agreement, but the

problem is those bad guys. They don't need talk, they do everything off show. So, this is the problem. How do you tackle this? Hahaha…

S. Y   = So, thank you. Ya. We need to everyway the transshipment everybody has to be…

S   = (Interrupting) like every single things you put on the table, they already do something different.

S. Y   = We called that a weak more in US. Hahaha, let me, yes…

S   = (Interrupting) I like it. What's that you call?

S. Y   = (spelling) a weak more

S   = HAHAHAHA

Andrew = I just say quick question. What would be a sustainability

in Indonesia water if you are keeping other, and regulating fisheries in Indonesia water? Have you studied what the upper line of sustainability in the area?

S   = What we have a research and analyse in the last from the

Biomass level on our water. It was the increase from 6.5, 7.1, 9.1, and 9.9, and then also 12 million so. We expect with all those parameters. The boat that catch, that fishing is not bigger than hundred 50 gross Stone Age at the maximum of 10.000 boats. And then, depend on troll, nets, we can regulate, and all this we can put. I do believe we can go back to MSY before year 2000, 15 – 17 million. So, how much the sustainability you can catch. I think is depend on it. So, how many conservation area you protect? Bigger. What I try not to convince everyone. Is that look when you deal with net resources. You manage net resources especially renewable marine resources. The things that you do or regulation that you do on

it. To manage more sustainable. It's only go to one direction more productivity but convince. Tried to sell this to businessman? They think you are deconstructive in industry. And how to boat? It is understanding on business side. That, if you don't saying of that, you should you serve on your food. I think, the end of the day, what we all tried on preserving and defend. And hold the sustainability of your marine resources is great.

S   = They tried also to get aquaculture and the thing like that. The problem with this aquaculture. They need feed. So it is a circle that in a way. It seems to be an answer of your ambitions of two reach the demand and supply, or to not dependent much on nature resources. Because of its sustainability, we also, why we growth the aquaculture more? You also threating your sustainability. What do you want to get? So, the balance we need. So dedicate and this need a very strong assistance from academic, from scientist. I am more into the side, yea… aqua culture. It's good. But for Indonesian as example, they hit the regulation of the lobster. Why you bend them to be export to Vietnam, but why you also bend people to grow them on aquaculture?   I say why shoot? Because the sea already big aquaculture if you don't take them, right?

S. Y   = Yes.

S   = They just have to harvest on the good size. But of course politician paid the businessman who so far exporting. It doesn't take it that way. They twisted the opposite. It's a lot of, you know…

S   = The open of demand higher now, people on house taking also a ton of pressuring the seafood.

S. Y   = **(Interrupting) 00: 57: 30**

Good news and the bad news

S   =(Interrupting) 00:59:24

It is a puzzle. It's a giant big up with a lot of us keep balance in and outside.

Tamara   = Hi. Thanks for being here. I am Tamara Thomas from

Ocean Policy Advisor. How can TNI help Indonesia implemented post state

measured agreement and also we're looking for with to the next our Ocean

Convention 2018 you guys planning this. And so, if you have any specific topics,

so you thinking about we loved to know how we can help Indonesia? We have a

lot of contact in EAA for places, and try to help Indonesia as well. I also shifting a

lot of policy work, negotiating, perhaps we can find out the answer?

S   = I think for posted measured agreement, we need assistance

capacity building on harbour, crewing, stuffing the people to understand what and

also the system on the logistic, and everything. But as what I said before. It is not

very sufficient yet right now to tackle the problem of IUU fishing. Because their

guy who do IUU, they go to near port. So, they have their own way on supply

logistic, and they already understand that Indonesia is join PSMA. So they don't

try to come. But what we see, yea…. Of course developing a better capacity on

handling your port to have a much better over side, over look, control, and

appropriate run better and everything that's very important, and we do need

assistance for this. But expecting PSMA will so part of IUU problem. With all

that, I acknowledge, I don't think that yet sufficient because they don't want to be

seen.

S. Y   = So, let me just close with a not just thank you but I mean, you brought

so many issues today. I mean the important sustains, the important sustainability,

the important enforcement, balance, monitoring, and management. I mean you had all the critical topic security and so far for my home personal. One last question which is you are hosting for Ocean Conference 2018. Have you started to think about that thing, that people around can do supported on that?

S   = Yea. All of you can be our sponsor. Not only the finance, but also on work to make it more, what are you called more exposed, more better on convincing with the whole work and even that's would be nice of course.

S. Y   = Well I know, everyone here definitely be supporter.

S   = If you can be number one assistance on, this to be nice. (Laughing)

S. Y   = Thank you (Laughing)

S   = I Can continue watch my seas, and someone is running with Pak Okta for the Ocean Conference (Laughing)

S.Y   = Okay. Great. Well, thank you very much, we are so grateful and you are such the hero in this room and globally so many people, thank you very much.

Appendix 2: The Occurrence of Adjacency Pair Patterns

N o.	Types of Patterns		Preferred	Dispreferred	Occurrence
	First Pair Part Patterns	**Second Pair Part Patterns**			
1.	Greeting	Greeting	√		1
2.	Assessment	Agreement	√		2
3.	Request	Refusal	√		1

4.	Announcement	Acknowledgment	√		2
5.	Question	Answer	√		10
6.	Offer	Acceptance	√		1
		Refusal		√	1
7.	Assertion	Agreement	√		2
		Disagreement		√	2
Total			6	2	22

Appendix 3: The Occurrence of Communicative Functions

No.	Communicative Function	Initiated by	Occurrence	Amount of occurrence
1	Referential Function	Susi Pudjiastuti	3	
2		Susi Pudjiastuti	1	
		Sisi	1	
	Emotive	Sally	1	
		Sally	1	11
	Function	Sally	1	
3	Phatic Function	Sally	1	
4	Poetic Function	Sally	1	
5	Metalingual Function	Sally	1	

In addition, sometimes every pair parts is possible to has two or more function because the short utterance produced by speakers also involving many functions in the utterance. Well, the researcher provides many datum about communicative functions realized in the roundtable discussion.

Appendix 4: Table of Interruption Occurrence

NO	Dialogue	Interruption is initiated by	Occurence
1.	Matt : Hi, I am Matt. I am so interest. You mentioned about moratorium by all the countries. That's moratorium on the ⎰ Susi Pudjiastuti: ⎱ on their area Matt : Yes, on their area	Susi Pudjiastuti	1
2.	Sally : But I mean, I think I read some of you explode 3016 vessels at this point. Okay… So Evr… Susi Pudjiastuti : And to fighting of them Sally : Okay, and fighting them	Susi Pudjiastuti	1

No.	Text	Speaker	Value
3.	Sally: Wow! Thank you for that. I mean that's not just a personal story. Really we are talking about the important sustainability about economic and natural resources, and I ⎰ have to say I thi – Susi Pudjiastuti : ⎱ I have to give a part of the person because sometimes the people don't really understand how do you know about that thing. That the question	Susi Pudjiastuti	1
4.	Susi Pudjiastuti : They just have to harvest on the good size. But of course politician paid the businessman who so far exporting. It doesn't take it that way. They twisted the opposite. It is a l ot of you kn- Sally : It is a puzzle. It is a giant big up with a lot of us keep balance in and outside. Susi Pudjiastuti : yea you know	Sally	1
5	Susi Pudjiastuti :on there are Matt : for beating	Matt	1
6.	On vessels coming into wat Susi Pudjiastuti : No! for their own fisherman, they also have	Susi Pudjiastuti	1

	moratorium on fishing. Mat: I see…		
7.	Susi Pudjiastuti : The open of demand higher now, people on house taking also a ton of pressuring the seafo. Sally : good news and the bad news. Susi Pudjiastuti : yea.		
	AMOUNT OF OCCURRENCE		6

Based on the example above, Minister Susi dominates for the interrupting in the discussion because of she is a Minister, guest, and also the main speakers in the roundtable discussion. That's why Minister Susi has a special role in the discussion. Moreover, not only by her job as Minister, she also won in the hierarchy of discussion because of her wealth and owner of Airlines cooperation. Then, Sally Yozel as moderator in the discussion almost has similar quantity of interruption with Minister Susi because she is a host of roundtable discussion at Stimson Center. Because of Sally's status as a host of roundtable discussion, she just doing her job. Moreover, of course as a host, she has to be a critical person in asking question, answering, and also stating something valuable in order to build a harmony of conversation in the discussion. Well, Matt as participant here just need a confirmation from Minister Susi about the moratorium of fishing because of miss interpreting.