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Question-Answer in 'Ayat-Ayat Cinta' (A Study of Speech Act in Novel)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to obtain information related to the forms and the uses of linkages adjacency pair of "question-answer" used in *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*, as well as understand the function of the adjacent pair in establishing the integrity of the novel discourse. This study is a qualitative study which is operationally using the principles of speech act study. The speech act referred to in this study is a dialogue in the novel which becomes the data source of this research. The following procedure collected data: (1) to identify the overall dialogue in the novel; *Ayat-Ayat Cinta*; (2) to determine the adjacent pair in the form of "question-answers"; (3) to find the forms and the links between each pair of utterances focused on "question-answer" type. The research findings indicate that the adjacent pairs of "question-answer" are found in the following forms: (1) short sentences; (2) ellipsis (3) deep structure; and (4) informal language (slang). The function of the adjacency pairs of "question-answer" in this novel is as controlling the integrity of discourse, namely (1) to express pleasure/choice of the characters; (2) to explain the identity, background and character of the characters; and (3) to reveal the history of the past of the characters.

1. Introduction

In a conversation that occurs between two or more people, the speech of a speaker requires a response from others to be involved in communicative interaction. In the study of speech acts, this is referred to as adjacency pairs. The concept of the adjacency pairs was originally developed by Searle & Sacks. Adjacency pair is a sequence of two utterances in which speech the one following the other, or close to each other, and has two parts: the first pair and the second pair part (Schiffman, 1994). The first type used by the speaker will determine the range of responses that can be provided by other participants in the conversation because the second utterance is associated with the first utterance. In this case, a question requires an answer, the offer requires the acceptance/rejection, demands require a response, praise requires the acceptance/rejection, and the request requires approval.

Adjacency pairs are a part of characteristics of discourse. Renkema classifies discourse into two types. First, a simple monologue discourse can be seen as a discourse with sentences derived from one party, either the speaker (the oral discourse) or the author (in written discourse) and it does not require a verbal