

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the background of the study, statement of the research problem, objective of research, significance of research, scope and limitation of the research, and the identification of key term.

A. The Background of the Study

As human being who lives in a society, we have to communicate with each other in purpose to fulfill our necessary, the important thing in communication is language, without language we can not deliver our means, our need, and our feeling to another. Jenkin states that, “by using language, people can express their emotion, friendliness, pain or pleasure to other because language is a system of communication.”¹ “In addition, by communication people are able to affect each other. According to Baran states “communication can be defined as a message transmission from a source to a receiver and it will occur when a source sends a message via medium to the receiver producing some effect”.²

In using language, speaker will not deliver a black message to the hearer, speaker will send meaningful message explicitly, for implicit message people need to interpret the meaning, in particular, the study of interpreting meaning is called pragmatics. According to Fromkin, “pragmatics is the study of selection between context and interpretation of

¹ Jane, Gino. *A Critique of Politeness Theory* (1981). Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing. P. 46

² Baran Cutting, Joan. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse*. London: Routledge. P. 22

meaning. “³beside to understand about the meaning in implicit message, people also need to understand that communication have an important aspect, that is politeness. Politeness is a social behavior performed by people in their everyday interaction. According to Choyimah, “politeness is kind of verbal language or verbal attitude that could make an addressee feel at ease.”⁴Being polite means that people are aware of one’s personal feelings; when talking, they respect each other and try to not be offensive. The way of politeness use is different between persons who are in the social distance with another who is society close. Yule says that “politeness might involve ideas like being tactful, modest, and nice to other people.”⁵ In most of the studies, the politeness has been conceptualized especially as the strategic conflict-avoidance or as strategic construction of cooperative social interaction (Eelen, 2001, p.21; Watts, 2003, p.47. “politeness helps us to learn how to make polite communication without misunderstand with someone else because we live in wide society that has different language and politeness principles.”⁶⁷

Brown and Levinson introduced the concept of “face” into politeness theory. The terms face express people need to be recognized and respected by other people. According to Brown and Levinson that “face” is consisting in two related aspect, positive face and negative face. “positive face including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and

³ Fromkin, Victoria A. & Rodman, Robert. *An Introduction to Language (6th ed)*. (1998). Fort Worth, TX:Harcourt Brace. P.159

⁴ Choyimah, Nurul. *Selected Reading on Pragmatics*. (2002). Malang : Universitas Brawijaya. P.98

⁵ Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (1996). Cambridge; Cambridge University Press. P.34

⁶ Eelen, Gino. *A Critique of Politeness Theories*. (2001). Manchester: St.Jerome Publishing. P.21

⁷ Watts, Ricard J. (2003). *Politeness*. Cambridge University Press. P.47

approved by somebody else. Negative face is the basic claim to territories, personal preserves right to without destruction; it means the freedom of action and freedom from any burden. ⁸Analysis the face Threatening Acts is interesting because people usually cooperate in maintaining face in interaction. Besides, the researcher chooses face threatening acts as theory of research because in daily conversation with or without realize we always use face threatening acts to keep our self-esteem. Fortunately, we can find face threatening acts not only from daily conversation but also from dialogs of the movies or film. The researcher tends to conduct research using specific theory of face threatening acts.

Movie or film is important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful medium for educating citizens. It is interesting to analyze face threatening acts in movie because movie has visual basis to give a universal power of communication.

Related to the theory, the researcher decides to find out face threatening acts that appear in main characters' dialog of "Deepwater Horizon" film. The researcher analyzes the conversation by using Brown and Levinson's theory of face threatening because the researcher wants to know acts threaten positive or negative face wants applied. "Deepwater Horizon" movie is based on James Cameron's conduct from real story about the hero in the mining oil. The movie based on the suggestion differences between the director of company with the one of employee. The story started with Mike Williams tell about cement test in his job with his boss, but his boss not believe with him. From this film, the researcher wants to find face threatening acts used by Mike Williams when he wants to tell his suggestion. Face threatening act is selected because in daily speaking people always use

⁸ Brown, Penelope & Levinson, Stephen C. *Politeness : Some Universals in Language Usage*, (1987). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. P.67

face threatening act and it depends on the factors such as situation, level of knowledge, and mood of people itself. Moreover, the researcher wants to proof that in the movie face threatening acts does exist in real life. And the, the researcher attends to looking for contradiction or similarities among face threatening acts that used by the main character with different position, likes coversation between friend and foe.

The researcher chooses *Deepwater Horizon* movie in conducting research because in this movie the character has his own characteristics and the story tells about the real story that happened in America ocean. The researcher sure that there are face threatening acts performed in this movie and utterances conveyed by the character definitely have meaning and purpose. Moreover, the researcher wants to know if there is difference in using face threatening act in Mike Williams.

This study is very important for the researcher, because there are many face threatning acts that can be find are used by the main character in *Deepwater Horizon* movie. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research will be befcial for the next researcher as references or guidance for produce better research. Also for the readers, the researcher expects that this research will give more understanding about face threatening acts and how to convey their aim to interlocutor politely.

Based on the description above, the researcher used theory of face threatening act by Brown & Lavinson than the researcher is interested in conducting a research under a title “AN ANALYSIS OF FACE THREATENING ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF “DEEPWATER HORIZON” MOVIE”.

B. Statement Of The Research Problem

In this research, the researcher took “*Deepwater Horizon*” movie as the object of the

research. Based on the research above, the researcher focused on:

1. What are face threatening act types used by the main character in "*Deepwater Horizon*" movie?
2. What is the most dominant face threatening act type used by the main character in "*Deepwater Horizon*" movie?

C. The Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of research problem above, the objectives of the study can be shown in the following sentences:

1. To know face threatening act types are used by the main character in "*Deepwater Horizon*" movie;
2. To know dominant face threatening act which are used by the main character in "*Deepwater Horizon*" movie.

D. Significance of Research

The researcher hopes that this study can be used to give motivation of using face threatening act in different situation or condition and comprehension on politeness language. There are two kinds significance of Research. The uses of the research are :

For the learner and reader, this research can give information about face threatening act used by the main character in *Deepwater Horizon* movie and they can give information about his emotion threatening him. The main character in the movie show two types of face threatening act, they are positive and negative face.

For the next researcher, this research can give understanding to additional references in their research and can make better than this research.

Practically

- a. For Researcher, it can be a reference for the other researcher to conduct the some object of study but it has different dimension.
- b. For the Students, it can give input to know the impolite utterances by learning FTA, so they were understand well about impolite utterance that should avoid when they communicate.

E. The Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of the study is the main character of the movie. This research limited on the conversation between the main character with other's. The face threatening acts used by the main character on "Deepwater Horizon" movie released in 2016. There are ten characters and the reseacher analyze in face threatening act strategy by the main character.

To make this study more effective to be good thesis, the researcher is limits the research by using Brown and lavinson theory devide two kinds of Face Threatening Act there are positive face and negative face. The researcher focus on analyzes the main characters that use the Face Threatening Act types. The data from this research is Deepwater Horizon Movie and the object is Mike Williams as the main character.

F. The Definition of Key Terms

Key terms relating in this research are difine to help clarify the attended study. And in this study the researcher give definition about some terms in order to avoid misunderstanding. The definition are follow:

1. Face Treatening Act

Face Threatening Act is something needed which will reduce the violation of face to a minimum and, therefore, preserve stability as much as possible. This

can be achieved by using face work techniques.⁹ Positive face is to be appreciated the need to be connected, to belong, to be member of the group. Negative face is the need to be independent and free from imposition.

2. Positive face

Positive face is each person's want that his or her own wants be desirable to others--that others want for him or her to have health, self-esteem, successful professional practice. A threat to a teacher's positive face occurs when the teacher perceives criticism or insult (or disapproval, complaint, disagreement, contradiction, out-of-control emotions, irreverence, bringing bad news, non-cooperation, interrupting, non-sequiturs, non-attention) from a supervisor.

3. Negative face

Negative face is each person's want to be free from imposition and distraction. In instructional conferences, a threat to a teacher's negative face occurs when a supervisor's directive or request (suggestion, advice, reminding, threat, warning, dare, offers, promises to help, compliments showing envy or admiration, expressions of strong negative emotions) is perceived as an intrusion into a teacher's self-determination.

4. Main character

⁹ Brown, Penelope and Stephen C. Levinson. 1987. *Politeness: Some universals in language usage*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. P: 94

Main character is classified important and kept on performing that it feels dominating the whole story. The narration of this character is considered as the most important in a movie concern. Even in certain novels, a main character always presents in every event and can be found in every scene of the movie concern.¹⁰

5. Deepwater Horizon Movie

This film is taken from a true story that tells about the drilling of oil in the American ocean, there is a supervisor who is overseeing the drilling system at the refinery, but there is a difference of opinion between the testers with employees who are in the refinery. Mike is one of the officers informed the supervisor that after the debate finally the refinery exploded and destroyed.

¹⁰ *Severny, Andrei (2013-09-05). "The Movie Theater of the Future Will Be In Your Mind". Tribeca film. Retrieved September 5, 2013, p:3*