

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some topics that related to the research. it includes definition politeness, definition of face, Face Threatning Acts, and Previous study.

A. Politeness

In every interaction, participants not only negotiate meanings but also establish, reinforce, or redefine interpersonal, relationships. This is where politeness comes in and sways the people talk. Politeness, according to Johnstone, refers to all the ways in which speakers adapt (or decide not to adapt) to the fact that their interlocutors, actual or imagined, have human needs like their own. Every person in his social interaction has to respect and consider the others' wants and personalities in order to be polite and always convey his meaning without imposing on the hearer's rights or wants. Politeness in pragmatics is studied from the viewpoint of the purpose of a language form used by a speaker, and the effect on an addressee.

Cutting says that politeness is the choice of language use to give the addressee his independent and rights, and to show friendly attitude by accepting him as member of a group and also his wants to be appreciated by others. This act makes sure that the faces of the people are saved and respected and it has become a universal rule applies in every place regardless the language used.

B. The Concept of Face

The notion of “face” in interaction was first introduced by Goffman for his theory of interpersonal communication. He defined face as the positive social value of effectively claims for himself by his or her self-presentations, Brown and Levinson, using Goffman’s definition of “face” as a starting point. The term “face” means the public self-image that every person wants to claim for himself. Generally, face indicates our self-image with regard to the public. Face is an important part of social relationships in everyday life since we want to maintain or save our face in social interaction.

In Brown and Levinson’s Politeness theory, a participant is considered a Model Person (MP), who is a willful fluent speaker of a natural language, further endowed with two special properties *rationality* and *face*. In terms of rationality, each speaker is capable of reasoning and knowing what options or strategies best suit the face needs (both faces; positive face and negative face) of interlocutors. By face they mean the want to be unimpeded and approved of in certain respects, face is consisting in two related aspects:

1. Positive face is the want of every person that his wants be desirable to at least some other of the want to be well thought of. That is, one tries to positively affirm the existence of a relationship or tie with other people.
2. Negative face is the want of every person not to be imposed on by others and the want that his section may be unimpeded by others. It means that negative face brings along the rights of every person to be free.

We have these two differences in our social life. The positive face gives comprehension that the speaker has to respect and accept the hearer’s desires and wants by accepting him as the member of the same group or community. This positive face has main point that the hearer as social being. Then, negative face is

hearer's will if his privacy is respected by the speaker and he is free to do what he wants to do. This negative face shows the hearer desires privacy as an individual being.

C. Face Threatening Acts (FTA)

Contain kinds of acts intrinsically threaten face, namely those acts that by their natures run contrary to the face want of addressee. According to Brown and Levinson by 'act' we have in mind what is intended to be done by a verbal or non-verbal communication, just as one or more "speech acts" can be assigned to an utterance.¹ There are two kinds of face threatening acts ; FTAs threatening the positive-face want and FTAs threatening the negative-face want.

1. FTAs threatening positive-face want

The acts that threaten the positive-face want, by indicating that the speaker does not care about the hearer's feelings, wants, etc, include :

- a. Those that show that the speaker has negative evaluation of some aspect of the addressee's positive face :
 - 1) Expressions of disapproval, criticism, contempt or ridicule, complaints and reprimands, accusations, insult (the speaker indicates that he doesn't like/want one or more of addressee's wants, acts, personal characteristics, goods, beliefs or values.
 - 2) Contradiction or disagreements, challenges (the speaker indicates that he thinks the addressee is wrong or misguided or

¹ Ibid Brown and Levinson, p.65

unreasonable about some issue, such wrongness being associated with disapproval)

b. Those that show that the speaker doesn't care about (or is different to) the addressee's positive face:

- 1) Expressions of violent (out-of control) emotions (the speaker gives the addressee possible reason to fear him or be embarrassed by him)
- 2) Irreverence, mention of taboo topics, including those that are inappropriate the context (the speaker indicates that he doesn't value the addressee's values or doesn't his fear)
- 3) Bringing a bad news about the addressee, or good news (boasting) about the speaker (the speaker indicates that he is willing to cause distress to addressee. And/or doesn't care about distress to the addressee, and/or doesn't care about his feelings).
- 4) Raising of dangerously emotional or divisive topics, e.g politics, race, religion (the speaker creates a dangerous-to-face atmosphere)
- 5) Blatant non-cooperation in an activity, e.g disruptively interrupting the addressee's talk, making non-sequiturs or showing non-attention (the speaker indicates that he doesn't care about the addressee's negative or positive-face wants)

- 6) Use of address terms and other status-marked identifications in initial encounters (the speaker may misidentify the addressee in an offensive or embarrassing way, interntinally or accidentally)

2. FTAs threatening the negative-face want

The acts that threaten the negative-face want indicate that the speaker does not respect the hearer's freedom of action and thought. Among these Brown and Levinson consider:

- a. Those that anticipate some action of the addressee, whereby by the speaker puts pressure on the hearer to do or not do something :
 - 1) Orders and request (the speaker wants to addressee to do or refrain from doing something)
 - 2) Suggestions and advice (the speaker states that the addressee ought to do something)
 - 3) Reminding (the speaker reminds the addressee that he ought to take some action)
 - 4) Threat, warning, dares (the speaker indicates that the addressee ought to do something unless he wants to face his or somebody else's retaliation)
- b. Those that anticipate some action of the speaker, whereby he puts pressure on the addressee to accept or reject some kind of debt :
 - 1) Offers (the speaker wants to do something for the hearer, whereby the addressee incurs in some kind of debt)

- 2) Promises (the speaker will do something for the hearer in the future, whereby the address will probably incur in some kind of debt)
- c. Those that anticipate some desire of the speaker regarding the addressee, whereby he puts pressure on the hearer to take action in order to protect or contribute to the speaker's wants:
- 1) Compliments, expressions of envy or admiration (the speaker states that he likes or would like something from the hearer)
 - 2) Expressions of strong emotions toward the addressee (hatred, anger, lust all account for possible harms to the hearer)

D. Movie and Characters

Movie is the one of electronic media and literary works. According to Petter says “ The media are the technological means of disseminating messages, categorized as being a print (newspaper,book,magazines) or electronic (radio,CD's, film, television, computer). Movie has many genres such as action, horror, drama, comedy, thriller, science fiction, etc. Recently, movies or films become the best strategy to communicate and deliver message about what happens around the world.² Petter says that, “ the media create vehicles as the means of delivering messgaes.”³ The direction of movies can express critics, complaint, or opinions about something as an aspiration.

² Petter, W. James. *Theory of Media Literacy : A cognitive Approach*. (2004). California : SAGE Publication, Inc.p. 43

³ Ibid Petter W James, p.44

The one of important part in movie or films is characterization. Characterization is the process of actor's interpreting a character in a movie. Characterization differs according to the actor, the character, the screenplay, and the director. Character can be first or round, major, minor, or marginal; protagonist or antagonist.

a. Round Character

A character is 3D, unpredictable, complex, and capable of surprising us in a convincing way (round characters may be major or minor characters).

b. Flat character

A character that is one-dimensional and easily remembered because his or her motivation and actions are predictable (flat characteristics may be major, minor, or marginal character)

c. Major character

A supporting characters in a movie. Major characters make the most thing happen or have the most things happen to them.

d. Minor character

A supporting character in a movie. Minor characters have fewer traits than major characters, so we know less about them. They may also be so lacking in definition and screen time that we can consider them marginal characters.

E. Previous Studies

In this study, researcher uses other studies to broaden her knowledge and to get another perspective to do this research. There are two previous studies that the researcher uses.

The first study is Ria Reski Fauzi's study entitled *An Analysis of Face Threatening Act (FTA) used by the Main Characters in "Super Nanny" Reality show*. This study is focused on Face threatening Act (FTA) in " Super Nanny" reality show. The researcher used the Brown and Levinson theory as the main theoretical framework. As the result of the researcher, the main character are very significant in threatening the children's negative face and threatening each other. Usually, it is shows by asking the hearer to do something that threat negative face wants. Furthermore, conclusion in the main characters use the four strategies especially FTA in every different situation. Mostly, the speakers or main character use bald on record strategies by giving task-oriented and sympathetic advice or warning.

The similarity between this study and related study is both of the studies discussed face threatening acts. However, both studies have different object of researcher and theory of data anlysis. Ria's object of research is a reality show and used theory of Ary, while the writer uses a movie as object of research and will use Brown and Lavinson analysis theory.

The second one is Jana Lecianova's study in 2008 entitled FTA in U.S. TV Commercials on Cosmetic Products. This is a study about FTA used in modern advertising. This study also used the politeness theory by Brown and Lavinson. As a result, the TV advertising use mostly speech acts that threaten addressee's negative face (promises, suggestion/advice and orders), the addresser's faces are threatened only in those commercials that are based on the confessions of famous celebrities. This study

helps the researcher understand how to classify face threatening acts. Both of the studies have different object of research that are TV advertising and movie.

Based on description above, the reseracher believes that her thesis with the title “An Analysis of Face Threatening Acts Used by the Main Character On “Deepwater Horizon” movie has not been previously used by other researcher.