

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the introduction that consist of background of the study, previous of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the study.

All people have known that there are many different characteristics in interaction when they are talking. But sometimes, the problem is some people are perfunctory when they are talking. It becasue, those people dislike the person or dislike about the topic. Whereas, some people want to be understood by others when they are speaking. Thomas states that people do not use language just to state things but to do things, and to perform actions¹. They use speech act utterance moreover they use politeness utterance in an interaction. But some people do not really pay attention in their utterance because they think that the listener will not be objection. We take an example in interaction in a movie. We often see the actors and the actress try to make an interaction in their acting with so many characters. Sometimes We often see, they are angry, happy, sad, confusion etc. So it can make a various interaction in their communication based on the situation. Therefore, to get an interaction, we have to understand the language functions in a context about the relationship between what is said and what is understood in spoken and written

¹ Jenny Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction to Pragmatics*, (London : Longman Group Limited, 1995), 143

discourse. The context of situation of what someone says is crucial to understand and interpret the meaning of what someone is being said². So that why, we need a language function to communicate because it will be easier to us to get an interaction when we talking by others. As a result, we can express our feelings, mind, ideas, and emotions. Eventhough, we can express it by using gesture or body movement, action, signal and sound.

Most of people will use a different ways to extend what is in their mind. Speech acts are a staple of everyday communicative life. According to Yule a speech act is generally defined as “ an action via utterances”³. Hence, the utterances do not only contain the grammatical structures and words, but also it contains the actions in the utterance. Whatever the people speak via utterances have some sequences through the action. In sort, a speech act means the acts done in the process of speaking⁴. The communicative act and verbal communication is usually represented by the utterances of the speakers. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, but also they perform action via those utterance. From this explanation, it shows that every words, phare or sentence that is human uttered perform different implisit action or meaning in it and if the hearer cannot get the intention of every utterance, it will lead a misunderstanding.

The direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of

² Paltridge Brian, *Discourse Analysis An Introduction*, (London : British Library Cataloguing-in Publication Data, 2008), p 53

³ George Yule, *Pragmatics* , (Hongkong: Oxford University press, 1996), p 47

⁴ Laurence R Horn, *The Hnadbook of Pragmatics*, (United Kingdom : Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p 53

the sentence uttered.⁵ In sort, speech act are also categorized into direct and indirect speech acts in terms to extent of the directness. Direct indirect speech act and positive negative politeness used to communicate directly. A communication will run well if there is no misinterpretation. When people speak, they do not only transfer information in a technical sense but also convey their attention. ⁶In addition, direct indirect speech act to connect to someone in order to understand what we said. And also to make essier to someone when they received some informations from a speakers. Direct and indirect speech act is important to emphasize our statement to someone and with direct indirect utterance, we will form a positive and negative politeness in our conversation. It is one of our tool to communicate with another people. Sometimes, many people speak with different language because they come from different country ,so they have different culture in their language. Language gives us a way to express our thinking, talking about our thinking, thereby enabling us to convey over our thinking. If we are smart to process our language through in good direct indirect utterance, they will enjoy in a conversation.

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request".⁷ Speech act is a term in linguistics and the philosophy of language refering to the

⁵ Hunford and Heasley. *Semantics: A Course Book*, (New York: Cambridge University, 1996), p 291.

⁶ J.Kees, *Psycholinguistic and the Study of Natural Language*, (Amsterdam: Benjamin Publishin Press, 1992), p, 153

⁷ Yule George, *Pragmatics Oxford Introduction to Language Study*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996)

way natural language performs actions in human to human language interactions, such as dialogue⁸. Therefore, these labels more dominant when the conversations happen. It is also to emphasize our statement what is apology, compliment, invitation, promise or request. Speech act concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example to make a request, to apologize, and to report⁹. Meanwhile, these descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speakers normally expect that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by this circumstances surrounding the utterance. Speech act theory provides us with a means of digging beneath the surface of discourse and establishing the function of what is said¹⁰. In other words, speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said.

There are three forms of direct indirect speech act. Which are declarative utterance, interrogative utterance and imperative utterance.¹¹ Which declarative utterance is to inform another. Declarative sentence uses the first speaker to inform the hearer about something topict. The next is interogative. Interogative is remarked by unique characteristic which are

⁸ Jan Renkema, *Discourse study an Introductory Textbook*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993), p 21

⁹ Yule, *ibid*, p 47

¹⁰ G Cook, *Discourse*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992).

¹¹ Charles.W. Keidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (New York: Routledge, 1998), p 176.

using question mark. Then imperative utterance is to request action from addressee. Imperative may use imperative mark

There are many factors influence the effect of speaker's utterance to the hearer. Politeness is a phenomena about something that is considered polite in one culture can often be quite rude or simply strange in another. In this case politeness is the way in which the speaker appreciate and maintain the situation of the hearer in the interaction, but it is not a simple thing¹². Meanwhile the goal of politeness is to make all of the participants relaxed and comfortable with one another. An utterance delivered to the hearer must use certain strategies of politeness depends on the situational and social contexts. Context also affects the request successfully delivered if the hearer has the same cultural background knowledge because it is needed in helping revealing the context of the situations. Everybody are claimed to use the politeness in a language and it is shown that every country have different way when they communicate with another. In politeness, human has characteristics in a communication whether verbal or nonverbal communication. According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save hearer's face. Face refers to the public self image that every member wants for himself and devide it into two types: positive and negative politeness¹³. Or another opinion Face is something that is emotionally invested and that it can be lost, maintained or enhanced and must be constantly attended to in

¹² Ramanwong, *Language Used By Oprah Winfrey In Her Interviews*, (LA: Language and Communication National Institute of Development Administration, 2009), p 1

¹³ Pino Cutrone, "*Politeness and face theory: Implications for the backchannel Style of Japanese L1/L2 Speakers*", (University of ReadingI, Vol. 3 2011) p 51-57

an interaction.¹⁴ Beside, we do not know when its face happen in the dialogue and they can not controll their emotion. Face has two categories: positive face and negative face. Positive face is each person's want that his or her own desires be desirable to others that others want for him or her to have such things as health, selfesteem, and successful professional practice.¹⁵ In addition, Positive face refers to the positive self-image of the interacting, including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of by others. Negative face represents the basic territorial claim of the individual and her/his "freedom of action and freedom from imposition"¹⁶.

There are four types of politeness strategies: there are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Off Record. In bald on record the speaker performs their acts without reduce an intention and it minimize the face threat (it can be said that the speaker says to the point). In positive politeness the speaker attend their hearer's positive face and show consideration for the positive self image that they claim for theirself. In negative politeness the speaker reduces the hearer's negative face. And in off record the speaker may carefully manage his utterance in indirect and ambiguous way¹⁷.

¹⁴ Beverlyne Asiko Ambuyo, *Face Threatening Acts and Standing Orders: 'Politeness' or 'politics' in the Question Time Discussions of the Kenyan Parliament*, (Kenya :International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 2011

¹⁵ Roberts Jo, *Face Threatening Acts And Polieness Theory: Contrasting Speeches From Supervisory Conferences*, (University: Journal of Curriculum and Supervisor, 1992), p 289

¹⁶ Luz Gil-Salom & Carmen Soler-Monreal, "Interacting with the Reader: Politeness Strategies in Engineering Research Article Discussions", (International Journal of English Studies, Special Issue 2009), p 176-177

¹⁷ Lounis Maha, "Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Linguistic Politeness", *Canadian Academy of Oriental and Occidental Culture*, Vol.10, No. 1, 2014, pp. 56-60.

The conclusion is the relation between speech act and politeness in a conversation is every person often use direct indirect speech act to convey what they mean. So here the role the politeness will appear and it is so important.

There are previous studies to be a reference. The first previous study is done by Sri Ayu Hidayati who conducted a research entitled “Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character In a Letter To Juliet Movie”¹⁸. She clarifies that the main purpose of her research are to find out type of politeness strategies used by main character in a letter to julietmovie, to derive the dominant type of politeness strategy that is produced by the main character in a letter to juliet movie and to elaborate the context of politeness strategy. Her findings are, first, identifying the utterances of positive politeness strategies in the movie by analyzing from the (Notice; attend to her’s interest, need, wants, and good), from the (use solidarity in group identity markers), (Intensity interest to Hearer), (Be optimistic), (Include both speaker (s) and hearer (h) in activity), (Offer or promise), (Exaggerate, approval, sympathy with hearer)), (Avoid disagreement), (Joke). Second identifying the utterances of negative politeness (negative face) in the movie by analyzing from the (Be direct), (Use hedges or questions.), (Be pessimistic), (Minimize the imposition), (Give deference), (Nominalize), (State the FTAs as a general rule), (Impersonalize S and H), (Apologize), (Don’t assume about H’s wants),

¹⁸ Sri Ayu Hidayati, *Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character In a Letter to Juliet Movie*. (University Sunan Kalijaga : Yogyakarta, 2014).

(Conventionally Indirect), (Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting), Third, Classifying the data based on the related variable.

The second previous study is done by Hairul who conduct this entitled “ Direct and Indirect Speech Acts Of Faceman’s Utterances In The Action Movie The a Team”¹⁹. He writes that the purpose of this article is to find the purpose and how Faceman’s utterances are described in direct indirect speech act. This article use descriptive qualitative research. By direct and indirect, he will analyze the utterance in a movie. Besides, he finds two types of speech act uttered by Faceman’s character, they are direct speech act consist of representative, directives, and commisive and indirect speech act that consist of representative, expressive, and directives.

The researcher choose a movie as a data analysis. The Hobbit ; The Battle Of The Five Armies. Movie is defined as a motion pictures which considered espesially as a source of an entertaintment. Sometimes, the plot of the story in the movie can influence in daily people’s life. In the movie, we can find many values from there. Movie is chosen as the object of the research because this movie gets the awards which nominated for one oscar. That is showen through all six wins and fourthsix nominations, some of them from Academy Awards, USA, BAFTA Awards, Screen Actors Guild Awards, Academy of Science Fiction , Fantasy and Horror Films, USA and MTV Movie Awards. This movie also is directed by Peter

¹⁹ Hairul, *Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Facemen’s Utterances In The Action Movie The Team*. (<http://www.researchgate.net/publication/50255485> Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character In A Letter To Juliet Movie), accessed on 28,16,2016, time 10.30

Jackso with the writer Fran Wals. In relation to the production of speech act and politeness, there is a meaning which is hidden in the speaker's utterances. To get a successful speech act and politeness, the hearer has to be able to get this hidden meaning to draw certain conclusions of an interpretation. From all descriptions above, the writer takes the paper entitle **An Analysis on Speech Acts and Politeness Strategy Used in a *The Hobbit: The Battle of The Five Armies* Movie Script.**

B. Problems of The Study

The problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. How are direct and indirect speech act used in *The Hobbit : The Battle and the Five Armies* movie script ?
2. How are positive and negative politeness used in *The Hobbit : The Battle and the Five Armies* movie script ?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, The objectives of the study is to know how are direct and indirect speech act used in *The Hobbit : The Battle and the Five Armies* movie script, and to know how are positive and negative politeness used in a movie.

D. Significance of The Study.

The researcher expected to give some opinions to the reader and for the students. The result will be used for the following:

1. For the reader.

The result of the research will show how to understand the story from the language when they read it. The researcher wants to show some languages used in speech act and politeness strategies.

2. For the students.

This research gives opportunity for the students to improve their ability to master the language very well. The students can imitate the style of those language when they communicate with their friends. the students can know more about speech act and politeness and to be proved in an analysis. The important one is that they will get experience with applying the research of speech act and politeness.

3. For the next researcher.

For the next researcher is able to use this research as a reference and inspiration to support their research. Moreover, the researcher are able to apply the material about Discourse to conduct in a reseach and use theory from discourse.

E. Scope and Limitations of the Study

To make this research clearer, The researcher only focuss on direct and indirect speech act which is part of category of context based on searle's categories and positive and negative politeness based on Brown

and Levinson's strategies used in a movie. Based on Searle's categories of context, there are two context of category. They are direct and indirect speech act. In addition, based on Brown and Levinson there are four types of politeness strategies, the strategy are: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record-indirect strategies. On the other word, the researcher will use an object of a movie to consolidate or find direct and indirect speech act and positive and negative politeness in a movie under the title " The Hobbit the Battle of the Five Armies. A Movie used in this research because many utterances that refers to a moral interplay between "good and " bad" played out trough violance or physical force of direct indirect and positive negative politeness.

F. The Definition of The Key Terms.

To avoid misunderstanding, the definitions of key terms are defined as follows:

1. Speech Act : Speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions or making promises²⁰. So that why, speech acts are the basic units of linguistic communication. Speech acts will discuss about direct and indirect utterances. Which are direct and indirect refer to the three perspectives: declarative, interogative and Imperative. Each of sentences are have different functions.

²⁰ John R Searle, *Speech Acts*, (London: Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, 1976), p 16.

- a. Declarative : Use to inform another. Declarative sentences uses the first speaker to i form the second speaker about something.
 - b. Imperative : imperative sentences to request action from addressee.
 - c. Interogative : sentences remarked with unique charactristics. And use question mark.
2. Politeness is an interaction can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face and to be polite to communicate²¹. There are four strategies in politeness that brown and Levinson identify , two of them are positive and negative politeness.
- a. Positive politeness : used when the speaker is having a conversation with someone in the same social class.
 - b. Negative politeness : used to conversation between people of different social status such as boss and staff.

3. Movie.

Movie is defined as motion picture considered especially as source of intertainment or as an art forms. Movie has visual elements which give motion pictures. Movie are made by adopting human cultures as representation of a real life. Graham states that a film has advantages as a method of recording real people anh historical

²¹ Brown, E & S. Levinson, *Politeness: Some Universals In Language Use*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), p 127

events, and largely²². It means, many of events will be created in a movie. For example, about story of human, animals, place etc. The genres of *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies* are Action and adventure. Which involves a moral interplay between “good” and “bad” played out through violence or physical force. Then the adventure involve some dangers , risk, chance and it complete of a high degree of fantasy.

²² G Graham, *Philosophy of Arts : Introduction to Aeshetics*, (Oxon : Routledge, 2005), p 117