

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In This chapter, the writer discusses background of the study that describes the reasons why the writer intends to conduct the study. On the basis of the reasons, statement of research problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research are formulated; definition of key terms is given so that the readers are expected to have the same interpretation in understanding of the study and organization to close this chapter.

A. Background of the Research

People as a social creatures and also human beings use tool to make interaction, then to communicate with other people. So, it is called language. According to Widdowson (2002:4) language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communication ideas, emotion and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbol. It means that language can facilitate us to inform a good or bad news to other. People get information about everything derives education, politics, entertainment, social issue and so on. Stated by Chaer and Agustina (1995:19) people seems impossible to interact with other in daily life because language can express people's feeling, then willing, and option, also etc. So, we will understand what people want and they too do it.

Then, stated by Wardhough in the journal of Yuli Murliati (2013) said that people try to manage to live together by using such concept as

like identity, power, class, status, solidarity, accommodation, face, gender, politeness, and etc. Language as like inheritance from our ancestor because they have studied in the past. Although they use symbols in the way of communicate with others. Nowadays, so many kinds of language, others have different language, different characters and also different pronunciation. It means that they have unwritten rules based on their countries. Wardhaugh (2006) emphasizes that a language as set of system such contain symbols used for communication.

Besides, language use to convey something or communicate with people around us, such as when communication happens between teacher and students also other students in the classroom while in teaching and learning process. Teaching and learning materials readiness is the most important point in ELT (English Language teaching) process because the teachers can adopt or adapt the materials easily in order to be taught in the classroom. So, in this communicating there are some strategies in the form an effective communication. In the past, the teaching and learning process between students and teachers has to respect also appreciate each other that different from now on. Educators also have a duty of care to ensure that the teaching and learning materials with which children and students are presented, or towards which they are directed, are appropriate to their developmental growth and relevant to the achievement of appropriate learning outcomes sated by Department of Education and Children's Services (2004).

The goal of language teaching is to develop Hymes (1972) referred to as communicative competence. So, Hymes coined this term in order to contrast a communicative view of language and Chomsky's theory of competence stated by Chomsky (1965:3). Based on the evaluation of efficacy of teaching English, so many parties are far from being happy with that policy implementation, because of the mass evidence that most high school leavers could not perform a simple communication in English (Tomlinson, 2010; Lie, 2007). So, it's similar problem in improving of the efficacy of teaching English as a foreign language and shared by many developing countries. Then, considering most of developing countries are still consistent to put more efforts in improving teaching of English stated by (Baretta, 1996; Tomlinson, 1990). The implementation of the 2013 curriculum in developing student's learning of English, the function is to provide direction of how learning experiences could be structured and developed stated by Richard (2001). Besides, the curriculum 2013 concerns on the students' attitude, behavior, knowledge, and also skill. The implementation of the 2013 curriculum is independent that learner can increase and use their knowledge, assess the value of character good morality in order that they will exhibit positive attitude, then knowledge, and also skill (Ekawati, 2016).

Teacher in the classroom should apply different method to improve student's knowledge, behavior, also skill in teaching and learning process. Because, the success of teaching and the learning process it depends on several factors. Larsen and Freeman (2000) stated that

everyone knows that being a good teacher means give positive feedback to students and also being concerned about their affective side or their feelings. Moreover, the most important things in the actualization of the teaching and learning process are the teacher and learner (Hidayati, 2016).

As Richard (2001) stated that English is no longer viewed as the property of English-speaking world but it is an international commodity sometimes referred to as English an international language. Many linguists have used term competence in different contexts to refer to different types of knowledge (Chomsky 1965:3). Later, Chomsky put the distinction between competences (The speaker's or hearer's knowledge of languages) and performance (the actual use of language in concrete situations). This study put forward the distinction between the knowledge on one hand and the use of this knowledge on the other. Chomsky did not explain whether this knowledge includes the idea of 'ability'. It seems that Chomsky equated 'competence' with 'knowledge', but he did not present a clear distinction between 'knowledge' and the ability to use this knowledge for communicative purposes.

Language learning came to be seen as a social and cognitive process. As Richards (2001) concludes, Second Language acquisition theory today remains influenced by Chomsky's view of linguistic competence and universal grammar, as well as Vygotsky's view scaffolding process which focuses on the gap between what the learner can do and the next stage in learning which occurs through negotiation.

Canale and Swain (1980) defined communicative competence as a consistence of four aspects: grammatical competence, sociolinguistic competence, discourse competence and strategic competence. According to Canale (1983), grammatical competence refers to mastering the linguistic code of the language that is being learnt; sociolinguistic competence means knowing the sociocultural rules of the use of the second language; discourse competence refers to the ability to select and arrange lexical items and syntactic structures in order to achieve well-formed texts; strategic competence refers to the ability to command verbal and non-verbal devices in order to compensate insufficient mastery or to enhance communication.

The concepts of communicative competence have one thing in their central that is Pragmatics. In fact, Blum-Kulka (1982), underlined the need to train second language learners to specific aspects of particular speech acts in the target language, to perform them, what motivates their performance in certain contexts, therefore when, where, how and with whom they can perform.

According to Mirvan (2013:62) using English movies in the English Foreign Language classroom was new and very pleasant experience for the students. Students were motivated to see and hear real life situation than to follow the activities in the text book. So, teaching English by using English movie as media in the EFL classroom is a good

way to teach the students how to speak well imitating the actors and actress in the movie (Kalean, 2013:155). When the students are watching movies with English subtitles, they can learn some new words and phrases used in the movies, and it also helps them to acquire vocabulary and idioms (Putra, 2012:2).

Previous studies related to this research about Harisah's thesis (2012) entitled "Politeness Strategy Identified in Characters Utterances in Black Swan's Movie Script" who uses Politeness Strategy Theory from Brown and Levinson (1987), Speech Act Theory from Austin (1969), and Function of Speech Act Theory by Yule (1996) to show kinds of Politeness Strategies used by four characters in Black Swan's movie script and what factors influencing the Politeness Strategy choices. The result shows that the context of power, social distance, and rank of imposition in certain situations influenced the speaker in choosing various Politeness Strategies.

Second previous research stated by Norra (2016) entitled "An Analysis of Politeness Strategy in 'Her' Movie" This thesis used the theory Brown and Levinson's negative Politeness Strategy and supported by Ronald Wardaugh Politeness and Solidarity theory. The result found sub-strategies in politeness are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record and don't do FTA. They used those strategies relates to the context of the conversation and also the situation. She found through Wardaugh theory about solidarity and politeness are not necessarily main reflection about how the character behavior to each

other. There is close but they still polite although the tension of the situation heat up.

According to Nailah (2016) in the Thesis entitled “Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Characters in ‘Transformers: Age of Extinction’ Movie” stated that she adopted politeness strategy’s theory by Brown & Levinson (1987) and the results through conversation Cade Yeager and Tessa perform in politeness strategies are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald-on record strategy, and off the record strategy. Cade Yeager and Tessa mostly used bald on-record strategy to minimize the hearer face, and the speaker using this sentence to make the hearer embraces because between the speaker and the hearer still have relationship.

Stated by Hidayati (2017) entitled “An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategy in the Film Entitled The *Jarkoni* and Its Education Value” and the result shows fifteen kinds of positive politeness strategies in the *Jaekoni* movie. The kinds of positive politeness strategy are found 45 data. The dominant kind of positive politeness strategy is Give or Ask for a reason. The second result shows eighteen kinds of education values in the *Jarkoni* movie. The kinds of education values are found 25 data. The dominant kind of education value is honestly and communicative. The third result shows many implications of this movie in education as like as; teachers should always teach honesty to their students, teacher should always teach to be good people to their students, parents should understand the desire and the ability of their student so that they do not

take wrong steps in educating, parents should always encourage their children's ability in education, and the students should know that their teacher love them.

According to Wibowo (2018) in the thesis entitled "Analysis of Bruce Wayne's Politeness Strategies in the Movie 'Batman Begins'" shows that he used Brown and Levinson (1987) theory to support analysis and apply non-participant observation to collect the data and identify method to analyze the data. So, the result of this studies different politeness strategy usages of characters.

Study analyzes how a characters in movie use different Politeness Strategies in talking to different hearer to create different image for his different identity. The analysis is done by using Politeness Strategy Theory from Brown and Levinson (1987) to reveal how Politeness Strategy can be used to create someone's image. Thus, this research is similar with the three previous studies in the use of Politeness Strategy as a tool to analyze the data, but different in the data.

The ability of student to reach their goals in collage depends to a large extent on their communicative competence which emphasizes that the knowledge of grammatical rules is not sufficient for communicating using a certain language. Therefore, to be able to comprehensively communicate there is knowledge needed, namely pragmatic. Pragmatic is "the knowledge of how an addressee determines what a speaker is saying

and recognizes intended illocutionary force conveyed through subtle attitudes”. In more specific scope, one important aspect of pragmatic competence is politeness, meaning “the expression of the speakers’ intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another”. In other words, linguistic politeness is a pragmatic strategy as “linguistic politeness is meant as an attempt to set up a model of general pragmatic, an account of how language is used in communication” (Fauziati, 2016). Without this competence, there are cases where speaker and interlocutor(s) cannot understand each other which cause miscommunication, even failure in the communication.

Additionally, as an important aspect of pragmatic competence and consequently communicative competence, politeness has been investigated for decades. In more specific explanation, linguistically polite is not only being aware to others face in communicating, but also considering it (Yule, 2006). It means, in practice the speaker will really implement her knowledge about linguistic politeness because she understands that every single word she says will effect to others. However, after carefully examine the findings of the academic setting researches; the researcher notes some same points from them. First point, most of them were done in politeness strategies, primarily in the characters of movie where there are abundant utterances that can be observed. Therefore, this gap will be answered in this research by conducting the research in movie’s transcript.

The researcher choose “Perks of Being Wallflower and Wonder” movie based on the STANDS4 network (2012 and 2017) this movie is drama, at the first movie romance’s genre, and second is family’s genre. Then, the movie is directed by Stephen Chbosky. Perks of being a wallflower movie nominated for 19 win and 50 nominations then wonder movie nominated for 1 Oscar, another 4 wins and 26 nomination. The first movie tells about Charlie fifteen years old, enters in senior high school, he is introvert and has trauma in the past time. Second movie tells about of Auggie a boy ten years old with facial differences who enters fifth grade, attending a mainstream elementary school for the first time. Both movies have rating 8.0 / 10. So, this movie is suitable to be studied more as a researcher’s object in politeness strategies.

According to Glaser (2009), the speaker communicative competence deals with pragmatics. Pragmatics determines our choices of wording and our interpretation of language in different situation. For example here:

Dialogue 1

Time : 00:02:41,828 --> 00:02:44,228
 Setting : At the hospital
 Situation : Mrs. Pullman is giving birth to a baby boy who is Auggie.
 Participants : Mrs. Pullman and her husband
 Mrs. Pullman: Where's the baby going? *Go with the baby!*

The italic sentence is Mrs. Pullman utterance which is categorized as bald on record. She uttered the utterance above because she showed urgency to her husband. It is stated above that there are some

characteristics of bald on record. One of them is urgency or desperation. Thus, she expressed instruction based on urgency.

This is one of the examples of pragmatics in politeness point. Such speech acts called as knowledge of pragmatics. Pragmatics concerns with some fields and politeness is one of them. Yule (1996) considers that politeness strategies are very important to investigate as it is used by people in their social interactions and in the specific contexts, knowing what to say, how to say, when to say and how to be with other people.

Interactional talk functions to lubricate the social wheels in order to establish roles and relationship, confirming and consolidating relationship, expressing solidarity or showing empathy. Then, transactional talk has the role of engaging others to do something or influencing others' behavior to suit the expectation of the speakers (Kristina, 2014). In addition, both of them are important to be understood by second language learners. Linguistic politeness theory offers adequate apparatus to teach linguistic forms in context. Second language learners must be able to not only express the propositional content of their messages, but also to meet the requirements of social interaction, since failing to meet social parameters can lead to pragmatic failure (Thomas, 1995) or even to communication breakdown.

English teacher should give flexibility to the students in choosing the movie as one of material because it gives the important positive essential that can be taken and can be applied in everyday life.

In the movie always gets conversation between the characters to other characters. Then, communication is needed people must coordinate with others in order to understand and to be understood. In this research Brown and Levinson's (1987) face theory of politeness strategy will be employed while analyzing the characters in Perks of being a wallflower (2012) and wonder (2017) movie. According to him, there are four strategies in Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. So, in this research the researcher focuses on analyzing expression of politeness strategies found in the characters "Perk of Being a Wallflower (2012) and Wonder (2017)" movie.

C. Statement of Research Problems

On the basis of background, the research question is formulated as follows:

1. What Types of Politeness Strategy are found in the movie Perks Being a Wallflower and Wonder by Stephen Chbosky?
2. How do the expressions of politeness strategies in movie Perks Being a Wallflower (2012) differ from the ones in movie Wonder (2017)?

D. Objective of the Research

1. To find out the expression of politeness strategies that used by the characters “Perks of being a wallflower and wonder” movie directed by Stephen Chbosky
2. To know the difference “Perks of being a wallflower and wonder” movie of politeness strategies that used in the year 2012 and 2017 in the movie directed by Stephen Chbosky.

E. Significance of the Research

1.) Theoretically

The result of the research answered the research problems concerning politeness strategies in the characters “Perks of Being a Wallflower and Wonder” with different era.

2.) Practically

- a. This research is useful for the English learners more aware of sociolinguistics, especially about politeness in order to be capable of applying English expression politely.
- b. The research is useful for the English teachers to be able to create various kind of exercise.

- c. This research gives benefit to the readers for understanding about politeness is, and be able to apply English expression in the form of conversation in daily life.
- d. This research is useful for other researcher can be used as a reference for similar research and as simulation for other researchers.

F. Scope and Limitation

This research is conducted to analyze expression of politeness strategies found in the characters “Perks of being a wallflower (2012) and wonder (2017)” movie. The researcher chooses those movie to be analyzed in politeness strategies and it be done by movie script to analyze politeness strategies.

G. Definition Key Terms

The researcher would like explain several definitions of key terms:

- a. Politeness

Politeness is linguistic attitude which can make addressee feel at ease. (Chojimah: 2015)

b. Politeness strategies

Human communication either spoken or written, people tend to maintain one another's face continuously and this tendency adds up to politeness. (Brown and Levinson: 1987)

c. FTA (face Threatening Act)

Face threatening act is condition of being impolite because of the way speaker in delivering the conversation to addressee. It proposes two notions, positive face and negative face. (Brown and Levinson: 1987)

d. Movie

Movie is being used to explore the visual and aural possibilities of ethnography, taking us far beyond the traditional printed text (Heider, 2006:1)