

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the introduction that consists of Background of the research, Statement Problems, Purpose and significance of research, conceptual frameworks and Organization of writing.

### 1.1 Background of the Research

English is a language that spoken in many countries and used as a language of international communication throughout the world (Oxford, 2007: 506). Beside that it is the most important one, not only in academic world, but also in doing conversation both of with foreign or with the people in particular circumstance. Then because of the usage of language in conversation is related to the culture, especially when sundanese people use English language in conversation, so they should know the aspect of culture itself. One of the cultures itself is about politeness. They have to know the usage of politeness in each language, and how to differ between them. But sometimes sundanese people make some mistake in using politeness of each language. So the language is not clearly enough pragmatically.

Talking about the problem above, it is actually related to pragmatic case. Pragmatic is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and users of those forms (Yule,1996: 4). In pragmatic people must make sense of each other

linguistically. But it can be frustrating area because of it requires us to make sense of people and what they think in mind. In this case we have to know and understand what the other (people that we asked) means and intend to us, especially in expressing and conveying the feeling. In order to there is going to be a good conversation through polite language.

Then, to make it more specific, the researcher wants to observe how sundanese people use the polite one both of in Sundanese language or English language. In interaction, politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in any social distance or closeness (Yule,1996: 60). It means that in good conversation/ communication we have to see and respect to the others (or people who asked speaking) and looking at what he/she talks. In order to the others feel happy and respect to us. Leech (1980:19) defines that politeness as strategic conflict avoidance which can be measured in terms of the degree of effort put into the avoidance of conflict situation, and the establishment and maintenance of comity. It means that politeness is included part of language and have the rule which can make a harmony situation and condition especially in communication process.

In addition, sometimes the ways of communication in using the polite one is going to be different if it is using in different communication, exactly if the communication itself is using in different language. In this case Bahasa Sunda

and English. Because of each language has different ways to convey and express the polite one to the others. Bahasa Sunda has many stages in conveying the utterances. How the way to express the polite one will be getting a little confusing, due to there are so many utterances in expressing the polite one in Bahasa Sunda. It is also in English, it has many stages in conveying something, there are three different levels which is known Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence which has literal meaning and can be understood when speaker says. Illocutionary act is an utterances proffered with the intention to change the context. Perlocutionary act is an utterance that achieves the speakers' intention. The example of three different levels above is when there is the offering utterance like "*Eating?*"(Locutionary), it could be the different impression when the utterance is proposed to particular people. Perhaps, It could be good impression when the utterance is proposed to the children, but it could be worse when it is proposed to older people. The point of Illocutionary act is actually related to someone' impression when he/she response the utterance. Beside that Perlocutionary act is related to people's action when they have responded the utterances. When there is an offering utterance "*eating?*", it is probably can be received by the children well, but it could be rejected when the utterance is proposed to older people.

Furthermore, the direction of this research is to see how students ability in using politeness and how to differ between them. It is just because sometimes the

students make some mistake in using the politeness of each language. So the languages are not placed properly. Beside that it is possible that there are so many code mixing in using each politeness. It occurs when conversant use both language together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardough, 1986: 103). For example the utterance that can be categorized as directive “*Rek dahar maneh? (eating?)*”. For that case, actually it can be transform into polite one “*Hoyong dahar? (Do you want to eat?)*” or into the more polite one “*Bade tuang? (Would you like to eat?)*”. by that case, sometimes the students do the mistake by not placing the language well. How way the language produced and to whom the language is proposed are still becoming a little bit confuse by students.

By that problem according to Halim in Chaer (1978:7) that the problem above can be categorized as the people has negative attitude to the language, it means that the language itself is used by them impolitely. Then it is necessary to change it into positive language. The way that has to be taken by the people is education of language which can aim the people to use the language well and polite.

Furthermore, the contribution that is given by this research is directing the people to speak and behave normally and politely in their life, even though it can be different if they use the language in different situation and condition. Beside that the object of this research is sundanese student of 4<sup>th</sup> semester of English

department. It is quietly interesting due to the sundanese people that use bahasa sunda as first language should speak English as foreign language, especially in politeness of each language.

## **1.2 Statements of Problems**

This research investigates the politeness, in this case sundanese students which uses English. But perhaps the students do not know about using the politeness of both languages. To elaborate the students' ability the research questions are:

1. How is students' ability in uttering the utterances of both languages?
2. What are students' impressions in receiving the utterances of both languages?
3. How is students' action by responding the utterances of both languages?
4. What factors which can influence on the students in using politeness in both languages?

## **1.3 Purpose of research**

Based on the explanation and the question above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To know how well the students' ability in using both languages politely.

2. To know students' impression when receiving the utterance of both languages.
3. To know the students' action by responding the utterances of both languages.
4. To find the factors that can influence the student in using politeness.

#### **1.4 Significance of Research**

In doing this research, the researcher will find out students' behavior in doing communication with the people especially related to politeness. How they behave and speak politely probably could be the positive thing for the reader especially for sundanese reader that learns English. The researcher also expects that through this research the reader will get much knowledge in speaking and behaving of understanding those languages politely.

#### **1.5 Conceptual Framework**

Based on the fact that Politeness is included part of language and have the rule which can make a harmony situation in communication process, so the student should make the communication politely by following the rule of politeness itself. One of the ways to make the polite one is a good conversation. Conversation is a process to send and receive information. It is also an activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information. In conversation, we need language to interact and to transfer our ideas to other so

that we reach our purposes that we want. According to Wardhaugh in Alwashilah, (1993: 85) “Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication”. It means that language has structured system which is important for conversation.

Furthermore, to get good communication/conversation, it is needed language to deliver purposes for other. The language that is used in communication is the language which can be understood each other (speaker and responder). In today’s era, people use much kind of languages and one of languages that is commonly used in today’s era is English. Beside that in getting good conversation it is not only needed the understanding each other, but also it is needed the politeness about those languages. In politeness there are some case utterances that usually called as positive politeness utterances (positive face) and negative politeness utterances (negative utterances).

In analyzing those problems, the researcher tries to use some theories that related to politeness. Politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person’s face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in any social distance or closeness (Yule,1996: 60). The theory of politeness by George Yule could be the grand theory of this study, because the theory is more compatible and appropriate with the research. It is also could be more understood by the researcher. Furthermore Politeness divided into two, first is negative politeness (negative face), second is positive politeness (positive face).

“Face is the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself. Negative face is the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction, to freedom of action and freedom from imposition. Positive face is the positive consistent self-image or 'personality' (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of)”. ( Levinson, 1987:2)

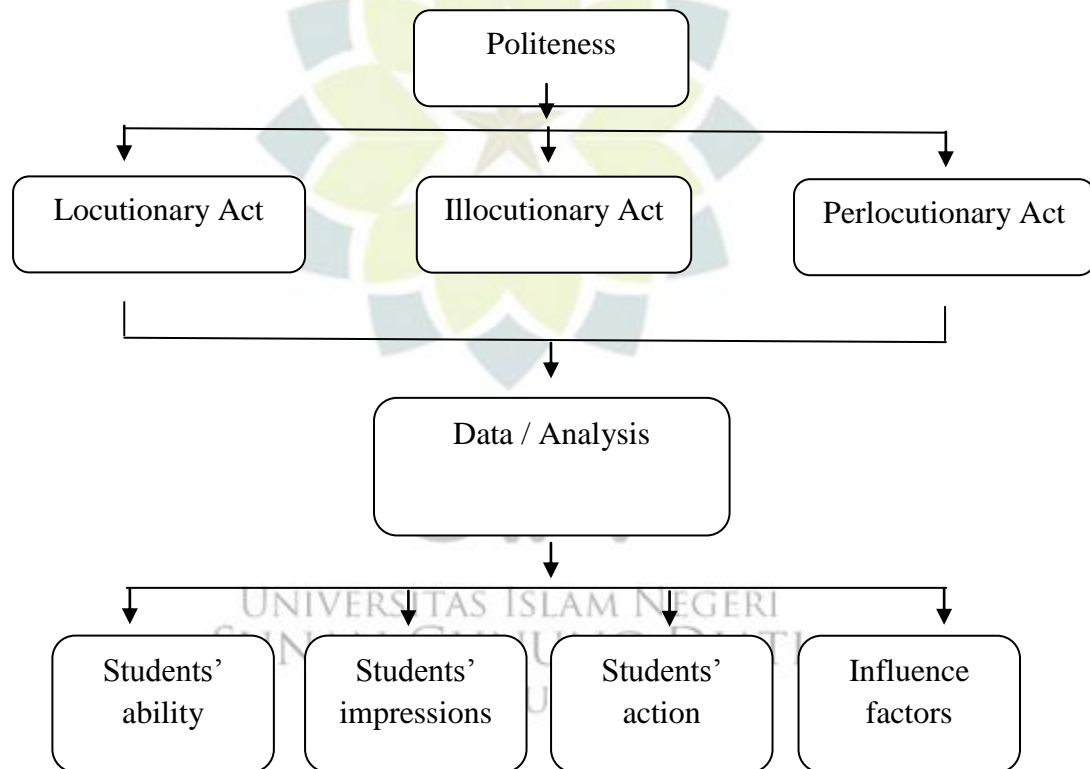
Then, another theory which is also being the grand theory is Speech act and the types of it. Austin defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something. (Cutting, 2002:30). Speech act divided into three different levels, the first level is Locutionary act, the second is Illocutionary act, and the third is Perlocutionary act. (Yule, 1996:29). Locutionary act is the utterances of a sentence which has literal meaning and can be understood when speakers say. On the other word Locutionary act is the utterance which can be directly understood when speaker say something, for example “*Eating?*”. It is an offering utterance and can be understood directly when speaker says that.

Illocutionary act refers to the fact that when we say something, we usually say it with some purpose in mind. In other words, an illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill, or the action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance; it is also an act defined within a system of social conventions. In short, Illocutionary act is some kind of people impression about certain utterances. Examples of illocutionary acts include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and



thinking. Perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intentional or not. The effect of the act being performed by speaking, or the effect of that is performed by action.

In addition, some theories above can be described and transform into a frame of theories which can facilitate the researcher in analyzing the data. Here the frame as follow:



## 1.6 Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is arranged into five chapters. The first is *Introduction*. This chapter comprises background of research, statement of

problems, purpose and significance of research, conceptual framework, methodology, and organization of writing.

The second chapter is *Theoretical Review* which is comprises of Speech Act theory and its Classification, Politeness theory, Maxim of Politeness Principle and also reviews of Pragmatic. This chapter comprises brief review of Pragmatics, Speech act and Politeness principle.

The third chapter is *Research Methodology*. This chapter contains the research methods in conducting the research. It also describes the stages in conducting the research. Those stages are as follows: research design, data, techniques of collecting the data, population and sample, and techniques of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter is *Findings and Discussion*. This chapter presents findings and the discussions in relation to the questions of the research. This chapter is a result from analysis of how well the students use the utterances of English and sundanese politely. Furthermore, it also analyzes the factors which can influence the students in using both languages.

The Fifth chapter is *Conclusion and Suggestion*. This chapter concludes the whole analysis and provides suggestions.