

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Utterance in communication is used to present the speaker's intention to hearers and it is the physical production of linguistic behavior. The kinds of utterance used in communication may involve criticizing, complaining, apologizing, requesting, agreement, disagreement, commanding, etc. In daily use like in debate or discussion, people often use criticism to show disagreement with other people's opinion or behavior. Nevertheless, it is impossible to use utterances like abuse, allude or blaming in discussion or debate even in daily activity.

Purwodarminto (in Tarigan, 1986:160) defined that criticizing is an act, which is pointing out someone's fault or someone's bad attitude. In addition he explained that this act gives bad judgment about someone. The definition of criticism also found in Oxford (2003:102) as follow, criticism is an act of expressing disapproval of something or somebody and opinion about their bad qualities; statement of disapproval. Criticism is the processes of criticizing uttered by the speaker directly to hearer being criticized. People criticize somebody or something, politely or impolitely. Some people do critics in direct or indirect ways. Those different ways may be intentional indeed. Every person has her/his own ways make critics.

Criticism utterance can be used by everybody in the different context and situation, for example in the real life like society, music, poem, movie, books, etc. whereas in the real life criticism utterances can be found in the society, office, government, public place like railway station, bus station, market, even in the school.

In the school life, especially for Indonesian learners of English or Indonesian English Foreign Language (EFL) students have many ways to express criticism, for example some students used instantly to correct their friends work.

The following is one of examples of utterance of criticism used by EFL students when they criticize their friends' works:

A: Your hand written is **little bit complicated**.

B: hmmm.....yeah, thanks.

The bold utterance that is said by A is a type of criticism utterance, A and B are EFL students, A does the criticism to B for his work. Then B response to the criticizing of students A.

In this instance, the utterance may have a suggestion that the hearer should make him writes clearer. Thus it threatens the listener's negative face. Also, it maybe a complaint or a scold that the hearer is lazy thus threatening his positive face. To mitigate the force of face threatening acts, the addresser chose the adaptor "**a little bit**" to minimize the dispraise but maximize the praise of the opposite. In this way, he saved the addressee's face so that he is willing to accept his advice or scold. Supposing the utterer did not employ hedge but directly say "**Your hand written is complicated**" that would make the interpreter feels his face is losing because the force of scolding is too strong. If a statement of dispraise is less categorical, surely it's more polite. Here hedge can be employed as a device to ease the tone of criticism and reduce the force of a face threatening act.

The writer finds the phenomena dealing with such criticism utterance that is used by EFL students are various. This kind of research is not totally new because many researchers take the same resource, EFL students. Some of them are Prastiwi (2013) and Astika (2013). But this research takes the different object on criticism

utterance that is focused in hedging strategy and politeness strategy. So this research reveals something different on linguistics term, especially in interlanguage study. For the future, this research may add the knowledge about using hedging strategy and politeness strategy.

Sometimes, it is difficult for ones to know or identify a criticism because everybody has different way to show their criticism like soft critique, satire, mock, etc. Politeness is needed to maintain people's feeling in conversation. Politeness is used to save people's face. According to Mill (2003:6) politeness is the expression of the speaker intention to mitigate face threatening acts toward another. Politeness consists of attempting to save face to another. Therefore, the writer is interested to take criticism study on EFL students to know various expressions and the way of people gives criticism to other. Beside that, people have many purposes in his/her criticism.

B. Limitation of Study

In conducting this research, the writer limits the problems that are going to be discussed. This research deals with criticism utterances especially that are made by Indonesian learners of English. The data also taken from the utterances what students made when they do critics on his/her friends work. The data will be analyzed using Brown and Levinson theory (1987) related to politeness strategy, criticism utterances will be analyzed using Nguyen formula (2003), and the using of hedging strategy will be analyzed through Martin theory (2003).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems:

1. What are the criticism strategies used by Indonesian learners of English?
2. What are hedging strategies used in criticism by Indonesian learners of English?
3. What are the types of politeness strategies used by Indonesian learners of English?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To describe criticism strategies used by Indonesian learners of English.
2. To describe the using of hedging strategy by Indonesian learners of English.
3. To determine the politeness strategy that is used by Indonesian learner of English.

E. Benefit of the Study

This research is conducted in order that it gives theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

In theoretical benefit, the research finding can be used by the students and lectures.

a. The students

- 1) The students will understand more about the using of hedging strategy.

2) The students will understand more about the classification of politeness strategy.

b. The lectures

1) This result of the research can be used as reference in English teaching, especially on the using hedging strategy and politeness strategy.

2) This result of the research can be used as an input in interlanguage study, especially on hedging strategy and politeness strategy.

2. Practical Benefit

In practical benefit, the research finding can be used by the other researcher and the author.

a. Other researcher

The result of this research can help the other researcher to get information needed in his or her research about the using of hedging strategy and politeness strategy.

b. Author

The author can get the large knowledge and experience about the using of hedging strategy and politeness strategy.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research paper is given in order to make the reader understand the content of the paper. This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter deals with the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study,

benefit of the study that consists of theoretical benefit and practical benefit, paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter is concerned with definition of Pragmatics, definition of Socio-Pragmatics, Principles of Pragmatics: Deixis, Presupposition, Entailment, Implicature, Speech Act, Speech Act Theory: Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary, Classification of Speech Act: Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative, Definition of Criticism Utterance and the Relation with Speech Act, Hedging Strategies, Politeness Strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Off Record.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter is concerned with the type of research, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is concerned with research result. This chapter cover discusses the findings and the analysis.

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion deals with the answer of the problem statements and the other finding. This chapter is also related to some suggestions for other researchers and readers.