CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important tool for human being. It is a systematic meaning in communication and it becomes symbol or code for people to express themselves and communicate to others. People use it to convey the intent when they meet the others. Thus people need it for communicating their ideas and feelings using their sounds, signs and gestures, and then they create meaning used by a particular group of people. In their communication activity, people make cooperation to other participants in order to understandable utterances. If there is not cooperation between the speakers to other participants, it will cause misinterpretation and the message which is given by the speaker cannot be accepted very well.

When someone communicates with another person, he or she must know the quality of communication from person responses that he or she joins in communication. In one communication will tied successfully if the speaker attentive to the quality of what the speaker is doing with the language and the hearer tries to understand the intention of meaning what the speaker wants. Basically, when the speaker and the hearer make communication, he or she performs not only the certain purpose but also the act. In social communication when the speaker makes utterance to hearer in context of act called speech act.

In social communication occur the concept of natural meaning and non natural meaning. According to Fauziati book, Grice defines non natural meaning is roughly equivalent to intentional communication whereas natural meaning is lack of human intentionally (2009: 187). Based on non natural meaning, the researcher must study about pragmatics. Pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, the use of language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixes

(Huang, 2007: 2). In Fauziati book defined that Pragmatics is another broad approach to discourse, it is the study of the use of context to make inferences about meaning (2009 : 186). For example ;

Vivian   : Nice car. Yours?

Edward   : It's rented

In the utterance above Vivian utters when looking someone drove nice car with her. She refers to a luxurious car which is identified as Edward's car. Vivian feels impressed with the car. It is declaratives and it is expected to be used to make statements of fact. Yule explained that we have been considering ways in which we interpret the meaning of an utterance in terms of what the speaker intended the convey. We have not yet considered the fact that we usually know how the speaker intends us to take (or interpret the function of) what is said, we can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with utterance (Yule, 1985: 118). In Fauziaty book mentioned, actions which are performed via utterances are generally called speech act and it commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request (Fauziaty, 2009: 175).

As J.L Austin stated that in every utterance, speaker performs an act such as stating a fact of opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or request, asking a question, issuing an order, giving advice or permission, making an offer or promise, greeting, thanking, condoling, effecting a baptism, or declaring an umpire's decision called speech act (Keith Allen, 1965). Then Austin made the distinction among the acts one perfoms when saying something into ; *locutionary act* (the production of meaningful linguistic expression), *illocutionary act* (the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a liguistic expression, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly), *perlocutionary act* (the bringing abouth of consequences or effects on the audience trough the uttering of a linguistic expression, such consequences or effects being special to circumstances of the utterance), (Huang, 2007 : 102).

The theory of speech act from Austin was developed by J.R. Searle (1969). He has proposed five classes of speech acts: (1) representatives (e.g. asserting), (2) directive (e.g. requesting) (3) commissive (e.g. promising), (4) expressive (e.g. thinking), and declaratives (e.g. appointing), (Fauziati, 2009:178).

One of speech act classes use in society is directive. Based on Huang explained are those kinds of speech act that represent attemps by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests (Huang 2007 : 107). In this case, compliment and compliment responses refer to directive speech act because the speaker gives the attention on part of action to addressee.

This study will focus on the discussion of Compliment and Compliment Responses. The utterances of compliment is also necessary in our society to show the expression of respectation or admiration to someone else because of good evidences or good wishes. From complimenting utterances have the meaning to support and motivate the speaker and the hearer to do better thing in behavior. As Wolfson stated that Compliments have been said to "grease the social wheels"and thus to serve as "social lubricants" (Golato, 2004: 1). It means that in our society we involve compliment and compliment response to make better relationship surrounding us. Brown and Levinson also stated that compliment is a main example of speech acts that is frequently used to express positive politeness strategy, which notices and attends to the hearer's interests, wants, needs, and goods (1987: 102). Compliment is intended to make the addressee feel good, but it may serve other function in different interaction. And even compliment may be experienced negatively.

Compliment and compliment response can be found in the daily life for some situations in our society. People use compliment to represent a social strategy as approval or admiration then compliment response as reply the action. In conversational, compliment and compliment response are not always be

accepted by the addressee. It can make one conflicting conversation between the speaker and the hearer. Both of compliment and compliment response could also happen in movie. It is the actualization of what had happened in fact of daily life. In movie the characters acted on the screen are based on the way of story and it is usually taken from reality which is happened in society.

Film is a kind of entertainment which gives some moral values for watcher. It is taken from the conversation that is acted by the characters. For that reason, the object of this study was taken from the movie entitle *'Pretty Women'*. It is a drama with the genre is romantic and this film tells about a young pretty girl who has job as prostitute met a handsome rich man from high status. It was happened when a man named Edward did not know the way to the Hotel then a woman named Vivian bargained herself on road. The journey about both of them began from it. The researcher finds many expressions of compliment and compliment response used by the characters. They are applied in various ways. To clarify the research background, the following examples will give understanding about it

Example 1:

      Edward   : Have I even told you how very, very beautiful you are?

      Vivian   : No.

      Edward   : You are, you know. Very beautiful.

The conversation happens in a dress shop when Edward turned back toward Vivian and slowly stalks across the room to her. The participants are Edward as a boss of big company from New York who gave compliment as classification of appearance and Vivian is a prostitute who gave response as classification of refusal. They are in different status. In that case, the different status can influence the character and it can give the way the characters in making conversation for instance both of compliment and response. According to Manes

and Wolfson's classification appearance/possessions is the most common type of compliments in American English (Manes as cited by Biook Behnam,2003).

Example 2:

> Edward   : Baverly Hills
>
> Vivian   : Nice place?
>
> Edward   : It's all right

The conversation happens in a luxurious car when Vivian asks Edward where he stayed in a Hotel. She feels amazed with the famous hotel in her town and she never goes there. Spontaneously she gives the expression of complimenting the hotel is nice. She uses the positive adjective word 'nice' to show her complimenting of place. From the explanation above, it can be conclude that Vivian uses the topic of compliment of possession. It is because Baverly Hills is the place for Edward to stay.

Based on explanation above, there are many compliment and compliment response expressions in *Pretty Woman* such as in the dialogue as shown in the example. It is one of the examples the movie which have real communication in real social context. The researcher is interesting to study the dialogs delivered by the characters in the film focus on communicative acts. Thus, the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled: COMPLIMENT AND COMPLIMENT RESPONSES USED BY CHARACTERS IN '*PRETTY WOMAN'*

B. Problem Statements

Referring to the research background stated previously, the researcher formulates the problem statements as follow:

1. What are the topics of compliment used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman'*?
2. What are the type of compliment response used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman'*?

3. What politeness strategies are involved in compliment and compliment response used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman*'?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the above problem statement, the researcher formulates the objective of the research as follow:

1. To identify the topics of compliment used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman*'
2. To identify the types of compliment response used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman*'
3. To describe the use of politeness strategies of compliment and compliment response used in the utterances among the characters in '*Pretty Woman*'

D. Scope of the Study

There are many kinds of speech acts occur in communication among the characters in Pretty Woman. However, this research is only focused on the speech acts of directive in compliment and compliment response expressions. Further, this research takes the conversation containing on the speech acts of directive in compliment and compliment response expressions in the film entitle Pretty Woman as the data including verbal and written form. The researcher identifies the topics, the types, and politeness strategies used by the characters in the film.

E. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study would describe about the kinds of types of compliment and compliment response performed by 'Pretty Woman' movie in a lot of contexts, so this research is expected to give contribution to the following area.

1. Theoretically

The researcher expected that this research can give additional contribution especially in the study of topics, types, and strategies in compliment and compliment response in 'Pretty Woman' movie especially romantic movie covered by American culture. Compliment and compliment response proposed by Golato (2004) were based on research in that the data could be limited. While the research is also used other theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson which give the strategies of politeness in western culture to show more example in findings of the study.

2. Practically

By doing this research the researcher gets information about how compliment and compliment response occur in real condition, gets information about implication of Pragmalinguistic forms in American culture, and gets information about all the characters images in the dialog as reflected in 'Pretty Woman' movie. Compliment and compliment response which occur in that movie can also inform to the reader especially teachers, students and the next researcher how this speech acts can contribute the different conversation with the different contexts. Actually movie has the function as entertaining the watcher so that the maker uses an easy language which is reflected as real conversation in society. However for non native speaker, the conversation which occur in movie the watchers usually absorb it from subtitles so they are busy to read it without understanding communicative act happen in the movie characters.

The findings of this study could be practically helpful for those who like watching movie and English language learners, as some findings describe about speech act forms that they get more knowledge about the syntactic features of compliment turns and semantic features of compliment turns, topics of compliment, types of compliment response and strategies of politeness used by the characters in conversation.

F. Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into five chapters in which each chapter consist of further division. This thesis research is arranged systematically as follows:

Chapter I Introduction, this chapter discusses Background of Study, Problem Statements, Objectives of study, Scope of Study, Significant of Study, and Thesis Organization. Chapter II Literature Review, this chapter covers theories about Pragmatics; Pragmalinguistic, Speech Acts, Direct speech act, , Compliment and Compliment Response, Politeness Strategies, Previous Study on Compliment and Compliment Response. Chapter III Research Methodology, this chapter describes Type of Study, Object of study, Data and Source of Data, Sample and Sampling Techniques, Instrument of the Research, Research Procedures, Technique of Analyzing Data. Chapter IV, Data Analysis, this chapter consists of Data Analysis and Discussion.
Chapter V, Conclusion and Suggestion, the last chapter consists of conclusion of research and suggestion for other researcher. Bibliography, Appendices.