

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Problem

Communication is an important thing for human's lives. Human's practically communicate with others by using a language. In addition, Communication also aims to create relationships with other people by way of conveying polite language so that the hearer easily understand to whom and where the speaker talk. Using politeness made by listeners can provide a good response to the request of the speaker. According to Yule (1996: 60), Politeness shows awareness of other people's faces, it's related to social distance. Politeness refers to the emotional and social feeling by everyone. In this case, Politeness is needed to build good relationships and to have good social interactions with others.

Talking about politeness, it refers to develop in order to save the hearers "face". According to Brown and Levinson (1987) politeness is the action taken by competent speakers in a community in order to possible social or interpersonal disturbance. Brown and Levinson (1987) provide the definition of face "it is the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself" and they make a distinction between *positive face* wants: the desire to gain the approval of others, and *negative face* wants: the desire to be unimpeded by others.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) Politeness – in this broad sense of speech oriented to an interactor's public persona or 'face' – is ubiquitous in language use. Since, on the whole, taking account of people's

feelings means saying and doing things in a less straight forward or more elaborate manner than when one is not taking such feelings into consideration, ways of being polite provide probably the most pervasive source of indirectness, reasons for not saying exactly what one means, in how people frame their communicative intentions in formulating their utterances.

Face Threatening Acts (FTA's) are acts that infringe on the hearers need to maintain his self-esteem, and be respected. Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with these FTA's. There are four types of politeness strategies, describe by Brown and Levinson that sum up human "politeness" behavior. These strategies are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. They are chosen to analyze considering that when the speaker doing the FTA's, they will reflect to the speaker's feeling and influencing the speaker's responds. In addition, politeness as behaving in a social acceptable way with proper manners and etiquette. Meanwhile, context is also important in politeness. According to, Mey ( 2001) context is important in discussing the inaccuracy of oral or written language. Mey defines context as a dynamic concept and not a static concept, which much be understood as an ever-changing environment, in a broad sense that allows understandable interactions.

Back to previous discussion about politeness strategies, the writer chooses positive politeness to analyze the data. Positive politeness is the need to be accepted, even liked, to be treated as member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants to be shared by others. According to

Brown and Levinson (1987:101), “positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee’s positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the actions/acquisitions/values resulting from them) should be thought of as desirable”.

Brown and Levinson (1987) explain the human manners divided by four strategies, they are bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and bald off record strategy. This is the example:

- (1) Come home right now!
- (2) Are you hungry, it’s long time after breakfast.  
Why dont we have some lunch?
- (3) I’m sorry for ask, may you borrow me your pen?
- (4) It is rain outside? I feel cold.

(Brown and Levinson, 1987)

The example (1) is bald on-record strategy, the speaker doesn’t minimize the FTA of the hearer’s face. The example (2) is positive politeness strategy. The speaker respect the hearer by inviting the hearer to activity, it shows that the hearer and the speaker have close relationship. The example (3) is negative politeness, the speaker recognizes the hearer’s face, therefore the speaker invites the hearer to work together to give what each other wants. The example (4) is bald off record strategy, the speaker wants to minimize the FTA’s speaker by saying what he feels. It means the speaker wants the hearer to close the window.

The writer found a positive politeness strategy after watching *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets* movie. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* is a fantasy novel written by British author J. K. Rowling and the second novel in the *Harry Potter* series. The book was published in the United Kingdom on 2 July 1998 by Bloomsbury and later, in the United States on 2 June 1999 by Scholastic Inc. The film adaptation of the novel, released in 2002, became (at that time) the fifth highest-grossing film ever and received generally favourable reviews. Video games loosely based on *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* were also released for several platforms, and most obtained favourable reviews. This movie tells about Rumours fly around the school regarding the Chamber of Secrets' history. It was also revealed here that Harry had a rare gift of being able to talk to snakes and the students also suspected that Harry was the heir of the decomposing slytherin.

(5) Weasley father : It's mad in here.

**Let's go outside.**

From example, the conversation show the positive politeness strategy according Brown and Levinson (1987). The example shows 'Including both speaker and hearer in an activity' Based on the reference case in the book of Brown and Levinson(1987),also found in *Harry Potter and The Chambers of Secret* movie.

## 1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory, there are number of aspects can be studied. Many aspects of language can be analyzed politeness strategies, they are bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and bald off record strategy. But in here, the writer only focus on positive politeness as seen in *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets* movie.

## 1.3 Limitation of The Research

Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed that there are 4 strategies of Politeness, they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. In this research, the writer limits the analysis that only focus in the positive politeness.

## 1.4 Formulation of The Problem

In this research, the writer formulates some research questions :

1. What are the positive politeness strategies used by the characters in the *Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets* movie ?
2. What social factors influence the characters to employ those strategy in the *Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets* movie ?

### **1.5 Purpose of The Research**

The purpose of the research of this research as follows:

1. To describe type of positive politeness strategies used by the characters in the *Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets* movie.
2. To explain the social that influence the characters used the politeness strategies in the *Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets* movie.

### **1.6 Significance of The Research**

A study on Politeness is very interesting and challenging because it is one of the aspect of the language. The writer hopes, this research give contribution in linguistic fields for next who want to analyzed about politeness especially about positive politeness and also give an additional knowledge to them who are interested about positive politeness. And it can increase knowledge between the writer and the readers in studying linguistics especially in pragmatic and sociolinguistic.