

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, statements of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and operational definition. The further explanation of the introduction's section is described as follows. The first section explains why the researcher decides to choose the topic. The second section presents the questions of the main problems. The third section declares the main purposes of the study. The fourth section explores the advantages of the study for theoretically and practically benefit. The fifth section discusses the range issue and limitation of the research. The last section is for the explanation of the terms used in the researchs.

### 1.1 Background of The Study

A book is a long fictitious novel about a person's personal human experiences. Novels function as reading and educational resources due to their intrinsic and extrinsic value. Modern novels often use a literary prose style, and developments in printing around this time contributed to the growth of the prose novel. The use of communication in a story or novel can help readers interpret the linguistic usage of the characters. The novel's development demonstrates a change away from a fundamentally religious perspective of existence and toward a fresh interest in the complexities of daily living. Of course, scholars have always been curious about their surroundings. The growth of a well-educated middle class, the

proliferation of the printing press, and a changed economic foundation underpin these significant changes in eighteenth-century literary creativity. To this day, the novel retains its dominant position as the literary genre that produces the most advances. The majority of novels are about ordinary people, and the challenges they encounter in their respective cultures are at the root of these important transformations in eighteenth-century literary creation. To this day, the novel retains its dominant position as the literary genre that produces the most advances. Coyle (1984:102) mentioned the majority of novels are about ordinary people and the problems they encounter in their respective cultures.

Based on Levinson (1983:3) the science that studies the meaning intended by the speaker is known as Pragmatic. Pragmatics is the investigation of the relationship between language form and its users (Yule:1983). The study of pragmatics focuses on meaning. It can be said listeners in understanding what the speaker is saying. According to the dimensions of pragmatic theory, "direct directive" speech acts are the main kind of persuasive speech employed by spokespersons which (a) comprises speech acts of "indirect directive," such as the statement "JaDi's partner is the best partner," and (b) contains direct utterances of commands or requests, like the phrase "Vote Number 2!" . (Taufik, 2008).

Politeness Strategies are the propensity to emphasize proximity between speaker and hearer when using positive politeness form might be viewed as a solidarity strategy. This may serve as the main plan of action for the entire group or it may be a choice made by a certain speaker on a particular occasion. When face-threatening activities are intended or necessary, politeness strategies are utilized to

save the hearer's face (Brown and Levinson, 1987:68). People therefore greatly require language as a tool of communication in their daily lives. An essential topic in communication is politeness. Being courteous involves acting in a way that makes an effort to consider the feelings of the individuals being addressed. Being courteous is a universal virtue. Most languages create their own rules for politeness. This pertains to the community's social and cultural ideals. Bald on - record, positive, negative politeness and off -record, are all examples of politeness strategies. Face-Threatening Acts (FTA) are described as behaviors that are fundamentally harmful to the speaker's or addressee's face by acting against the other's wishes and desires (Brown & Levinson, 1978: 26). A person's negative face is threatened when he or she does not avoid or seeks to avoid the restrictions on the freedom of action of his or her interlocutor. The speaker or listener will struggle to communicate due of the negative face, which impedes communication construction and will surrender to the other. When a bad face is threatened on both the hearer and the speaker, freedom of choice and action is limited. The politeness degree of aggressive speech given by campaign speakers is highly important. The politeness level of the language is significantly impacted by the substance of the conversation and the speakers' already acknowledged local cultural norms (Taufik S. K.:2015).

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cultural ideals. On record, off record, positive and negative politeness are all examples of politeness strategies. Leech stated (1981: 27) language serves as a tool for communication and information exchange, a person can communicate with another through language for a variety of goals, such as informing, ordering, persuading, and reassuring them. This concept demonstrates that language is created and used by human civilization, but it also acquires significance as a means of interpersonal communication. Sometimes in communication, the listeners do not grasp what the speaker is trying to say. This might lead to differing interpretations among them.

Brown and Levinson (1987) also suggest that there are three factors that influence the speakers employed politeness strategies; they are social distance, power, and the degree of imposition between the speaker and the hearer. People have factors that affect how they use politeness strategies in their lives. Taking into account the potential relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, the speaker tries to choose the right way to express himself. These three factors are, in fact, inseparable from each other. In most cases, greater social distance also involves greater power differences, whereas someone who knows well or with whom to share common interests usually falls into the same social category; surely someone will put more effort into avoiding offense when dealing with an official. The elements of politeness theory, namely the three sociological factors affect the choice of politeness strategy and the seriousness of the face threatening action: they are distance between speaker and listener; the power difference between the speaker and listener; and ranking of the seriousness of the face threat.

There are three reasons why the researcher took this title, the first reason is that in daily interactions, people sometimes do not recognize if the activities they perform are courteous, resulting in the face loss of their interlocutor, which they do not even realize. Some of them do not even know what politeness is.

The second reason, *Pride and Prejudice* has been one of the most well-known novels ever since it became an instant hit in 1813. Elizabeth Bennet, the novel's vivacious protagonist, was described by Jane Austen "as charming a person as ever appeared in print" in her own words. This novel is the finest comedy of manners of Regency England because of the romantic conflict between the opinionated Elizabeth and her proud beau, Mr. Darcy, which is a splendid performance of civilized sparring. Jane Austen's radiant with sparkles as her characters dance a delicate quadrille of flirtation and intrigue. This novel demonstrates family relationships rather than romantic relationships, which implies that blood is thicker than water. (Celinelingg : 2019). The major characters in the novel also uses many expressions, sentences, body language that contains acts of politeness including the implementation of positive and negative strategies of politeness.

The third reason is that previous studies mostly examined the number of occurrence of politeness strategy such as bald on record, off record, positive and negative politeness in movies. In this thesis, the researcher want to analyze the factors that influence the main character in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by using politeness in relation to the strategy's politeness.

## **1.2 Statement of The Problem**



From the background study above, this study focuses on:

- 1.2.1 What are the types of politeness strategies used in the Pride and Prejudice novel?
- 1.2.2 What factors influence the major character preferences in Pride and Prejudice in using certain politeness strategies?

### **1.3 Objective of The Study**

The research's objectives based on the statement of the problem as follows :

- 1.3.1 To identify the politeness strategies used by the major characters in Pride and Prejudice novel.
- 1.3.2 To describe the factors underlying the major characters' preferences in using certain politeness strategies.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

In this study, there are two types of significance: theoretical and practical importances, they are :

#### **Theoretical Importance**

This study not only can help language researchers with their research on politeness strategies, but also can add to existing studies and insights on speech act and politeness approach, influence factors dealing with relation to social distance, power and degree of impositions.

## **Practical Importance**

In practice, the research findings may be valuable for the following parties' linguistics research, particularly in the area of politeness.

### **a. Students of English Department**

It can provide further understanding on pragmatics research in general, and more specifically positive politeness analysis study, for individuals who major in linguistics.

### **b. Lecturers of English Department**

The findings can be used as an example of how to assess good politeness methods in novels, as well as an alternate notion for teaching English using novels as a medium.

### **c. Other researchers**

The findings can be utilized to supplement other linguistic studies, particularly those pertaining to politeness.

## **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The Scope of this study is positive and negative politeness strategies in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. In addition, the study only focuses on the analysis of the major character's utterances. The assumptions there are code mixing practices in *Pride and Prejudice* novel. And there are three factors, namely Social distance, Power and Degree of Impositions that influence the use of code mixing in that novel.

## **1.6 Operational Definition**

Operational definitions are made so that the reader understands more about the terms or vocabulary of meaning from some of the core discussions. Moreover there are six operational definition the study deals with.

### **Positive politeness**

Positive politeness is focused on reducing a threat to the hearer's positive face and ensuring that the hearer is comfortable, that includes avoiding arguments and jokes, being upbeat, using solidarity, making a commitment, listening to the hearer's needs and wishes, and being optimistic. (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 70). Is designed to bring out the best in the listener. Having a positive attitude is necessary for someone to feel loved and welcomed by others.

### **Negative politeness**

Typically, this is seen from the listener's dejected face. Negative face is the desire to maintain one's independence, so it is more acceptable for the speaker to include the audience by using distance-creating styles like apologising (Mills, 2003). The desire to be free to act, free from imposition, and unhindered by others.

### **Social distance**



It is about the speaker and hearer a symmetric relation (Brown and Levinson: 1987). How successfully does the interaction between the speakers and the hearers seen from social status or close relationship, is there a limiting distance.

### **Power**

Relationship: is how strong the influence and position in the relationship ties between the speakers and the hearers. It is about the speaker and hearer a relative power (Brown and Levinson: 1987).

### **Degree of imposition**

According to Brown and Levinson (1978 : 80-81), the value of impositions might still change depending on the situation. There are two tiers, one for impositions requiring services (including the contribution of time) and one for impositions requiring products (including nonmaterial goods like information). Both impositions apply to actions that result in FTAs. When a speaker exhibits more FTAs in his utterances, the act's imposition increases. As a result, the speaker will employ extremely typical politeness methods when conversing