

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of Background of the Research, Statement of Research Problems, Objectives of the Research, Significant of the Research, Scope and Limitation of the Research and Definition of Key Terms.

### **A. Background of The Research**

Language is very important thing in human's life, because language is used to express of feeling such as happiness, sadness, disappointment, anger and so on. Besides, language can be used for communication between the speaker and the interlocutor to achieve the objectives of communication.

In addition, to achieve the objective of communication, by a process of communication a speaker can improve the relationship with the interlocutor. However, in the process of communication will occur as the obstacles in the form of discomfort that is received by the interlocutor. Therefore, to minimize and even to avoid it, we need some ways to enable the recipient to feel comfortable and enjoy every conversation with us.

Yet, as human who naturally have selfish characteristics, where is a speaker wants to be understood even want to be admired regardless of interlocutor's feeling that have a potential to hurt him/her, such as when the speaker gives a threat in order to obey him/her, give advice, and other threatening actions that make the other person uncomfortable. It could be said that a speaker was imposed in the negative face on the interlocutor.

Where the negative face is the desire to be free from imposition. It means that humans have the desire to go about the business freely, without being impeded by other. Besides that, when a speaker was showing disagreeing in the express some opinions, criticize someone or something, insults, and blame him/her, the speaker at the same time also being imposed of positive face on the interlocutor. So, in the condition like that, we should know about politeness especially on Face Threatening Act or. FTAs is Acts which in some ways threaten face or self-esteem of another person. And Politeness strategy or Strategies to perform FTAs is ways to convey the utterances as polite as possible such in order to addresser can make addressee feel convenient and enjoy having conversation with other.

Besides Watts (2003:86) states that Brown and Levinson postulate a set of five possibilities which are available to the speaker to do this. Ranging from the best case (strategy type 5'Don't do the face threatening act (FTA) ) to the worst (strategy type 1'Do the FTA and go on record as doing so badly and without any redressive action', i.e. without atoning for the FTA in any way. If the participant goes on record as doing the FTA , she/he can soften the blow by carrying out two types of redressive action, (a) by choosing a strategy aimed at enhancing the addressee's positive face (strategy type 2) or (b) by choosing a strategy which will soften the encroachment on the addressee's freedom of action or freedom from imposition (strategy type 3) while the strategy type 4 is off record strategy.

As we know the importance of FTAs strategies in the daily life to have better communication and good relationship with others, because story of I, Robot Movie is related with daily life that happen on the character. So the researcher decides to conduct a study on that topic. The researcher wants to analyze FTAs strategies performed by any characters in the movie entitled I, Robot using the strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson especially on directive acts includes ordering or requesting and advising or suggesting.

The writer chooses this movie because the researcher thinks we can learn how to use FTA strategies and minimize the threatening through of the characters, utterances in their dialogue to reveal death of Dr. Alfred Lanning who killed by robot which created by himself and to reveal of Detective Spooner's hatred of robots because he thinks they are useless.

This movie tells tragedies in 2035, anthropomorphic robots will be widespread in use as servants for various public services. They are programmed by the Three Laws of Robotics directives: to never harm a human or let a human come to harm, to always obey humans unless this violates the First Law, and to protect its own existence unless this violates the First or Second Laws.

Del Spooner is a Chicago police detective, who is sent to investigate the death of Dr. Alfred Lanning, the co-founder of U.S. Robotics (USR) and its main roboticist, who died after falling 50 stories from his office. Since his office was sealed from the inside and he was

alone, his death is ruled as a suicide, but Spooner believes otherwise, since he knew Lanning personally. He also finds a small holographic projector who instructs him that the "real question" is why he would commit suicide.

With the help of robo-psychologist Susan Calvin, he interrogates employees at USR, including the other co-founder and CEO Lawrence Robertson (Bruce Greenwood), and the supercomputer V.I.K.I. (Virtual Interactive Kinetic Intelligence) (Fiona Hogan). Spooner investigates Lanning's office, and determines that a man of Lanning's age could not have broken through the security window. Inside the office, he finds a copy of Hansel and Gretel, and also a prototype of a new Nestor Class 5 (NS-5) model, which flees and ignores Spooner's order to stand down and even knocks his pistol out, violating both the First and the Second Law.

The writer thinks it will be beneficial analyzing Detective Spooner utterances since the language user can adapt and apply it in their life for communication. Here is the example of Detective Spooner utterances in his dialogue with his boss in his police office Lieutenant John Bergin. *"John, please, just sends the backup."* This utterance intrinsically threatens Lieutenant John Bergin's negative face since Detective Spooner impose of requesting or ordering some backup to help find out the robot which run away from Dr. Lanning's room. Backup here is reinforcements from the central police station. Then, the word "Please" is device to minimize the threatening. Besides, the use of the word "Please" feels more polite because the interlocutor has a higher level that is between the boss and his subordinates.

## **B. Statement of Research Problems**

Based on the background of the research discussed above, in this research, the writer raises two research problems. They are formulated as follows:

1. What politeness strategies are used by the character to perform requesting or ordering in the I, Robot Movie?
2. What politeness strategies are used by the character to perform advising or suggesting in the I, Robot Movie?

## **C. Objectives of The Research**

Based on the research problem above, this research is conducted:

1. To investigate of politeness strategy to performed requesting or ordering by the character in the in the I, Robot Movie.
2. To investigate of politeness strategy to performed suggesting or advising by the character in the I, Robot Movie.

## **D. Significant of The Research**

The research hopefully of this study will give the benefits to:

1. Teachers / Lecturers

The result of this research can be adapted by teachers or lecturers and brought into class for better communication with their students to ease the process of teaching and learning goal.

## 2. English department students

The result of this research hopefully can give valuable information for English Department Students related to linguistic specifically about Face Threatening Acts and the strategies to perform them. Also they can apply the strategies to perform FTAs in the daily life for better communication with their interlocutor.

## 3. Other researchers

This study can also give information for other researcher who intends to have study on the same topic. And can be used as reference for them in their paper especially about Face Threatening Acts and the strategies of Politeness.

### **E. Scope and Limitation of The Research**

In I, Robot movie the researcher analyzes the utterances of the character that are they do of Directive Acts especially on requesting or ordering, advising or suggesting on their conversations occurring in the entire story of the movie.

### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

This part, the researcher will be presents the definition of some key terms related in order to make the reader easily to understand of them.

The definitions of key terms are includes:

#### 1. Politeness strategy

The strategy used to convey the utterances as polite as possible and minimize the FTA, it is not only minimize the FTA but also to satisfy the hearer in order to create good communication. There are two types of politeness strategies; positive politeness and negative politeness strategy.

2. Face means the public self- image of a person. It refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone to recognize (Yule, 1993:60).

3. Directive Acts

The utterances that driven the hearer to do something as the speaker want they want to do. Directive acts deal with the speaker desire over the hearer to do something he or she want. It can be in the form of commanding, requesting, ordering, and so on.