

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter discusses the basic of the research that includes background of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People in the world cannot live without interaction and communication with someone else because they belong to social community. The language used by a person, and how a person uses the language when they are communicating to others is very important in communication. It is important during the communication, a person can be polite, and he or she uses the language appropriately. Moreover, knowing the relationship between the speaker and the hearer well so that he or she can speak appropriately and make others feel comfortable, is also very important. According to Renkema (1993, p. 8), “communication is defined as a process by which we convey and assign meanings in an attempt to create understanding; both the hearer and speaker should hold to general rules or principle and thereby use certain strategies. An often used strategy to apply this is politeness.”

Politeness is an important thing to make harmonious interaction. A polite person makes other persons feel comfortable. To use the language properly, we must do some politeness strategies. It is used for understanding of what speaker implies and what hearer infers. The meaning of politeness in this study is the act

of people to please someone's feeling or minimize the face threatening acts (FTA). It is important for people to know various standards of politeness as a way to have better communication with other people. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 65) argue that as we communicate with others, we are constantly aware of our own and others' face.

Face consists of two terms that is positive face and negative face.

According to Brown and Levinson, (1987, p. 62) "Positive face refers to the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others while negative face refers to the want of every "competent adult member" that his actions be unimpeded by others." Refers to that, the writer concludes that the study of politeness strategies is worth researching. The writer takes "Indonesian Stand Up Comedy Season I" as a medium to study FTA and politeness because the writer sees a lot of stand up comedian in Stand Up comedy Indonesia Season I conducting offensive humor or self-image refers to any person as a physical matters, age, occupation, and so on. The writer chooses to analyze the winner of Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season I, Ryan because he is the winner who always exists in every episode from episode one until the last episode. The writer choose grand finale episode to be analyzed because grand finale is the episode that determines the winner. Based on the previous explanation, the writer takes the title "Politeness Strategy in Indonesian Stand Up Comedy Season I performed by The Winner" as the thesis topic.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What FTA strategies are performed by Ryan in “Indonesian Stand Up Comedy I Season I” ?
2. What politeness strategies are used by Ryan in “Indonesian Stand Up Comedy I Season I” ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate FTA strategies performed by Ryan in Indonesian Stand Up Comedy Season I.
2. To investigate what politeness strategies used in Indonesian Stand Up Comedy Season I.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

Some key terms which are used in this study are as the following :

1. Politeness : ideas like being tactful, modest, and nice to other people (Yule, p.134)
2. Face : property that all human beings have and that is broadly comparable to self-image that every member wants to claim for himself (Grundy, p. 156)
3. FTA (Face Threatening Act) : the acts (both verbal and nonverbal communication) that by their nature run contrary to the face wants of hearer (H) and/or the speaker (S) (Brown and Levinson, p. 65)
4. Humor : ability to perceive, enjoy, or express what is comical or funny. (Suhadi (1992,p.25)

5. Stand Up Comedy : a genre in which a single comedian comes on stage with a microphone and starts a performance in front of an audience (Attardo,p. 62)

