

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. They are necessary to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a social creature, human absolutely need each other. They must not be able to live alone without interacting with others. It cannot be disowned, while doing interaction people must need a language. Therefore, in this case language is main key to survive in this world. Due to in a particular interaction, people will need a language as a tool of communication. By communicating, people are able to understand each other. They can deliver what they are going to say, for example giving an opinion, asking, requesting, and so on.

A particular utterance in a communication cannot stand alone. It means that, it can be called communication if the participants are more than one person. In this case, there must be the first and second part participants to communicate each other. The second part participant's utterances depend on the production of the first part participant of an adjacency pair. Adjacency pair refers to conversational sequence in which it is the fundamental organization in order to make the conversation between one speaker and other speakers run smoothly.

Adjacency pairs is defined by Paltridge (2006) as utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow-up to that utterance. However there are some freedoms in responding to some first pair parts. For instance, an invitation can be answered by an 'acceptance' or 'rejection'. Thus, some second pair parts may be *preferred* and others may be *dispreferred* (Paltridge, 2006). For example, an assessment may be followed by an agreement (the preferred response) or a disagreement (the dispreferred response).

Preferred response commonly can be easily done by the second part participant as the response to the first part participant's utterances. For example, acceptances to requesting, an agreement to assessment, an acceptance to invitation, and etc. However, doing the dispreferred responses is not easy as the preferred response. As Glaser (2009) said that regardless of whether the attribute 'dispreferred' is perceived in a more systemic sense as 'marked' or in a more emotional sense as 'undesired', it is certainly safe to note that dispreferred speech act are more complex and challenging than their preferred counterparts. It means that dispreferred response along with all the strategies used by the speaker is one of face threatening act that can threaten anyone's face who will receive the "marked" response or it is usually called dispreferred response. For instance, refusal to request, disagreement to assessment, or declination to offer, and so on.

Some people, they tend to consider politeness, culture, and some others things related with appropriateness when performing this act. However, there are also some others who do not consider some terms mentioned above. They directly

express their dispreferred response. Here the example taken from one of data found by the writer:

Liz : Do you want to explain to me, why you were breaking into a satellite facility in the middle of nowhere?
 Sean : **Don't worry about it, Mom. It's nothing, really.**
 Liz : The police calling in the middle of the night is nothing?
 Sean : | silent |
 Liz : Sean?
 Sean : | silent and go |

An example above taken from the data is one of refusal for request dispreferred response examples. The conversation between Liz and Sean above shows that Sean, Liz's son, refused to Liz's request in order to explain why he broke into a satellite facility. The example above shows that Sean refused his mother by using some marked components. Sean refused his mother by avoidance ('Don't worry about it, Mom. It's nothing, really.') as there was nothing happen at that time. He refused his mother's request by avoid her, showing a lack of enthusiasm and it was followed by silent for two times and go.

Therefore, dispreferred response is interesting to be analyzed especially in a particular movie because the responses which occur in movie are occasionally unexpected acts. There are a lot of movies which are inspiring the viewers - especially an author of novel, drama, or scenario writer- either in the term of creating a better idea of plot, a moral value or the characters of the movie itself. One of inspiring movies had been chosen by the researcher of this study to be analyzed is *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island*.

Journey 2: The Mysterious Island is an American 3D science fiction adventure comedy movie directed by Brad Peyton. It is the continuance to *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Following the first movie, the sequel is based on another Jules Verne novel. The movie is starred by Josh Hutcherson, Dwayne Johnson, Michael Caine, Vanessa Hudgens, and Luis Guzman. It won BMI Film & TV Awards category Film Music in 2012 and also Kids' Choice Awards, USA category Favorite Male Butt Kicker in 2013. Besides getting two awards, it's been nominated also in some awards which are category Best Animation/Family Poster, Best Film for Families, and Choice Movie Actress: Sci-Fi/Fantasy in 2012 and Favorite Movie Actress in 2013 (IMDb.com, 2016).

Journey 2: The Mysterious Island tells a story about Sean Anderson who wants to discover the mysterious island after got a code he had received from his grandfather, Alexander Anderson, whom had been missing for two years. Sean is accompanied by Hank, his stepfather, Kailani and her father, Gabato, as the pilot. They try to discover the mysterious island. After finding the island, unfortunately the island will sink below a sea soon. By using some guidelines written in the novel, finally they are able to find a submarine hidden around the island that brings them leave the island safely.

The researcher of this study has two reasons why she chooses the *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* as her source of data. Firstly, the movie provides many conversations in which the writer of this study is able to find all dispreferred response types as her data. Secondly, this movie wins and has been

nominated in several awards after it was launched in 2012 as was mentioned earlier above.

There are few related previous studies about dispreferred response in the world. The previous studies mostly analyze the dispreferred response focus on a single particular type or strategy such as what has been done by Sondos Mansouri (2010) and Olga (2013). Those researchers concern with only one particular type of dispreferred response. Therefore, the researcher of this study is interested in analyzing all types and features of dispreferred response in a movie. The researcher is going to analyze dispreferred response which is applied by all the characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* entitled *a study of dispreferred response in Journey 2: the Mysterious Island movie*.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What are types of dispreferred response found in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie?
2. What are the features of dispreferred responses used by the characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To explain types of dispreferred response which are found in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.

2. To explain the features of dispreferred responses which are used by the characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is hoped to be a contribution for further researcher who is inspired to analyze the same source of data or using the same theory by reading it. Furthermore, this study is proposed to give better understanding about types and patterns of dispreferred response given by the second pair part participant in the movie to the readers. This study can also become a reference in analyzing dispreferred response for the next researchers.

Meanwhile, practically this study helps the first pair parts participants of the conversation identify whether the response which is given by other people is preferred or dispreferred response. This study also improves either the first or second pair part participants knowledge about dispreferred features which can be applied not only in movie but also in everyday communication. This study also inspires other people to apply dispreferred features politely in order to make the conversation run smoothly.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the dispreferred response found in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie by using the theory of types of dispreferred response proposed by Yule (1996) and features of dispreferred response proposed by Glaser (2009). Therefore, the scope of this study is

pragmatics which concerns the discussion of dispreferred response in a movie. The limitation of this study is only the utterances that contain dispreferred response in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.