

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five important subchapters, namely background of the study, statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are very significant to be clarified because they can explain this study generally.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a tool used by people to communicate with others. Language is the most effective and practical means of communication. People use language to exchange information or convey their ideas or feelings such as ordering, offering, promising, etc. A communication happens when a hearer can understand what a speaker says.

A human communication with another human by using language can be called as a conversation. To have successful conversation, each interlocutor has to perform some conversational principles such as the cooperative and the politeness principle. Among them, politeness plays an important role in making utterances in making communicative process, and also contribute in helping speakers to decide whether or not to produce the first pair part of the base sequence in order to avoid failure in communication.

The failures are often vaguely diagnosed as impolite behavior on the part of the other person. One of the strategies which can minimize this unexpected result is using pre-sequences. In order to have an insight into the problem, the writer chooses a study of pre-sequences.

Pre-sequences are sequences which produced before the main utterances uttered by the participants in conversation. Rather than utter the main point directly to the hearer, pre-sequences are some utterances that built to prefigure the main point that going to be uttered in the next turn. Yule (1996) divided the pre-sequences into three types; those are pre-sequences in request, pre-sequences in invitation, and pre-sequences in announcement. All of the types are very important to know to make the speaker's face feels comfortable with the utterance, to make the successful communication, and also to make the polite utterance. For better explanation check this following example.

A: are you busy right now? (Pre-sequences)

B: NO, why?

A: I'm baking a cake now. Won't you come over?

(Source: Ngò Thi, 2010)

In the conversation above, the speaker A said "are you busy right now?" for a pre-sequence, while it means that speaker A wants to give an invitation to B, but A asks first to know whether B busy or not. B said "No, why", A gives the invitation "I'm baking a cake now. Won't you come over?" Based on the example above, the speaker A uses pre-sequences to survey if the invitation can be accepted. If B receives a good sign from the hearer, the speaker A will continue to give the official invitation. In the case of receiving a bad sign, speaker A can save the invitation. Therefore, both the speaker and the hearer will not feel unpleasant, they still maintain the good relationship.

The writer chooses to analyze pre-sequences because sometime people do not realize when he or she uses pre-sequences before uttered the main point that he or she wants to deliver to the others in their daily conversation. So pre-sequences are very important to know and use in daily life, as explained above to make a successful communication, to make the speaker's face feels comfortable with the utterances, and also to make the polite utterance. To make it is clearly with example; the writer relates the study with the conversation recording.

Conversation recording is an image of life. People listen conversation recording as one of their ways to get information, entertainment, education, experiences, or even moral values. The development of the conversation recording could be in the aspect the recording quality, the story to tell, even the language uttered by the speaker. That is why the writer analyzes a conversation recording. So with the recording the writer can explains and divide the utterance of the recording related to the pre-sequences.

The writer chooses to analyze a conversation recording entitled *Quick English*, which the story is about the activities, looking for job, interviewing, adventure, etc. People listen recordings as one of their ways to get information, news, educations, experiences, or even moral values. Years by years, recorder develops though the time. The development of recorder could be in the aspect the voice quality, the contents, even the language. Recording also regarded as a reflection of human civilize.

Based on those reasons, the writer analyzes a recording entitled *Quick English*. It is conversation record used by many courses such as BEC (Besic English Course), HEC (Hidayatullah English Course), KEEU_course (English

and Hotel Education), which talk about many activities, such as apply any job, spending holiday, undergoing education, accessing social, establishing culture, etc. *Quick English* is also part of recording that produce some conversation specially for beginner.

The theory used by the writer to analyze pre-sequences on the conversation recording. The theories of pre-sequences are proposed by Yule (1996). Previous studies have been conducted by, .Ngo Thi Bich Hâ (2010), Pham Thi Thu Thao (2011) and Arumtyas Puspitaning Padmasari (2006). Ngo Thi Bich Hâ (2010) analyzed about pre-sequences in Invitation in English versus Vietnamese, Pham Thi Thu Thao (2011) analyzed pre-sequences in English versus Vietnamese, and Arumtyas Puspitaning Padmasari (2006) analyzed about pre-sequences and the responses of the pre-sequences. Meanwhile in this analysis, the writer analyzes the sequences of pre-sequence and the type of pre- sequences.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

1. What are the types of pre-sequences found in *Quick English* conversation recording?
2. What are the function of pre-sequences found in *Quick English* conversation recording?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To explain the types of pre-sequences found in *Quick English* conversation recording
2. To explain the function of pre-sequences found in *Quick English* conversation recording

1.4 Significance of the Study

Generally, there are two main significance of this study, those are theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study is expected to give additional knowledge about pre-sequence in request. It is also expected to contribute as reference for the next researchers who want to analyze pre-sequences.

Practically, this study is expected to give a better understanding about pre-sequences in request. The writer hopes people pay attention to the use of tend to pre-sequences in daily conversation, because pre-sequences deal with strategic avoid sub sequent dispreferred response or rejection to the request.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is pragmatics. This study is concerned with pre-sequences proposed by Stephen C. Levinson (1983). The limitation is on pre-sequences uttered by all speakers in *Quick English* recording from unit one to unit five.