

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

One of the main functions of language is a tool of communication (Thomas and Wareign, 1999). As a tool of communication, language is used not only to utter something but also to do something. In communication, people usually use some strategies or ways in order to make their intention and their communication goal achieved. Communication is a very complicated process. In formal occasions, people tend to use formal expressions to show politeness. It shows especially, between new acquaintances.

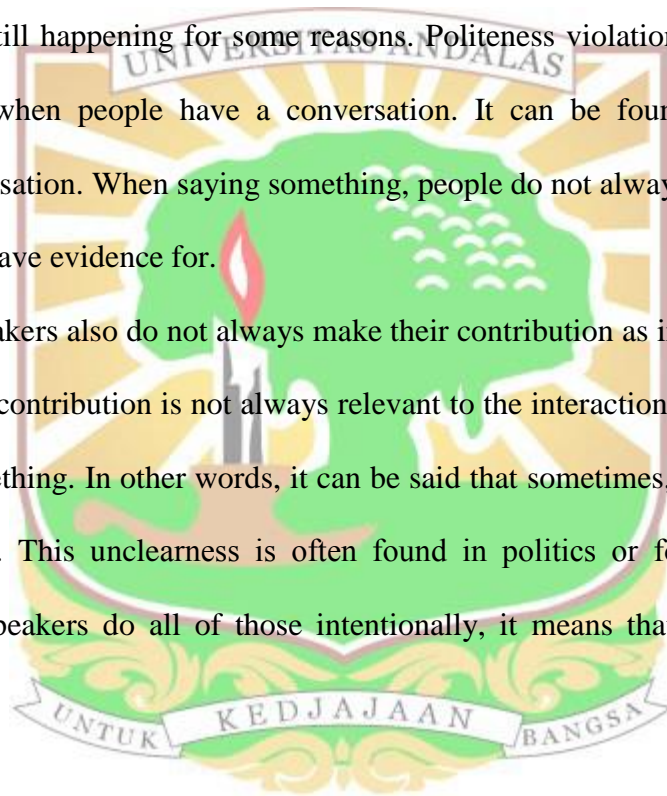
The way or the strategy is one of the topics in pragmatics which discusses about language use. One of the topics in pragmatics is politeness. Politeness can be at once understood as a social phenomenon, a mean to achieve good interpersonal relationships, and a norm imposed by social conventions. In many ways, politeness is universal. Speaker of different languages use it as a final resort, and it is recognized as a norm in all societies.

Nguyen (2010) points out some aspects that people should consider this in order to achieve the goal of politeness are as following: (a) the social background of the communicator. Generally, the more educated a man is, the more he tends to show his politeness to other people. The more he knows about the suitable ways to show his politeness, the better he uses them to be polite to others. Besides that, the

personality of the communicator is also very important here. Good-tempered person prefers to use “face-saving-act” while bad-tempered person prefers “face-threatening act” when they come across the “face-losing condition”. (b) The communicative circumstances.

In speaking, we have the potential to apply threat to someone’s face. So, people tend to use politeness strategy to prevent conflict. Unfortunately, some violations are still happening for some reasons. Politeness violation can be found in our daily life when people have a conversation. It can be found in formal and informal conversation. When saying something, people do not always say what is true and what they have evidence for.

The speakers also do not always make their contribution as informative as it is required. Their contribution is not always relevant to the interaction and the way they are saying something. In other words, it can be said that sometimes, what the speaker says is unclear. This unclarity is often found in politics or for speaker’s own benefit. If the speakers do all of those intentionally, it means that they violate the politeness.



Dialogue 1

Description : JPU asked to one of the experts about symptoms for sianida’s victim, source of data and conclusion

JPU : Apakah gejala-gejala itu atau data-data itu yang diberikan oleh pengacara?

‘Are those symptoms or those data given by the

lawyer?’

SA : *Itu pertanyaan salah, Pak!*

‘That is a wrong question, Sir!’

JPU : Bentar....bukan pertanyaan salah, yang saya tanyakan dapat tidak data itu dari pihak pengacara?

‘Wait....it is not a wrong question; what I asked you is, did you get the data from the advocate?’

SA : Tidak

‘No.....’

JPU : Tidak dapat ya... tidak dapat

‘You did not get it, right.....did not get it’

This conversation involves Public Prosecutor 3 and Expert (Forensic Pathologist). The Expert is from Lawyer’s side. This interaction occurs at the 19th session. On that day, Public Prosecutor 3 asked about the source of data and conclusion from the expert. JPU gave a clear question to the expert. Before that, JPU already heard the information that the expert did not check the victim (Mirna). The task of the expert is only to give formalin to the victim (embalming process).

Hence, Public Prosecutor 3 wants to ascertain whether the expert collects the data or symptoms suffered by the victim. JPU 3 also wants to make sure that the expert got the symptoms or data from Jessica’s advocate. However, the expert

responded by getting annoyed and angry with the JPU. The expert did not answer the JPU's question by saying **“itu pertanyaan salah Pak”**.

JPU asked for those data because it is related to the conclusion from the expert. The utterance from the Expert who responded **“itu pertanyaan salah Pak”** to JPU's question is considered as politeness violation. The expert violates Expressive Politeness. According to Oktavianus and Revita (2013), expressive politeness is related to the way people speak. Many people talk based what is on their mind. They should watch what they are talking about. They must talk politely.

The conversation above showed that the speaker (expert) expresses his feelings. He states that JPU's question is wrong. The expert is free to express and speaks in front of judges. He tries to state that he disagrees with JPU's question by saying **“itu pertanyaan salah Pak”**. The speaker was not focus at that time. Then, JPU repeats his question and makes it clearer than before. Finally, the expert answered 'no'. His disagreements showed by telling lies. It means that the speaker had violated the politeness principle. By answering 'no', the speaker gets a reaction from all the participants in the court. Public Prosecutors and the entire of audiences were smiling when they heard Expert's answer.

There are 2 factors that influence the expert to violate politeness principle; Ends and Participant (speaker). If the utterance is stated by other people besides an expert, the statement will not be stated the same way. The speaker expresses his disagreement because he has a power (knowledge) as an expert. According to Oxford

dictionary (2010), expert is person with special knowledge. He came to the court in order to transfer his knowledge, not his opinion. His explanation is very important for judges. In the court session, the expert often says “Saya ahli forensik” (I am a forensic expert).

The following factors were participants. According to Oktavianus and Revita (2013: 164 -165) People involved in the speech are like speaker and hearer. The choice of utterance was related to some aspects. Those aspects were age, education, profession, gender, emotion and character. The JPU asked the expert about the symptoms for cyanide’s victim, source of data and conclusion politely. The expert did not answer the JPU’s answer. He responded by getting annoyed and angry with the JPU. The expert did not do what he should do. The lawyer is an educated person. According to Oktavianus and Revita (2013: 166-167) education plays its rules. The more educated a man is, the more he tends to show his politeness to other people.

Besides that, the utterance of the expert did not reflect his age. In speaking, the older speaker will talk politely. This is related to the wisdom in thinking and speaking (Oktavianus and Revita: 2013).

The function of this utterance is expressive. According to Leech (1993), expressive is one of functions which using language to express the condition of individual internal. The speaker (expert) used language to utter his individual thought.

1.2 Scope of the Research

In discussing politeness principle, there are some particular subtopics linked with communication strategy. Firstly, we need to know the types of politeness violation used by people who are involved in communication. Secondly, we need to know the factor why politeness violation occurs in a conversation. Thirdly, we need to know about the function of violation done by the participants.

Data in this research are verbal language. This utterance can be found in many spheres. In this research, the writer takes court session. The writer focuses on Politeness Violation used by participants in the court session of “KOPI SIANIDA”. Then, the writer takes all conversation from the participants. Every person has many ways to make a good communication. Politeness strategy is a good choice to prevent the conflict, but there are still politeness violations.

The court session is illustrated as a hot and very tensed situation. Each public prosecutor argued with the other side (advocates) by using strong arguments. This case happened because they (the participants) want to prove their arguments and they want the judges to believe them.

1.3 Statement of Research Problem

According to Thomas (1995: 150); Oktavianus (2008:98), politeness can be seen as a sincere desire to do good to others. Sincere desire here means it can be in a form of verbal language and non verbal language. Polite means we do not offend others. Polite in one community or sphere is not necessarily considered polite in other communities or spheres.

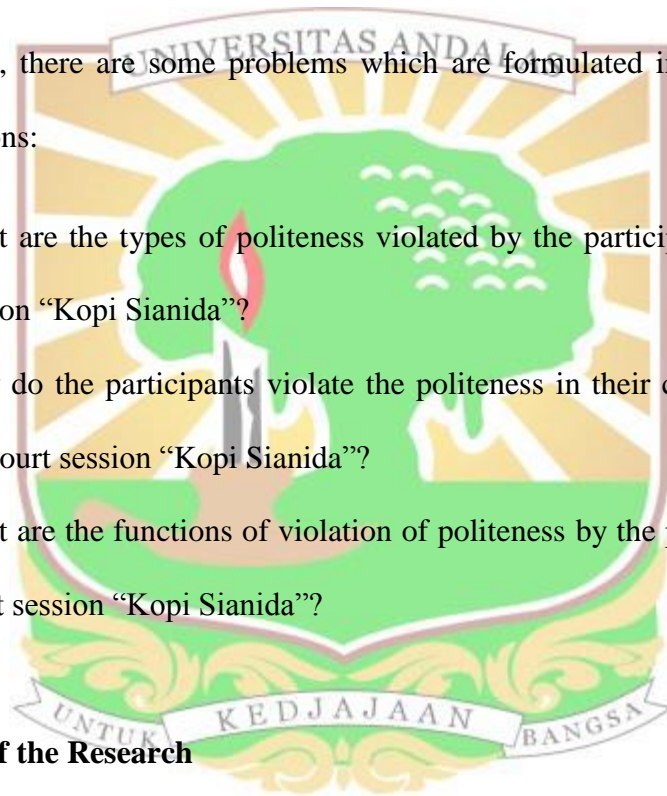
In the Court session “Kopi Sianida”, some of the participants do not always observe politeness principle. Participants do violation for some reasons. It is also influenced by some contextual factors. The problems in this research are politeness violations committed by participants (judges, defendant, public prosecutors, advocates, experts and eyewitnesses), the types, the functions and factors of each utterance.

In this research, there are some problems which are formulated in these following research questions:

1. What are the types of politeness violated by the participants in the court session “Kopi Sianida”?
2. Why do the participants violate the politeness in their communication in the court session “Kopi Sianida”?
3. What are the functions of violation of politeness by the participants in the court session “Kopi Sianida”?

1.4 Objective of the Research

This research is generally aimed at politeness violation which appears in the court session “Kopi Sianida”, the dominant and the contextual factors influencing some participants to violate certain politeness. In specific, it is aimed at identifying and describing:



1. to identify the types of politeness violated by the participants in the court session “Kopi Sianida”
2. to describe the factors that influence the politeness violation by some participants in the court session “Kopi Sianida”
3. to investigate the possible functions in the violation of politeness done by the participants in the court session “kopi sianida”

1.5 Significance of the Research

There are so many researches about politeness violation especially the maxim violation. This research does not discuss the maxim violation but it discusses about politeness violation in the court session “Kopi Sianida”. The writer really hopes that this research gives some benefits. The benefits of this research will be distinguished into two benefits; practical benefit and theoretical benefit.

There are four practical benefits such as: (1) the study is intended to help the reader understand more about politeness violation; (2) the readers are able to recognize the types of politeness; (3) giving some contributions for other researchers who are interested in analyzing politeness or politeness violation, and (4) as a reference for legal actors for more attention to the way they speak in order for good communication and avoid conflicts. The theoretical benefit is this study will provide a solution in pragmatics study and help the reader to know politeness violation in law sphere.