CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the important fundamentals for conducting research of male and female villains' disagreeing strategies in Detective Conan movie series are presented. Those are background of the study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the study, scope as well as limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Disagreement is unavoidable in human interaction. It is so hard to deny that people have same thought towards issues in some social interactions (Sofwan & Suwignyo, 2011:42). They can disagree over a particular subject matter including objects or personal traits, attitudes, and behaviors (Hei *et al.*, 2012). Numerous researchers have been interested in doing study about disagreements in different settings, such as academic setting and outside of academic setting. In academic setting, all of the researchers used learners or students as their subject. For the studies in outside of academic setting, the subjects were various, but none of the researchers used villain as the subject. Therefore, this present study is interested in doing a study that analyzes disagreeing strategies uttered by villains in denying someone's accusation towards them.

Related to the previous studies, most of them have been done in academic setting. As stated by Choyimah and Latief (2014:113) that disagreement is one of speech acts that commonly occur in academic settings. The findings of the studies by

Rohmah (2012) and Pattrawut (2014) confirm the existence of disagreement in academic setting. Rohmah (2012) analyzed the politeness strategies of expressing disagreement and the responses toward it which applied by doctorate English program students from different parts of Indonesia in discussion. The finding is the students in showing their politeness strategies are still influenced by the cultural values existing in the collectivist society. The study by Pattrawut (2014) has been done in classroom context. The finding confirms the differences of Thailand native speaker and English native speaker in showing their politeness strategies of disagreements to their lecturer.

Other previous studies in academic setting have been done in some focuses as well, and have a similarity that is most of them used DCT (Discourse completion text) to get the data. The studies by Sofwan and Suwignyo (2011), Behnam and Niroomand (2011), and Nourozi (2015) focused on the English ability or skill of the learners in choosing disagreement strategies. Meanwhile, the studies by Koczogh (2011), Faharani and Molkizadeh (2013), Bavarsad *et al.* (2015), Aisyah (2015), and Heidari *et al.* (2015) focused on gender and power. This present study is also interested in taking gender case that is analyzing the differences between male and female villains in uttering disagreement strategies.

Research on gender differences in conversational style has yielded results that women are more likely soften their disagreements, while men tend to be direct in expressing their disagreements (Koczogh, 2012:236). But apparently, there are opposite results shown by the previous studies mentioned above. Kozcogh (2012), in

his result, shows that women participating in his study tended to disagree much more frequently and often in a more expressive and straightforward way than men did. The result in the study by Faharani and Molkizadeh (2013) seems confirming the result of Kozcogh (2012). They stated that gender is not a determining factor for being polite, since their study showed no highly statistical differences between using politeness strategies in disagreement and gender (Faharani & Molkizadeh, 2013:632).

Yet, the results from the recent studies that are by Bavarsad et al. (2015), Aisyah (2015), and Heidari et al. (2015) show that women tended to be indirect, polite and cautious in expressing disagreements. They strengthen Holmes statement in Rohman (2011) that females' speeches could be considered as being indirect, conciliatory, facilitative, elaborative, getting some difficulties in taking turns, personoriented, and affectively oriented. Therefore, the results of those previous studies are unintentionally separated into two sides. The first side is men are affirmed to be direct and the second side is women are the ones who are more direct or there is no high statistical difference between men or women. Hence, from those different results, it is necessary to investigate the differences between male and female villains in uttering their disagreement strategies, since they are in same danger situation that will make them go to jail over their crimes, but they can use different strategy because of different gender. Whether it can be the male villains who tend to be direct or the female villains do. This study is also expected to enrich those previous studies in gender.

This present study is in "outside of academic context" field. Disagreement studies which have been done in outside of academic context did not take any gender case. A study by Tuval-Mashiach and Shulman in Rohmah (2012) that focused on the differences of development between adolescent and adult romantic couples in expressing different disagreement negotiations and resolution skills. A study by Petryshen (1990) analyzed persistent disagreement between patients in psychiatric hospitals and therapeutic recreation specialists. The findings confirm the existence of persistent disagreement and its impact on the treatment process.

Recently, the areas of study about disagreeing strategies in movie or film which is in the "outside of academic context" field have received many attentions by various researchers in different movies and focus. Carolina (2001) focused on the types of disagreement strategies applied by all characters, Panic-Kavgic (2013) focused on the differences of disagreement strategies in US and Serbian movies, Tifani (2015) focused on the disagreement strategies of the main character only, and Arofah (2015) focused on the status and power. Most of those researchers studied American movie, and none of them analyzed Asian movie yet. Therefore, Arofah (2015) gives suggestion for future study to do a research toward Asians, who are well-known for their indirectness.

Detective Conan is one of Asian animation movie series that comes from Japan which is directed by Kenji Kodama, Yasuichiro Yamamoto, Masato Sato, and Koujin Ochi. It is one of famous animation movies. It has been being shown since 1996 until now in many countries. It has more than seven hundred episodes, and the

new episodes are still ongoing. It tells about many interesting cases, such as murder, burglary, arson, and kidnapping cases which are solved by a genius detective named Conan Edogawa. Sometimes those cases are also solved by other detectives and other smart characters. Those cases are solved sometimes in one episode until 4 episodes. In every solving episode, there will be always debates between the villain and the detective or other character who accuse them. There are many types of disagreements uttered by the villains over detective's explanation in order to keep their self in save. They really try hard to make strategies for disagreeing the detective's and other character's accusation.

In fact, Detective Conan has been analyzed by some researchers before, which is especially, in form of comic. Those researchers are Anugratamur (2013), and Rahman (2015). Anugratamur (2013) focuses on the types of speech functions which were uttered by Conan Edogawa and the other characters, and also the relationship roles between them. Rahman (2015) focuses on the type of illocutionary act which were uttered by the characters, and the perlocutionary act's effect. Therefore, unlike this present study, none of those researches use any theory of disagreements.

Thus, this study is the first study which analyzes disagreeing strategies in villains when they argue with their interlocutors who are detectives or other smart characters in cases of Detective Conan. The researcher only focuses on the disagreeing strategies itself when villains do debate over the accusation, not on a refusal. Since, refusal has its own and different area from disagreement. Chen in Bella (2011:1719) stated that a refusal is a speech act that occurs when a speaker try

to deny involving in an action proposed by the interlocutor. The refusal can occur in villains' utterance when they refuse to be asked to go to jail, not when they do debate with the detective over the accusation or detective's deduction. Since, in the debate they only try to disagree with the truth of their crime explained or proposed by the detective. They try to make the detective's deduction looked as an untrue fact, as Rees-Miller's (2000) argued that disagreement occurs when the speaker considers the proposition uttered by the prior speaker is untrue.

The theory which inspires the researcher a lot to analyze the types of disagreeing strategies is that from Muntigl and Turnbull's taxonomy (1998). By this study, the researcher also aims to explore not only the differences but also the similarities found in this study between male and female villains by describing the differences and the similarities. Hence, it is an interesting and worth analysis, because there are various disagreeing strategies applied by the villains. The finding from this study is expected to be able to give pictures of how a villain defends him/herself by uttering disagreements when someone gives an accusation and try to reveal his/her crime.

1.2 Research Problem

The research is conducted to answer the problem which is formulated into two following questions:

1. What are types of verbal disagreeing strategies applied by male and female villains in Detective Conan series?

2. What are the similarities and the differences between male and female villains in applying the disagreeing strategies?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of the study are aimed:

- To identify the types of verbal disagreeing strategies uttered by villains in Detective Conan series.
- 2. To describe the similarities and the differences between male and female villains in applying the disagreeing strategies.

1.4 Significance of the research

The researcher hopes that this study is able to help the readers in understanding about disagreement topic especially in villains' utterances, and give an input about the similarity and the differences between male and female villains in expressing their disagreement. The readers are also able to know how a villain shows his/her disagreement when he/she is in danger situation such as when the detective knows his/her crime. This study is also expected to be useful in providing appropriate strategies when people want to express disagreement. It can be worth to help minimize conflict, improve relationship and avoid misunderstanding. Thus, a good and successful communication can be established between speaker and his/her interlocutor. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this study can be useful for the readers as a reference for conducting further study.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

By doing this research, the researcher analyzes the utterances of male and female villains which include disagreement. The researcher only focuses on verbal disagreement produced by male and female villains in Detective Conan movie series. For analyzing the entire data of disagreeing strategies and classifying the types of those disagreeing strategies, the researcher is inspired by the theory of disagreeing strategies from Muntigl and Turnbull's taxonomy (1998). There are many villains in this movie because there are many cases told as well, and each case has its own villain who did the crime. The researcher takes 30 villains, 15 male villains and 15 female villains who express disagreement when a detective or other person points out him/her as a culprit of the case. For the interlocutors, there are 6 characters chosen, 4 male interlocutors, they are Shinichi Kudo (Conan Edogawa), Kogoro Mouri, Heiji Hattori, and Professor Agasa. There are 2 female interlocutors; they are Sonoko Suzuki and Eri Kisaki. The writer ignores the other interlocutor of the villain when he/she expresses disagreement utterances. Then, the writer identifies the similarity and the difference between male and female villains in applying their disagreement.

1.6 Definition of the key terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation about the used terms, it is important for the researcher to give suitable meanings of the key terms. Some key terms are defined as follows:

- a. Disagreement: A speech activity that is used to express different opinion from his/her interlocutor.
- b. Villain: Someone who has done a crime such as a murderer, kidnapping, etc.
- c. Detective Conan film series: The famous Japanese detective animation series which is directed by Kenji Kodama, Yasuichiro Yamamoto, Masato Sato, and Koujin Ochi.