CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The important theories which are relevant to this study presented in this chapter. Since the researcher investigated male and female villains' disagreeing strategies, the discussed theories are about disagreement. Men and women speech, results from the previous studies about disagreement in gender, and synopsis of Detective Conan movie series are obviously noted as well.

2.1 Disagreement

There are many ways which can be used in expressing feelings. One way to express the feeling of discontent with others is by expressing disagreement. Disagreement is a speech activity that is used to express different opinion from his/her interlocutor. So, it can be said that the speaker makes an expression of disagreement when she/he has different opinions from his/her interlocutor. The speaker tends to express it in order to achieve his/her purpose. It usually can be identified from its verbal structure which shows a different view from the preceding talk (Sofwan and Suwignyo, 2011:42).

Disagreement can be source of conflict between speaker and his/her interlocutor in social interaction. As Cahn states in Muntigl nd Turnbull (1998:185) that conflict is interaction of people in expression their opposing interests, views, or opinion. According to WordNet dictionary, conflict is a disagreement or argument about something important or is a state of opposition between persons or ideas or

interests. It can be concluded that the existence of disagreement in conversation can create and cause conflict between the participants who take part in that communication. Therefore, the speaker is supposed to use an appropriate strategy in expressing disagreement to minimize the conflicts so that the speaker can maintain good social relationship with the interlocutor.

2.1.1Types of Disagreeing Strategies

There are five types of disagreement are used to identify the utterances of disagreement (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998). This taxonomy inspires and helps the researcher a lot in analyzing the types of disagreeing strategies in male and female villains. Muntigl and Turnbull (1998) proposed 5 types; they are irrelevancy claim, challenge, contradiction, counterclaim, and contradiction followed by counterclaim.

2.1.1.1 Irrelevancy Claim

Irrelevancy claim is types of disagreeing strategies that the speaker seem to be questioning or undermining their interlocutors' previous claim by stating the previous claim is not relevant to the discussion of the topic at hand (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998:229). The speaker asserts the previous claim is not relevant to the discussion because the hearer is not in a specific view of what is being argued about and what constitutes an allowable contribution to that argument. When speaker uses this type, it tends to be produced in overlap, without pause and mitigation (Turnbull, 1998:185).

Example: What are you talking about?

2.1.1.2 Challenge

Challenge, as the second type, typically has syntactic from of interrogative with question particles such as when, what, who, why, where, and how; they implicate that the addressee cannot provide evidence for speaker's claim (Muntigl and Turnbull. 1998:230). In expressing by using challenge, the speaker questions an addressee's prior claim and demands that addressee provide evidence for his/her claim, while suggesting that the addressee cannot do so. Example: What is the evidence that make me as the culprit?

2.1.1.3 Contradiction

In contradiction strategy, a speaker contradicts by uttering the negated proposition expressed by the previous claim: that is, if A utters P, then B utters ~P (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998:231). As Behnam (2015:208) stated that Contradictions often occur with a negative particle such as *no* or *not*, as in *No*, *I don't*. It indicates that the prior claim is not true. These acts make the hearer appear to be "wrong or misguided or unreasonable about some issue, such wrongness being associated with disapproval." Example: *I didn't kill him*. However, Chen in Aini (2015) stated that contradictions are not always preceded by a negation, but it also occasionally start with contradictory statement, such as "*I thought it was so boring*."

Sometimes instead of having negative contradiction markers, contradictions will have positive contradiction markers, like yes or yeah which contrast to the negated claim, state positive statements.

2.1.1.4 Counterclaim

In expressing disagreement by using counterclaim, the speaker's emphasis is not on pure opposition such as irrelevancy claim, challenge, or contradiction strategy. The speaker provides an alternative claim and/or reason for why she/he disagrees, which invites negotiation of the previous claim by opening up the topic of discussion rather than closing it down (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998:244). Sadrameli & Haghverdi (2016) stated that Counterclaims tend to be preceded by pauses, prefaces, and mitigating devices like "Maybe you are right, but...". The strategies of avoiding explicit disagreement such as using positive markers, partial agreement or hedges can indicate indirectness and being polite in the speech act of disagreement. Example: Yes, I got it. But we should go to the scene first.

2.1.1.5 Contradiction followed by Counterclaim

In this type, the speaker begins the disagreement by contradiction then she/he continuous with a counterclaim that provides a reason for why she/he disagrees to the interlocutor (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998:236). Example: *I don't think so, because everyone who is here can do it.*

2.2 Men and Women speech

According to Trudgill (2000), men and women do not speak different language, but they speak different varieties of the same language. In other words, women and men do not use completely different forms of language. They use different quantities or frequencies of the same form. This fact is more or less affected

by social role they have in society. In spite of that, according to Holmes (1992), there are other ways in which the linguistics behavior of women and men differs. She claims that women are more linguistically polite than men, for instance, and those women and men emphasize different speech functions. Besides, men and women sometimes have different perceptions which are reflected in their language. This different perception may due to their communicative competence. Brown (1987) also says that women mostly involve their feeling of sensitivity and solidarity when they talk while men's speech is more matter of fact.

Holmes (1992) also says that women use more standard speech forms than men for some reasons. First, women are more aware of the fact that the way they speak signals their social class background or social status in community. Second, the society tends to expect 'better' behavior from women than from men. Third, women as subordinate group must avoid offending men, so they must speak carefully and politely. Last reason is that men prefer vernacular forms because they carry macho connotations of masculinity and toughness so that women do not want to use such forms.

2.3 Disagreements in Men and Women based on the results of the previous studies

1. Kozcogh (2012)

In this study, both male and females students employed a very similar proportion of aggravated, mitigated and unmodified disagreements, with the slight differences having no statistical significance. The result found that men adopted the

strategies of contradiction (27.08%), explanation (10.3%), and disbelief (8.1%) the most frequently in simple disagreements, while women favored contradiction (30.1), disbelief (8.6), and partial agreement/token agreement (8%). Women in this study tended to adopt more direct strategies (e.g. contradiction, evaluation). Generally, women were more likely to utilize direct strategies when the overall distribution of strategies was considered, although the pattern was not found to be of statistical significance.

2. Faharani and Molkizadeh (2013)

The results showed that male and female participants of this study used all kinds of strategies nearly the same. Male and female participants applied contradiction with frequency of 27% and 31%, counterclaims with frequency of 54% and 57%, challenges with frequency of 1.7% and 2.5%, irrelevancy claims with frequency of 2.5% and 1.3%, and finally contradictions followed by counterclaims with frequency of 10% and 13% respectively. From those results, it can be drawn a conclusion that female participants chose direct strategies in disagreeing than male participants did. This study confirms the result of the study by Kozcogh (2011).

3. Bavarsad *et al.* (2015)

Bavarsad *et al.* (2015) did not only find types of disagreeing strategies in their study, but also new patterns to mitigate the disagreements. In most of the types of disagreements, male and female learners had percentages of the types nearly same. Yet, in the patterns of mitigating the disagreements, female learners frequently had higher percentages than male learners. In apology, female learners' percentage was

2%, and male learners' percentage was only 0.44%. In providing reason, while female learners' percentage was 27.7%, male learners' percentage was 22%. It represented that female learners tended to mitigate their disagreements. The result of this study showed that women are more indirect than men in expressing disagreements.

4. Aisyah (2015)

The finding of this study showed that male and female students were different when they made the Discourse Completion Task (DCT). In this case, the male students deliver their responded clearly and conventionally different with female students. Female students were more polite when they delivered their respond. They tended to use counterclaim more frequently than male did. Male students used contradiction strategy more often than female. Because the male students said directly clear without good manners.

5. Heidari *et al.* (2015)

This study indicated that female respondents tend to be more indirect than male respondents. It can be seen in the results that are female respondents used more counterclaims with the highest frequency that is 34%. Counterclaim is one of the types of disagreement strategy which is considered as an indirect type. Male respondents tended to be more direct than the female respondents, with the frequency of 28% for contradiction (female: 22%), 16% for challenge (female: 10%), and for silence 6% (female: 14%).

2.4 Detective Conan

Detective Conan "Meitantei Konan" (Great Detective Conan) is a Japanese detective manga series written and illustrated by Gosho Aoyama. It has been serialized in the Japanese manga anthology Weekly Shōnen Sunday since 1994 and will be collected in eighty-seven Tankōbon volumes by August 18th, 2015. The manga has been adapted into an anime series by the animation studio Tokyo Movie Shinsha, directed by Kenji Kodama (episode 1 to 252), Yasuichiro Yamamoto (episode 110 to 332, 667 to 677, 681 to the last episode to date), Masato Sato (episode 318 to 504), Koujin Ochi (505 to 666, and 678 to 680), and is broadcast in Japan on Nippon Television, Yomiuri TV and Animax. The series debuted on January 8th, 1996 and will have broadcast 784 episodes by July 1th, 2015. The series has seen high levels of popularity in both manga and anime formats in Japan since its reception, and has also been adapted into nineteen Golden Week movies, with the first released on April 17th, 1997 and since then followed with a movie released each year, always in the month of April. Ten of the movies held a top 10 box office position in the year they were screened. In addition, five Magic Files related to the movies and twelve Original Video Animations have been released.

The story follows the adventures of Shinichi Kudou (also known as Jimmy Kudo in Case Closed, North America name), a young detective prodigy who was inadvertently shrunk into a child's body due to a poison he was force-fed by members of a villain syndicate. Neighbor and family friend Professor Agasa strongly suggested Shinichi hide his identity to prevent them from killing him and the people he cares

about, so Shinichi takes the name Conan Edogawa. He goes to live with his childhood friend Ran Mouri and her father, Kogoro, and tries to use Kogoro's detective agency as a way to find the people who shrank him—without letting Ran figure out who he really is, then many cases follow him, and most of them are solved by him. He also has a best friend who a young detective as well named Heiji hattori. Heiji helped Shinichi a lot, when he get a problem. He also sometimes solves the problem along with Shinichi.

Shinichi who shrank into a child Conan often use Kogoro when solving the case, since it is impossible for a child to point out who the culprit is when he has solved the case. He makes Kogoro to sleep then uses his voice with a great tool made by Professor Agasa which be able to make the voice turns into someone else voice. But sometimes, Kogoro also can solve the case on his own. His smart wife Eri Kisaki (an attorney), also ever take a lead in the solving of the case. Shinichi also ever uses Professor Agasa and a female character named Suzuki Sonoko (Ran and Shinichi's friend) to solve a problem when Kogoro is not around him.