CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the writer reviews some theories, which are going to be used in the study. The writer includes the important theories which are relevant for her study. The writer will explain theoretical framework. They are review of related theories and the review of the previous study. In the review of the related theories, she reviews the theories which fully support her study about disagreement strategies. In this part, the writer will discuss in brief about pragmatics, disagreement, types of disagreement strategies, and context of situation. Then after that, the writer covers the review of three previous studies done by Bavarsad et al (2014), Sofwan & Suwignyo (2011), and Carolina (2001).

2.1.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:3), the definition of pragmatics is divided into four definitions. First, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It is same with Alan (2006:3) to give definition about pragmatics that it is a study of those aspects of meaning which is dependent on context. It involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say depends on with who they are talking to where, when, and under what circumstances. Third, pragmatics is the investigation of invisible meaning. It explores how listeners can make inferences about the utterances in order to obtain an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The exploration is needed to uncover what is unsaid as a part of communication. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. How close or far the listener is, the speaker can determine how much is needed to be said.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics concerns with the relationship between utterances and the functions that speaker intends to perform through those utterances and the characteristics of the contexts of language use that determine the appropriateness of utterances.

2.1.2 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). By expressing verbal disagreement, it taxes communication events that characterized by incompatible goals, negotiations, and the need to coordinate self and other actions (Waldron and Applegate in Locher, 2004:94). Disagreement is a kind of face threatening act (Brown and Levinson 1987:66). Paying attention to face, the act of disagreement might threaten the positive face of the addressee. Positive face refers to the want of a person that his wants be desirable to others (Brown and Levinson, 1987:62). In other words, a person wants his attributes, achievements, ideas, possessions, goals, and so on to be appreciated and accepted by others. Thus, the speaker might threaten the positive face of the addressee by indicating that the speaker does not care about the addressee's wants. So, the speaker might threaten the hearer's positive face by indicating that the speaker does not she/he has negative evaluation of the hearer's wants.

Disagreement can be source of conflict between speaker and his/her interlocutor in social interaction. As Cahn states in Muntigl and Turnbull (1998:185) that conflict is interaction of people in expressing 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. So, 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.

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2.1.3 Type of Disagreement Strategies

There are five types of disagreement strategies are used to identify the utterances of disagreement (Muntigl and Turnbull, 1998). They are irrelevancy claim, challenge, contradiction, counterclaim, and contradiction followed by counterclaim.

2.1.3.1 Irrelevancy Claim

Irrelevancy claim is type of disagreement strategies that the speaker shows a 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). This type can be marked by expressions like *you're straying off the topic!* and *it doesn't matter!*

For example:

Dre : Yeah, well then, why do you bring up oh Tracy wouldn't do clean her room or Tracy wouldn't yell at her mom or Sheila wouldn't do this or Sheila wouldn't do that

Mom : <u>You're straying off the topic!</u>

2.1.2.2 Challenge

Challenge, as the second types, typically has syntactic form 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.

For example:

Dika : Who was labeling me? Eric Owen's mom. I knew it was Eric Owen's mom.

Mother: No, she she was not labeling you.

Dika : <u>Who was?</u>

2.1.2.3 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). Contradictions often occur with a negative particle such as *no* or *not*, as in *No*, *I don't*.

For example:

Harry : Dude. Are you gonna talk to her?

Dre : To who?

Harry : To her. The girl you've been staring at.

Dre : <u>I wasn't staring at her dude</u>.

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

For example:

- A : I think it does not matter if we do know the sender of letter.
- B : <u>Yes, it does.</u>

2.1.2.4 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).

For example:

Dre : Mom, I am tired. I have jet lag.

Mom : <u>Yeah, I got it, too. But we can't go to sleep cause then we'll be up</u> at 2 am and you have school tomorrow.

2.1.2.5 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). For example:

Han : Good idea

Dre : <u>No, bad idea. If I go there, I'll get beat up.</u>

2.1.4 Context of Situation

In understanding the meaning of utterances, we must pay attention to the surrounding context of situation. It is because context has a great influence and also effect in understanding the meaning of an utterance. Through the context, the speaker and the addressee share their background in understanding the utterances.

The different context of situations can result a different interpretation or message, like Fillmore says:

...find that whenever I notice some sentence in context, I immediately find myself asking what the effect would have been if the context had been slightly different (Brown and Yule, 1983:35).

According to Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983:38), the features of situation context consist of:

a. Participants consist of:

- Addressor : the speaker who produces the utterances.
- Addressee : the hearer who is the recipient of the utterance.

b. Topic : what we are talking about.

c. Setting : where the event is situated in place and time, and the

physical interactions between the participants.

d. Channel : how is contact between the participants, is it by speech,

writing, signing, smoke signals

e. Code	: what language, or dialect, or style of language is being
	used
f. Message form	: what form is intended-chat, debate, sermon, fairy tale,
	love letter, etc.)
g. Event	: in what situation, the utterance happens.
h. Key	: which involves evaluation
i. Purpose	: why the speaker produces the utterances.

In this research the writer did not use all Hymes' features of context. She only uses four features of context. It is because the writer is curios and interested in analyze the four features in her research in order to give a description of the context where the disagreement expressions are used by Dre Parker as the main character in *The Karate Kid*. The four features of context are participants, topic, setting and event.

2.1.5 Synopsis of Karate Kid

Dre parker and his mother, Sherry are from west Detroit. They move to Beijing, China to start a new life. It is because his mother gets transferred there. His mother works at the car factory. Arriving in their new apartment, his mother orders him to go to maintenance man because a shower and the hot water are broken. But it is bad impression for Dre. It is because the maintenance is not respond and ignores him.

After going to the maintenance man, he comes to the Park. When Dre and Harry is talking about something, Dre's eyes is gazing to the girl who is practicing violin alone on the bench. Knowing that, Harry challenges him to talk to the girl. Then, he does it. He comes and talks to her. But it is the beginning of humiliating and harassing. Cheng hits him until Dre got black eyes. He also gets bullying in the school. Cheng and his friend give warning that Dre must stay away from them.

After going to Forbidden City, he intentional follows Cheng and his friends without knowing them. He hides in the place that there is dirty water. Then he has idea to splash the water to Cheng and his friends. Because of that action, he gets attacking from Cheng and his friends. They attack Dre in front of Mr. Han's office. During attack, the maintenance man, Mr. Han, helps him. He attacks Cheng and his friends one by one then he cures Dre with ancient healing Chinese. Knowing Mr. Han can do kung fu, Dre wants him to teach kung fu. Mr. Han refuses it but he agrees to come to Cheng and his friends' school. But it is bad idea for Dre because he will fight in the tournament opposite his enemy, Cheng. And finally Mr. Han teaches him real kung fu.

Mr. Han has unique technique in teaching Kung fu to Dre. He just orders him to take his jacket off, hang it up, take it down, put it on the ground, pick it up many times. Dre as a new person in learning kung fu is confused with the method but Mr. Han never give explanation to Dre why he has to do it. So, in every training, he uses his jacket as the tool to learn kung fu. In the third training, Dre complains to Mr. Han about his method in teaching kung fu. He is so angry to Mr. Han and reveals that he gets nothing in practicing kung fu by using jacket. Mr. Han is up and calls him. He shows him that actually when he puts on his jacket, take off the jacket, he is training real kung fu. It is because kung fu lives in everything we do.

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Time passes quickly. Dre uses a white cloth from Mr. Han in the tournament of kung fu. Luckily, he passes it well until he enters in the semi-final that opposites Mr. Li's student. Before fighting, Mr Li's orders the student to break Dre's leg. He does and it makes him get disqualified. Dre's leg is broken. He cannot continue the fighting a while. Dre begs to Mr. Han to cure his leg by ancient healing Chinese and he does it. After that Mr. Han comes to the jury to say that Dre can continue the fighting to opposite Cheng, his great enemy. He makes him lose by using controlled people method as he sees when he was in the Dragon Well.

2.2 Previous Studies

As her related studies, the writer uses studies from previous researchers about disagreement strategies. The writer gives there are three previous studies that relate to her research.

2.2.1. The Realization of Disagreement Strategies By Non-Native Speakers of English by Sofwan et al (2011)

In this journal, the authors investigate the realization of disagreement strategies by non-native speakers of English is expressed by first year students and third year students of English Department. The focus of this study is on different status social. To collect the data, they need 60 students from English Department, 30 students from first year students and 30 students from third year students.

The research is quantitative method. They use DCT (Discourse Completion Test) to collect the utterance of disagreement that uttered by first year students and third years students of English Department. DCT is a form of questionnaire describing some natural situations to which the respondents are expect to react, making disagreement in written form. They use Muntigl and Turnbull theory as the main theory of disagreement strategies. The result is they produced disagreement strategies in the same way although they had different English proficiency level.

2.2.2. The Study of Disagreement Strategies To Suggestions Used By Iranian Male And Female Learners by Barvasad et al (2015)

In this journal, the authors investigate the ways speech acts of disagreement that is expressed by young male and female Persian speakers. The focus of this study is on the role that gender and power might play in the employment of strategies to mitigate the threat of disagreement. To collect the data, they need 100 participants (50 males and 50 females) of undergraduate and graduate students of University Isfahaan and Islamic Azad University.

The research is quantitative methods. They use DCT (Discourse Completion Test) to collect the utterance of disagreement that uttered by Persian speakers. The speakers are expected to disagree to three interlocutors with higher status, three peers and three lower status. The authors use Muntigl and Turnbull theory as the main theory of disagreement. The result is females are more causation and polite to make disagreement than men.

2.2.3. The Study of Disagreement Between Characters in The Film Ten Things I Hate about You by Carolina (2001)

This study is the result of the observation to answer the question of: what linguistic choices of disagreement used mostly by the characters in the film *Ten*

Things I Hate about You. This study conducts because she is interested about disagreement expression that occurred in the film *Ten Things I Hate about You.* The movie is talking about American teenagers' life with all their problem and intentions.

The research is descriptive qualitative. She analyzed all characters that are involved in all disagreement and classified the strategy of disagreement based on Garcia theory. In analyzing the utterances of disagreement, she uses context of situation based on Hymes's theory. She just uses four features in her analyzing, they are participant, setting (time, place, and physical interactions), and topic. The result is mostly all characters in the film used giving reason as their disagreement in the conversation.