

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

The analysis of discourse is necessarily the analysis of language in use and it is committed to an investigation of what language is used for (Brown and Yule : 1983). Further, Brown and Yule state that Discourse Analysis (DA) necessarily takes a pragmatic approach which views the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between the sentence and the context - situation in which they are used. DA is also the organization of language above the sentence, or above the clause. and therefore exemplified in larger linguistic units such as conversational exchange or written text (Stubbs. 1983). In this case, Mick Short has proposed a contextual consideration to take the text as a series of communication to be explored. This in effect means treating the text as a series of communication acts, not just a configuration of phonetic, syntactic and lexical pattern. This is one reason why the writer is also interested in analysing a drama text through its dialogues.

The other reasons for the writer to use drama as the object of the research to be analysed based on the discourse analysis approach are the following :

- Drama texts, being scripts for the performing of pseudo-conversations, can be approached with techniques originally developed to analyse real conversation.
- In Mick Short's article " Discourse Analysis and the Analysis of Drama ", he has argued that drama rather than the performance is a valid object to study, considering that teachers and students traditionally read plays without seeing them performed and still managed to understand and argue about them. In this case, the writer uses Short's proposal to use the contextual consideration.

The writer chooses Shakespeare's work, because she is interested in its language. Just as John Keats in his comments about Shakespeare, who states that : "Shakespeare is fond of conceits, tricks with words and ideas. His language also produces a kind of intensity that cast up many things, as if said unintentionally" (Encyclopedia Americana : 1978).

The writer's reason in choosing Shakespeare's drama "KING LEAR" (KL) as the object of the research, is inspired by the AL QUR'AN (KORAN), verse AL ISRA'A (The Night Journey) ; 23-24 :

" Serve no other god besides God. lest you incur disgrace and ruin. Your Lord has enjoined you to

worship none but Him, and to show kindness to your parents. If either or both of them attain old age in your dwelling, show them no sign of impatience, nor rebuke of them; but speak to them kind words. Treat them with humility and tenderness and say : "Lord, be merciful to them...."

This surrah asks people to serve God, and to respect our parents with kind words. This surrah is relevant enough to be as a basic inspiration for the witer in choosing King Lear (KL) to be analysed. Since in this drama, the reader will find how the relationship between daughters and fathers occur from the good and the evil sides. One daughter, Cordelia, always respects her father; and the other two, Goneril and Regan, just pretend to respect their father insincerely. And through the theories, which will be explained later, the writer will show that there are some peculiarities in the language use from the characters.

The writer will use the Cooperative Principle (CP) and the Politeness Principle (PP) as her theories to analyse the conversation in this drama. These principles are choosen since in every conversation, these two will always be used by the speaker to the interlocutors. First of all the writer will explain what the CP and the PP are.

The Cooperative Principle (CP) is proposed by Grice, where according to him CP is a principle of conversation which speakers will normally obey to make their

conversational contribution as is required by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which they are engaged (Brown and Yule : 1983)

According to this principle (CP), we interpret language on the assumption that its sender is obeying the four maxims. We assume he or she is intending to be true (maxim of quality), be brief (maxim of quantity), be relevant (maxim of relevance) and be clear (maxim of manner). Further, he or she should obey the cooperative principle strictly in order to avoid ambiguity. Hopefully, if one obeys this CP, there will have no chance to misunderstand the interlocutors. But in this drama, the reader will find how Cordelia who adheres to this CP, in making her statements of love for her father even get pursue. On the contrary, Goneril and Regan who flout this CP have gotten their dower and blessing from their father.

This CP proves not to work well and there must be something else instead of adhering to this principle only, since in reality people cannot strictly adhere to the CP, but they rather often violate them for some reasons - for example to save his interlocutors' face from embarrassment.

Geoffrey Leech proposes the Politeness Principle (PP) to complete Grice's CP. Starting with the theory of politeness, the writer will explain that politeness means putting things in such a way as to take account of the feelings of the hearer and to maintain a good

relationship (Brown and Gilman : 1989). The PP (POLITENESS PRINCIPLE) itself is a principle of communication to maintain social equilibrium and the friendly relation, which enable people who assume that their interlocutors are being cooperative in the first place. So, people may adhere to the PP for some reasons. For example, he may lie by flouting the quality maxim (be true) of CP and obeying the agreement maxim (maximize agreement and minimize disagreement to other people) of PP to mark an occasion of respect or to avoid any embarrassment on the part of the addressee. Through this conversation below, the writer will illustrate how the PP makes this conversation below sound nicer than if the speaker obeys the CP.

A : English is a difficult language to study.

B : True, but the grammar is quite easy.

B should be considered to be impolite if he disagreed with A's statements or to say the truth, that he has no problem in studying English, for it might offend A, as he think himself such a fool. So, in order to mitigate his disagreement with A, and also to save A's face, B deliberately flouts the maxim of quality (be true) of CP, and obeys the agreement maxim of PP. Instead of directly disagreeing with A, by saying "no", for example, he uses the word "true" in order that A not lose his face or to avoid A's embarrassment.

To conclude, Leech's Politeness Principle (PP) with

its maxims : Tact, Generosity, Approbation, Sympathy, Agreement and Modesty, can explain why people do such violation. This flouting and alternating of one or some of these maxims of the Cooperative Principle (CP) and the Politeness Principle (PP) in the drama will be discussed by the writer in her thesis.

1.2. Statement of the Problem.

1.2.1. How far does the language use in King Lear drama reflect the POLITENESS PRINCIPLE (PP) and the COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE (CP) ?.

1.2.2. How do Goneril, Regan and Cordelia , the main characters in the drama , use their language to mislead the king ?.

1.3. Objective of the Study.

The objective of the study is to present Leech's Politeness Principles and Grice's Cooperative Principles and then to apply them to Shakespeare's drama King Lear".

1.4. Significance of the Study.

The writer hopes that this thesis can be of some help to students who are interested in studying Discourse Analysis. She would like to show how it is applied in literary work. especially drama.

1.5. Scope and Limitation.

The writer will make limitation in order to get the accurate data in accordance with the purpose of this thesis. The limitations are :

- The writer will only deal with the discourses between the king and his daughters, because of what she mentioned previously that she has been inspired by the Al Qur'an's verse which deal with the order to speak kind words to our parents. She is interested in analysing how these daughters treat their father through their language use, and how the language use in the drama has misled the king to his rash judgements among his daughters.
- The writer will only analysed the conversation between KL (King Lear) and his daughters, which are only found in act I, II, IV and V. This is not to underestimate the other conversatin, but this is done since the drama itself is more concerned with KL and his daughters' conversation which creating the drama into its tragic value.
- The data is taken from Barnet Sylvan's "*The Complete Works of Shakespeare*", edited by Russel Fraser (1972). This edition is chosen because it is provided with the translation some of the unfamiliar Shakespearean language to the modern English.

1.6. Methods of the Study.

The writer uses descriptive linguistic, which means to make statements of the language meaningful in its context of situation. In other words, she, as a linguist concern herself with the verbal process of situation in the context. This is done because language is only meaningful in its context of situation. Meaning that context of situation is very important in influencing the language use which is used by the characters.

This part is divided into two. The first is technique of data collection and the second is technique of data analysis.

1.6.1. Data Collection

The writer starts making criteria and procedures as below :

- Selecting the discourses only between the king and his daughters. With the consideration which has been mentioned in her scope and limitation above (to analyse the conversation between father and daughters, without underestimating the other characters).
- Classifying the datas, whether they belong to the CP or the PP.
- Paraphrasing some of the dialogues' examples in order to make the implicit meaning from the utterances are understandable to the reader. This is done since speakers often *'mean more than they say'* : an

explanation which, in Grice's terms, is made by means of pragmatic implications called conversational implicatures - this implicature will be explained further in the theoretical background.

- Dividing the data into 18 sources of identification below :

a. When the king asks his daughters to make speeches in order to know how much they love for him, in order to share his kingdom based on their love.

(1) King Lear - Goneril ; I.i. 48-65

(2) King Lear - Regan ; I.i. 67-81

(3) King Lear - Cordelia ; I.i.82-119.

b. When the king feels betrayed by Goneril and Regan.

(4) King Lear - Goneril ; I.iv 219-224.

(5) King Lear - Goneril ; I,iv. 236-258.

(6) King Lear - Regan ; II.iv. 125-161.

(7) King Lear - Regan ; II.iv. 165-178.

(8) King Lear - Goneril ; II.iv. 190-195.

(9) King Lear - Regan ; II.iv.198-213.

(10) King Lear - Goneril ;II.iv.212-228.

(11) King Lear - Regan ; II.iv.227-239.

(12) Goneril - Regan - King Lear ; II.iv.240-248.

(13) King Lear - Regan ; II.iv.248-255.

(14) King Lear - Goneril - Regan ; II.iv.254-283.

c. When the king finally realises that Cordelia is his faithful and loving daughter, among his daughters.

(15) Cordelia - King Lear ; IV.vii. 44-50.

(16) King Lear - Cordelia ; IV.vii. 52-63.

(17) Cordelia - King Lear ; IV.vii. 68-75.

(18) Cordelia - King Lear ; V.iii.3-18.

- The data will be written as, for example :

1. King Lear - Goneril : I.ii. 56-89.

It means the data analysis is one of the sources identification of number one (1), for the conversation between King Lear and Goneril, in act I, in scene ii and in line 56-89. Each data is marked down by roman latin (I), which refers to the act, the small letter (i) to the scene and the numbers of the line.

- The characters' names will be abbreviated as : KL: King Lear ; GON: Goneril; REG: Regan; and COR: Cordelia.

1.6.2. Data Analysis.

After deciding the procedures and the criterias of data collection into 18 sources of identification. In each unit of anaysis, the writer will present these components below :

a) Synopsis or the description of context or the plot to introduce the reader with the problems of her analysis.

b) The quotation of the text or the dialogues.

c) The analysis

- to analyse whether the dialogue belongs to the CP or to the PP,

- to analyse the implicature,

- Paraphrasing some of the dialogues.
 - The terms of address,
 - The writer's interpretation.
- d) The conclusions, which consist of :
- Conclusion of each source of identification.
 - The conclusion from the whole analysis.

1.7. Theoretical Background

In doing this research, the writer will deal with the theory of discourse analysis, the Politeness Principle, and the Cooperative Principle. Their relationship will be presented as below.

The Discourse Analysis theory is said to examine how people use language to communicate and in particular, how addressers' construct linguistic messages for addressees and also how addressees work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them. Discourse Analysis (DA) necessarily takes a pragmatic approach which is useful to see the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between the sentence and the context-situation in which they are used.

The Grice's principle with its maxims will be related with the implicature theory. The implicature which is used by Grice (1975) to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. There are conventional implicature which are according to Grice determined by the conversational

exchange of the words used (1975;44). Of much greater interest to the discourse analysis is the notion of conversational implicature plus a number of maxims which speakers will normally obey. The general principle is called the Cooperative Principle (CP), which Grice (1975: 45) presents in the following terms :

"Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged."

The conversational conventions, or maxims, which support this principle are : Quality, Quantity, Manner and Relevance maxims (these kind of maxims will be explained in detail further in chapter II).

The Leech's Politeness Principle (PP) is a principle of communication to maintain social equilibrium and the friendly relation, which enable people to assume that their interlocutors are being cooperative in the first place or being honored. It consists of the maxims of: Approbation, Tact, Generosity, Modesty, Sympathy and Agreement (these maxims will also be explained in detail further in chapter II). The term of address is part of this politeness principle in the way its function to honor the interlocutors' face, for example to express the intimate relationship.

1.8. Definition of Key terms

Cooperative Principle : (CP), a principle of conversation in which we interpret language on the assumption that its sender is obeying the four maxim :

- Be true (maxim of quality); Be brief (maxim of quantity); Be relevant (maxim of relevance); Be clear (maxim of manner).

Discourse Analysis : the study of language in use.

Implicature : is an account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says.

Language use : the expressions of proposition through sentence and the acts which are used to perform some actions.

Maxim : a conversation convention.

Other : other people or the interlocutor.

PP (POLITENESS PRINCIPLE) : a principle of communication to maintain social equilibrium and the friendly relation, which enable people to assume that their interlocutors are being cooperative in the first place It consists of the maxims :

- Tact : minimizes cost to other and maximizes benefit to other
- Generosity : minimizes benefit to self and maximizes cost to self.
- Approbation : minimizes dispraise of other and maximizes praise of other.

- Modesty : minimizes praises of self and maximizes praise to other.
- Agreement : minimizes disagreement between self and other and maximizes agreement between self and other.
- Sympathy : minimizes antipathy between self and other and maximizes sympathy between self and other.

Pragmatics : the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and the context-situations in which they are used.

Rhetoric : the focus on a goal-oriented speech situation, in which speaker uses language in order to produce a particular effect in the mind of the hearer "h".

Self : oneself or the speaker.

Utterance : what is said by any one person before or after another person begins to speak.

1.9. Organization of the Paper.

This paper will be divided into four chapters. The first is an introduction, which contains the background of the study, the statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical background, methods of the study, definition of key terms, and organization of the paper. The second chapter is the theoretical framework which explains further about the

theory that is used in analysing the data and related studies. The third chapter discusses the analysis of data, and the last chapter is the conclusion.