AN ANALYSIS OF SEEKING AGREEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE CRAZY RICH ASIAN MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Communication is a form of verbal use that people talk about one another. The purpose of communication is to provide information to others. Communication is fundamental, so people need to communicate with others. A well interaction requires the fundamental of politeness to unite communication methods and will provide information to others. Using politeness, can make the interaction avoid ambiguity and will give a good response between the speaker and the listener. But in this research, the researcher will only focus on one of the strategies which is called as Seeking Agreement. The method that the researcher has been using in this research is descriptive qualitative method which is explain by word, sentences or even phrases. The researcher uses observational method and non-participatory as a method in collecting the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses pragmatics identity method. The result findings show that there are 15 data found from the character's utterances that contain an agreement from the speaker and hearer.

Keywords*: movies, politeness, seeking Agreement*

INTRODUCTION

In studying English, students have to be capable to speak all of the aspect of English start form reading, writing, listening and speaking. Every aspect of learning English is important. Also humans as a society do not live alone, so it is necessary to build relationship with other human. Other fields of communication require language to speak. Speak for communication people showed up their feelings and emotion through verbally or in writing. Language is a translated language that permit people to consider, share purpose, and comprehend the fact.

Communication is necessary for the interaction with other human. Interaction allows people to obtain new information, knowledge that you've never know before also interaction makes you have a society beside your family. Current communication is very interesting because of the prompt expansion of new technology for generation and transmission or transmission of information.

In courtesy speech design, Brown and Levinson proposed several formulas relating to the concept of modesty. Prevailing this approach, all sayings making requests or disturbing others can be examine as a face threatening act. According Yule (2010), if the speaker talks about something that process a impedance to the outlook of others about their good name, the statement described as face threatening act (FTA). Meanwhile, if given probability that same actions would be described as a threatening the face of others, this statement has been described as an act of saving faces, which can say something to reduce the potential threat. There

are two types of faces, the first face type is a negative face. The second face is a positive face.

Positive politeness is really necessary in the interactions of everyday life, mainly in speaking action. There are several cause for positive politeness why it have to be so important. The first thing is positive politeness is a mark that we honor each other. The second one is positive politeness show us that we are the expert individual. The third ones is society shall appreciate us if we apply positive politeness while we're in communication with others. According to Djatmika (2016), the face is invested emotionally, can be stray, preserve, or strengthened, and you must always pay attention to interactions. In general, people work together and collaborate with each other to preserve aspects of communication, such as cooperation build on common weakening aspects. So, what people do with politeness is tribute by others.

The researcher doing this research dealing with pragmatic, especially politeness strategies that contain of positive and negative politeness strategies. The researcher doing this research based on Brown and Levinson (1987) theory. Therefore, the researcher cannot deny that this research has been presided several times. Because of its meaning based on the context itself, the findings of each study is different from one to another.

The first previous research that already investigate by the previous researcher was developed by Nurmawati et al (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategies to Promote Effective Interaction in the Classroom". This research focused on the students that being in a discussion. The researcher using an observation and recording dialogue to collect the data. Then the researcher will analyze and observe the data to comprehend their concepts about positive politeness strategies. Types of the conversation that the researcher analyze will come to the result of the expression of positive politeness strategies that being used by the teacher and the students.

The researcher found out the similarity and differences which came out in the first previous research. The similarity that the researcher found between this research and Nurmawati et al (2019) is using the same method which is called as qualitative method. Qualitative method can be defined as descriptive method that usually using an analysis way. Meanwhile the differences that the researcher also found out is about the data source. The first previous research used the dialogue between the teacher and students then will analyze and observe the data to comprehend their concepts about positive politeness strategies. Then the data source that this research used is from talk show which called as The Ellen Show.

Second, both of the researcher also using a different way to collecting the data. The researcher does a non-participant observation through the online talk show, meanwhile Nurmawati et al (2019) did an observation and record the conversation.

Another previous studies that has been analyze before was expand by Dowlatabadi et al., (2014) entitled "Politeness Strategies in Conversation Exchange: The Case of Council for Dispute Settlement in Iran". This research aimed to find out most frequent strategies that being used by the Iranian interlocutors in the context of dispute settlement. The study used qualitative method. In order to get the data, the previous researcher inspect 10 council meetings in the council for dispute settlement in Isfahan. The way they chosen is from the family branch.

The researcher used two recorders, one is place in front of the judge through the entrant view and the others is taken by the researcher. In this second previous research the researcher also found out the similarity and differences between this two studies. First, the researcher will talk about the similarity which is between this two research happens in the data analysis, both of this research is applying the same theories as based of the research. The differences that appear is about the method of the research. This second previous research is using quantitative method meanwhile this research is using qualitative method.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

According to Nurmawati et al (2019), positive politeness as the basic used in talking to someone in order to give the positive image for the hearer such as understanding, admiring, and approving. Positive politeness indicate that the good relationship between speaker and hearer happen when they can minimize the distance among them. Brown & Levinson (1987) said that this strategies have a function to fulfil hearer's needs, wants, interest and goods. Meanwhile, refer to Edstrom & Ewald (2019) journal, they beside than strategies themselves that we need to pay attention, response or reaction of the reader also important. Someone with the intention of being polite to another is not necessarily considered polite by that person.

Positive politeness indicate that the speaker identify the hearer wish to be appreciated. A speaker can prevail positive politeness to provide an impression to what hearer needs. This type of strategy usually appear in the group of friends or in society which know each other fairly well.

This strategies propose that in conveying the politeness strategies, the speaker can also apply seeking agreement to safe topics strategies. In other words, seeking agreement can be defined as when the speaker found a chance in which he or she can agree with the hearer's expression in safe topics. The following is an example for this kind of strategies.

I agree with you. The food that we taste yesterday is one of the best food in town.

From the example above, we can conclude that at first the hearer tells about food that they have ate yesterday. Then, the speaker tries to safe hearer's positive face by saying an agreement from the hearer's statement. The speaker show his or her agreement by saying "I agree with you" By saying this utterances or agreement, the speaker shows his or her cooperation with the hearer.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method that the researcher has been using in this research is descriptive qualitative method which is explain by word, sentences or even phrases. The researcher uses observational method and non-participatory as a method in collecting the data based on Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher observed the utterances by the characters in the movie and then collected the data by using the note-taking technique. The researcher used the non-participatory technique because the researcher didn't involve directly as the participants who had a conversation in the movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses pragmatics identity method by Sudaryanto (2015).

FINDINGS

The researcher has found 20 data regarding of seeking agreement strategies from the character's utterances that are being used in "Crazy Rich Asian" movie. This research based on Brown and Levinson (1987) theory . The followings are the analysis of some data:

Data 1:

Nick: I don't know what you're talking about? Cause I have like a tiny bit
Rachel*: Uh-huh, Okay*

The utterances above happened when they were in the café and the situation is they're eating the cake while Nick took some of Rachel's cake. So when Nick said that actually he only eat a tiny bit Rachel answered with okay. From the data above it can be seen that Rachel show an agreement by saying okay when Nick told her that he only eat a tiny bit of a cake.

Data 2:

Alix: Ephesians, chapter six verse four. "Bring up your children in the discipline and instruction of the Lord". Oh I do hope she's a good Christian girl.
Jacqueline: Well, if he's bringing her home it must be serious.
Nadine: Exactly

The dialogue above happen when Nick's mother gathered with her friends and then they're talking about Nick bringing his girlfriend to Singapore. So when Aunty Jacqueline told it would be serious. Aunty Nadine shows an agreement by saying the word exactly. Aunty Nadine has the same thought with Aunty Jacqueline.

Data 3:

Kerry: No! No! No! No! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma. Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolized good fortune and fertility
Rachel: Great! I was really going for that "lucky baby-maker" vibe.

In the third data, the conversation above happen when Rachel and her mother looking for a dress then when Rachel take a blue dress her mother doesn't agree with that. She said that blue and white is for Chinese funeral meanwhile the red dress symbolizes good fortune and fertility. Rachel shows an agreement by saying "Great". She agree with her mom's choice.

Data 4:

Rachel: So if you have all this family there, why are we staying in a hotel? Aren't good Chinese sons supposed to stay with their parents?
Nick: Well, because a) I'm not that good a son and b) I just want you to myself, just for a bit. That okay?
Rachel: Okay

The situation in this conversation happen when Rachel and Nick on the plane while they're having their conversation. Rachel ask Nick about why they must staying in the hotel rather than Nick's home. Then nick explain the reason why he choose staying in the hotel rather than his own home. At last Rachel show an agreement by saying okay with Nick's thought.

Data 5:

Colin: You're genius. You know that right?
Nick: What's best man for? I guess that pilot's license come in handy after all (beat) here you go, champ

Colin: Oh thank you sir. Mmm. I think that is the best beer I've ever had

Nick: I'm gonna have to agree with you on that

In the fifth data, the situation happen when Colin and Nick sit on lounge chairs at a gorgeous deserted beach. They takes in the view, at peace and takes a sip of a beer. When Colin say at that time it was the best beer that he's ever had, Colin answer an agreement utterances by saying I'm gonna have

to agree with you on that. Agreement was saying clearly by Nick.

Data 6:
Colin: Wow!
Nick: But?
Colin: No, I'm really happy for you
Nick: Colin, I've known you since you were in nappies. I know when there's something on your mind.
Colin: Well, it wasn't that long ago that you were sure you were moving back home. And I mean, Rachel loves her job in New York.
Nick: Yeah, we're gonna figure it out.
Colin: You're going to figure it out. Right.
The dialogue above happen when Nick show a propose ring to Colin the Colin say he is happy for Nick. But there's something wedge up in Colin's mind. Colin explain the reason why then Nick answer that he gonna figure it out. Colin show an agreement while he's saying you're going to figure it out. In other words, Colin believe that Nick and Rachel gonna figure it out together.

Data 7:
Peik Lin: Okay, here's what you need to understand, all right? It's not about getting Eleanor to like you. It's about getting her to respect you. All right? Right now she just thinks you're some like undeserving, clueless, gold-
Rachel: Okay, yeah. I got it.
The situation from the conversation above happen when Rachel told her friend Peik Lin about what happened before in Nick's house. So when Peik Lein explain everything that Rachel must do. Then Rachel shows an agreement by saying okay that she understand and agree to do what Peik Lin said.

Data 8:
Peik Lin: Show her that side of you, you know.
Rachel: You're right

Peik Lin: Damn straight, I'm right. It's Peik Lin, I'm always right
The dialogue above happen when Peik Lin give advices to Rachel about Rachel's problem then Rachel clearly show an agreement by saying Peik Lin was right.

Data 9:
Michael: Hey! Look, you know, it's not just my fault that things didn't work out.
Astrid: You're right. I shouldn't have kept things from you. Hidden my shoes, turned down jobs, charity work, worrying that it might make you feel lesser than. But let's be clear -- the problem with our marriage isn't my family's money. It's that you're a coward. You gave up on us. But I've just realized -- (then) it's not my job to make you feel like a man. I can't make you something you're not.

The conversation above happen when Astrid and Michael having a fight. When Michael said that it's not just his fault that they didn't make it Astrid show an agreement by saying that Michael was right. So Astrid agree with Michael about their both can't keep the marriage.

Data 10:
Colin: Let's get you all localized.
Araminta: Are you hungry?
Rachel: I'm always hungry. So let's eat everything we can.
Araminta: Okay
The conversation above happen when Nick and Rachel just landed in Singapore. Colin and Araminta pick them up at the airport. When Araminta ask them if they were hungry or not. Rachel answered that she is always hungry and ask them to eat together. At last Araminta said an agreement by saying okay. In other words, Araminta agree with Rachel to eat everything they can.

DISCUSSION

In the finding result, the researcher found some data Based on Brown and Levinson (1987) theory in the Crazy Rich Asian movie based on a best seller novel by Kevin Kwan. The researcher found the data from characters' utterances in Crazy Rich Asian movie. From the findings above, it is shown that there are 15 data found that are being used by the character in the dialogue.

This strategies used if both of the speaker or hearer agree with one of the opinion. Also in this case, speaker can talk about something that he believe it's right for the hearer. The more speaker knows about hearer the more he can make a safe topic to be discussed by both speaker and hearer

CONCLUSION

Related to the application of seeking agreement strategies, the findings show that this strategies can be found in character's utterances. Seeking agreement was applied by the character's utterances in the Crazy Rich Asian movie. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found that there are 15 data found. It showed in the dialogue that the character were having a conversation by using seek agreement of positive politeness strategies to safe hearer's positive face. The conversation between both speaker and hearer would be easier if they understand the context of the utterances. The interpretation of each people when they have their utterances can be diverse according to what context they have used.

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