CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Conversation is one of spoken forms of language use (Nolasco and Arthur, 1987: 5). Conversation used by people is always related to what they will utter in their minds or what they convey to listeners. In order to express themselves, people not only produce utterances but also perform action. Those action which are performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule; 1996: 47).

Speech acts are acts of communication. As an act of communication, speech acts succeeds if there is no misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer. In saying something, the speaker generally intends more than just to communicate and the listener has to try to understand the speaker's intention.

One kind of those speech acts is threatening. When people are doing communication they may do threatening to threat or to make the hearer afraid of what the speakers are saying. Threatening is usually used to protect the speakers themselves or to against of the hearer's act because the act is inconvenient the speakers.

Threatening gives directive effect to the hearers. The hearers may become afraid, fear, fright because they are in the force situation. Threatening always builds a problem to both sides, the speakers and the hearers. The act of

threatening becomes a barrier in conversation. Threatening is usually begun with warning and the way of the speaker delivers his intention. Then the hearer will respond by doing something that the speaker utters. Sometimes people threat someone directly by uttering words, phrases, or sentences which do not literally show threatening. People differentiate the diction between the same level of ages and the older ones when he talks to. For examples:

(1) "Watch out!! Don't do that honey, or I'll never give you money anymore."

(2) "We will not do our work before the company fulfills our demand."

The basic function of those utterances above is a threatening. In the first utterance, the speaker wants to threat her son in order not to do the bad habit by giving the punishment that she will never give her son money anymore. While in the second utterance, the speaker wants to threat their manager that they will not do their work before the company fulfills their demand.

In the movie manuscripts, especially in action movie, the act of threatening is often used by the actors and the actress in the certain sequels. For example, the data is taken from the action movie manuscript of "Air Force One".

INT. CORRIDOR, REAR CABINS - NIGHT

(Smoke, automatic weapons fire. Secret service agents battling the terrorists. Aides, diplomats, crew and personnel caught in the crossfire.)

Zedeck: Down! Everybody down.

(A spray of weapons fire overhead and everyone hits the floor.)

Zedeck : <u>Stay down, place your hands behind your head and you will not be shot!</u>

From the script of the film above, it can be analyzed that Zedeck do the threatening acts. He threats to the passengers of the air force one that everybody must down and place their hand behind their head if they do not do that he will shoot them.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is eager to know how the threatening works. The writer holds this research with the main purpose to give some picture to the readers and the writer herself about the threatening acts used in the action movie manuscript. In this study, the manuscripts of the action movie entitled Hostage, Air Force One, and Die Hard become the source of the data.

B. Previous Researches

The research in the movie manuscripts has been done by graduated students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Andreanto (2004) discusses about The Refusal Utterances in Movie Manuscript viewed by Socio-Pragmatics Analysis. He founds that there are eight types of refusal. Two of them have no yet classification in the Kartomihardjo's seven types of refusal. They are a refusal using commanding form and word "sorry". The type of refusal of Kartomihardjo which doesn't exist in both manuscripts is a refusal using non-verbal sign. Second, all of the results are have three actions (locution, illocution, and perlucotion). Third, the results are employed because

the speaker really doesn't want to do what is required to do. Fourth, in delivering refusal people consider politeness strategy to maximize their goal of uttering such refusal.

Another similar study was conducted by graduated student of Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta. Eni Sulistyawati (2000) discusses A Study of Accusation Utterances Found in Eugene O'Neill's Mourning Becomes Electra. This research was aimed to describe how the accusation utterances are convoyed and to describe when the accusation utterances are convoyed by the speaker. The result of the study covered the findings that the accusations are convoyed in two types, namely direct and indirect utterances. The speakers convey the direct utterances when hatred and anger and a jealousy dominate their feeling and the relationship between the participants are distance. Meanwhile, the speakers convey the accusation utterances indirectly when the relationship between the participants are close even though their feeling is dominated by suspicion, distrust, bitterness, desperation.

The writer has similar data but different source data. To develop the original, the writer wants to present **A Socio-Pragmatics Analysis of Threatening Acts in the Action Movie Manuscripts.**

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background the writer tries to formulate the research questions, as follow:

1. What are the linguistic forms of threatening acts?

2. What are the intentions of threatening acts?

3. What are the politeness strategies of threatening acts?

4. What are the reasons of threatening acts?

D. Objectives of the Study

The purpose of writing the research as formulated in advance, the research is intended:

5. To clarify the linguistic forms of threatening acts.

6. To clarify the intentions of threatening acts.

7. To clarify the politeness strategies of threatening acts.

8. To clarify the reasons of threatening acts.

E. Benefits of the Study

The result of the study will contribute to:

9. Practice Benefits

   a. This research will give more understanding to the readers about the sentence form employed in the action movie manuscripts.

   b. This research will give more information to the next researcher about the interpretation of the speaker's intention in saying threatening acts.

10. Academic Benefits

    a. For English Department Student

    To enable understanding the pragmatics study particularly or the language style that is used in threatening acts.

    b. For Academic References

    This research will be an additional reference for further research especially on threatening acts.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer uses several steps of her research to make it easier to understand. Those steps are:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Background of The Study; The Previous Studies; Problem Statements; Objectives of The Study; Benefits of The Study.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It consists of Notion of Socio Pragmatics; Speech Acts; Notion of Threatening; The Linguistic Forms, Politeness Strategies, SPEAKING Formula; Key Terms Used in Movie Manuscript.

Chapter III is Research Method. It consists of Type of Research; Object of Research; Type of Data and Data Source; Method of Data Collection; and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It consists of Data Analysis; and Discussion of the Finding.

Chapter V is Conclusion. It consists of Conclusion and Suggestion of The Findings. This last chapter is followed by Appendix.