

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Conversation is a real form of language use. It is an exchange of words, sentences, and many other expressions that happen when two or more people are involved in talking about a certain thing and in a certain situation. People do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words when they attempt to express themselves, but they also perform actions through those utterances.

Offer is one type of speech acts. According to Searle (in Levinson, 1983: 240), offer belongs to commissive because it commits the speaker to do a future action. It can be accepted or refused by the hearers. An appreciation and thanks are usually expressed by the hearers since the speaker's action is for the benefit of the hearers.

A speech act can be expressed by using different linguistics form. For example, when somebody wants to offer a drink to a guest, he or she can express it by using one of the following utterances:

- 1) Would you like some coffee?
- 2) Coffee?
- 3) I've just made coffee.

A speaker delivers an offer for the benefits of the hearer. However, it may potentially hurt other people's feeling if the speaker does not produce appropriate form of offer in a particular situation.

Considering the phenomena, the speaker should be able to produce form of offer in order to be considered as a polite person. Holmes (1993: 306) states that being polite is a matter of selecting linguistic form which is involved understanding the social values governing the way people interact with each other, and the social dimension, such as status, solidarity and formality expressed. Most people express an offer quite differently when they say it to different people such as to a friend, to a client, or to a superior at work. They even express offer differently to the same person when they meet in different circumstances. Such things show that the selection of language expression should be appropriate to the social and cultural values.

The speaker delivers an offer in different ways. The speaker's ways in delivering their offer expressions are influenced by certain social contexts. Sometimes the use of offering acts can be seen in the film. The following conversation is taken from *Notting Hill* movie manuscript will give clear understanding about it.

EXT. PORTOBELLO ROAD – DAY

Williams goes out of a coffee shop. He brings two cup of orange juice, both in his hands. While dashing back to his shop, he bumps straight into Anna on the street and his orange juice soaks her. Both William and Anna are in panic. William spontaneously offers help, he quickly grapes some paper napkins and start to clean Anna's breast.

Anna : "Oh Jesus"!

William : **"Here, let me help"!**

[He grabs some paper napkins and stars to clean the breast off – getting far too near her breasts in the panic...]

Anna : "What are you doing"?

William : Nothing, nothing...Look. I live just over the street – you could get clean up.

Anna : "No thank you. I need to get my car back".

In the above example, William utters his offer in the form of “Let me help”. William utters his help very directly. It happens because of an accident. William accidentally bumps straight into Anna and his orange juice soaks her. It makes William panic. In this case William employs bald - on record strategy in expressing his offer. There is external factor that constrain an individual to speak very directly. This accidental situation makes William speak with maximum efficiency. Thus, accidental situation influences the way William delivers his offer.

The example above shows that the character delivers his offer expression in different ways. It happens since the speaker is influenced by different situations in which the utterance is uttered.

With respect to the phenomena above, the writer is interested in observing this topic. The offer expression can almost be found in every movie, however the writer has chosen movies that contain many data and they are popular for many people. Hence, the study to be conducted is entitled A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF OFFER ACTS IN MOVIE MANUSCRIPT.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of this research, the writer presents the previous study dealing with this topic. Andreanto (2004) conducted his research about Refusal Utterance in Movie Manuscript by using socio-pragmatic approach analysis. The result of his research shows that the first,

there are 8 types of refusal. The two of them have no classification in Kartomihardjo's types of refusal, they are refusal using commanding form and word "sorry". Second, all of the refusal utterances have three actions (locution, illocution, and per locution). Third, the refusal utterances are employed because the speakers really do not want to do what is required to do. Forth, in delivering refusal, people consider politeness strategy to maximize their goal of uttering such refusal.

Another similar study was conducted by Sulistyoningsih (2000) entitled "A Study of Accusation Utterances Found in Eugene O' Neill's Mourning Becomes Electra". The aims of the research are to describe how the accusation utterances are conveyed and to describe when utterances are conveyed by the speaker. The result of her research covered the findings that the accusations are conveyed in two types; namely direct and indirect utterances. The speakers convey the direct accusation utterances when a hatred, an anger, and a jealousy dominate their feeling and the relationship between the participant are distant. Meanwhile, the speakers convey the accusation utterances in directly when the relationship between the participants are close even though their feeling is dominated by suspicion, distrust, bitterness, desperation.

Here, the writer has similar data but different source data. The writer takes the data from some movie manuscripts that are taken from the Internet in website [Http: //www.weeklyscript.com](http://www.weeklyscript.com) and [Http: //www.awesomefilm.com](http://www.awesomefilm.com). The writer also analyzes the linguistics forms, the reasons, and the politeness strategies used in offer acts.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the forms of offer acts?
2. What are the reasons of offer acts?
3. What are the politeness strategies used in offer acts?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems, the writer has some objectives they are:

1. To clarify the forms of offer acts
2. To clarify the reasons of offer acts
3. To describe the politeness strategies of offer acts

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the forms, the reasons, and the politeness strategies used in offer acts taken from Titanic, Notting Hill and The Fellowship of the Ring movie manuscript.

F. The Benefit of the Study

1. Practical Benefit
 - a. This research enables the students to understand the pragmatic study. It is related to language style used in application of such offer utterance used in movie manuscript.

- b. This research will enrich the readers about the interpretation of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

2. Academical Benefit

- a. For English Department Students

To enable understanding the pragmatic study particularly or the language style that is used in offer acts.

- b. For academic References

This research will be the additional reference for further research especially in offer acts.

G. Research Paper Organization

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of Background of The Research; Previous Study; Problem Statements; Limitation of The Study; Objective of The Study ; and Benefit of The Study; Thesis Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It consists of Notion of Socio-Pragmatics; Speech Act Theory; Speaking Formula; Politeness Strategies; Notion of Offer; Notion of Linguistics Form, and Key Term Used in Movie manuscript. Chapter III is Research Method. It consists Type of Research; Object, Data, and Data Source; Method of Data Collection; and Technique of Data Analysis. Chapter IV is Research Result. It consists of Data Analysis and Discussion of The Finding. Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.