

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the real communication people convey their ideas through utterances. There are many kinds of utterances. One of them is warning utterances. Warning utterances is a part of commissive utterance which commits the speaker to some future course of action (Levinson, 2000: 240). Warning according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2003: 458) is a statement to tell somebody about a possible danger or difficulty in future. Warning utterances uttered by someone who warn somebody else about the possible danger in the future. Sometimes warning utterances uttered by a people who have more authority to the people who have lower authority or the contrary in the hazard situation. Warning utterances commonly found in the public conversation, novel, daily conversation and movie manuscript.

This research is combining two theories, they are socio pragmatics and translation. According to Leech (in Peccei, 1999: 7) pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in situation. When it has close relationship with the social context, it will become socio pragmatics. According to Nida (in Sutopo, 2001: 1) translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message. Both of the theories will construct a study of socio-pragmatics on source language implicature and target language implicature found in certain utterances. Then, the aims of this study are to know the

equivalences of implicature between source and target language and also to know the equivalences of politeness strategies on source language implicature and target language implicature.

In this study the writer deals with analyzing the warning utterances to the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling. The movies are *Kung Fu Panda*, *TMNT (Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle)*, and *Ice Age 3*. Those movies are an animated movie and collaborate with comedy and action acts. Those movies are containing best actions and meaningful dialogues especially in warning utterances. Generally, warning utterances are formed by direct exclamatory sentences that have a purpose in order the hearer must be careful for the possible dangers. But in those movies, the writer finds some of warning utterances that formed by imperative, declarative and interrogative sentences that have a purpose not only to warn somebody about the possible dangers but also contains some jokes in certain condition that the speaker and the hearer face it. Below is the example of the analysis on warning utterances found in one of three movies that the writer chooses. The first movie entitled *Kung Fu Panda* and its subtitled into Indonesian (TL).

0001/SL/TL/KP/Q

(Morning day, there is conversation between Master Shifu and Master Oogway in the main castle of Master Oogway's kung fu institution. Master Oogway called Master Shifu for his vision about something wrong will happen in a few days later, so Master Oogway called Master shifu to meet him)

SL: Master shifu: "Master Oogway, you summoned me? Is something wrong?"

Master Oogway: "Why must something be wrong for me to want to see my old friend?"

Master shifu: "So, nothing's wrong?"

Master Oogway: **“Well, I didn't say that.”**

TL: Master shifu: “Guru oggway, kau memanggilku?
Ada masalah?”

Master Oogway: “Kenapa musti ada masalah hanya
untuk bertemu sahabat?”

Master shifu: “Jadi tak ada masalah?”

Master Oogway: **“Aku tak bilang begitu.”**

The conversation above occurred between Master Shifu and Master Oogway. The relationship between them is a master and a student who has become a master of several students in his kung fu institution. Master Oogway will warn Master Shifu about the Tai-lung arrival for a few times later. Master Oogway knew that Tai Lung is an ex-student of Master Shifu who sent to jail because his bad behavior. Because of that Maser Oogway tells Master Shifu with a weight words, so that master Shifu does not look too blank.

The form of the utterance *Well, I didn't say that* is declarative sentence because it has subject and predicate with a normal word order and ends by the period. It is in the form of negative sentence. The context of the situation on conversation above happens when Master Oogway gets the vision that the most danger enemy (Tai Lung) will come to take revenge. Then master Oogway summoned Master Shifu in order that he and his students will prepare themselves to fight Tai Lung.

The utterance *Well, I didn't say that* is included on conversational implicature because the meaning that is intended by the speaker needs to infer based on the speech context by the hearer. The conversation above violated

the maxim of clarity and maxim of relevance because the speaker does not give the information in the way the hearer will understand the speaker's intention.

The utterance *Well, I didn't say that* belongs to warning utterances. The implicature is that Master Oogway will warn Master shifu that there is a something wrong that will happen in future whereas Master Oogway hopes that Master Shifu wants hold kung fu tournament to get the dragon warrior. In the TL, the utterance *Aku tak bilang begitu* also implies that Master Oogway will warn Master shifu that there is a something wrong that will happen in future whereas Master Oogway hopes that Master Shifu wants hold kung fu tournament to get the dragon warrior.

The utterance *Well, I didn't say that* is included to Off-Record strategy, because the speaker tries to remove the pressure of the threat. Even though Master Oogway more senior than Master Shifu, he tends to keep the pressure in order Master Shifu does not surprisingly with the vision that Master Oogway had. The TL also employs Off-Record strategy because Master Oogway tends to keep the pressure in order Master Shifu does not surprisingly with the vision that Master Oogway had. Based on the phenomenon above, lastly the writer decides to do the research entitled **SOCIO PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON WARNING UTTERANCES IN HUMOROUS ACTION MOVIE MANUSCRIPTS AND ITS SUBTITLING.**

B. Previous Study

The writer deals with some researches preview of related literature covering the previous study. The writer gets two findings of previous study from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta that has closed study with the writer proposed. They are as follows;

The first research was conducted by Yulianti, (UMS, 2010) *Translation Analysis of Promising Utterances in The Novel of Twilight Translated into Twilight (Pragmatic Perspective)*. Her research aims at describing the translation variation of linguistic form, the equivalence of implicature and the equivalence of politeness pattern employs in the novel. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. Her research used observation and documentation method by selecting the promising utterances which can be found in the novel of Twilight and its translation. The results of her study show that: first, the translation variation of language forms of promising utterances are word translated to word, word translated to phrase, positive declarative sentence translated to positive declarative sentence, negative declarative sentence translated to negative declarative sentence, and positive declarative sentence translated to negative declarative sentence. Second, the implicatures found are conventional and conversational implicature and also in the form of equivalent and non-equivalent. Third, the politeness strategies of directive utterance are: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off-Record strategy.

Another research is conducted by Suryaningsih, (UMS, 2010), entitled *A Socio pragmatics Analysis on Teasing Utterances in Comedy Movie Manuscript*. Her goals on that research are finding the implicatures and politeness strategies of teasing utterances. The object is teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts entitled *Cinderella Story*, *Legally Blonde*, and *Juno*. Her research is applying descriptive qualitative as her method to analyzing the data by observations and non-participant documentations by selecting teasing utterances, which can be found in comedy movie manuscripts entitled *Cinderella Story*, *Legally Blonde*, and *Juno*. The result of her research shows that there are 2 asserting, 2 expressing anger, 1 expressing dislike, 1 expressing surprise, 4 expressing disbelief, 2 suggesting, 6 mocking, 6 teasing, 1 threatening, 1 asking, and 4 refusal and also there are bald on record strategy (26,7 %), positive politeness (16,7 %), and off-record strategy (56,7 %). There is one type of politeness strategies that not exist in the teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts, it is negative politeness strategy.

The similarity of the first previous study is the focus of study on translation work based on the pragmatics and translation perspective in utterances. Then the similarity of the second previous study is the focus on comedy movie. The difference between the first previous study and the writer's research is in the object of the study, the writer concerns with the socio-pragmatics analysis of warning utterances which are found in the humorous action movie manuscripts which subtitled into Indonesian. Then,

the difference between the second previous study is in the movie's selection, the writer chooses three movies entitled *Kung Fu Panda*, *TMNT (Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle)* and *Ice Age 3*, besides the writer conducts this research in order to get equivalence between the implicature and politeness strategies in source language and target language.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems.

1. What are the variations of language forms of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling?
2. How are the equivalences of the implicature of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling?
3. How is the equivalence of the politeness pattern of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling?

D. Objective of the Study

In this research paper the writer formulates the objective of the study in the following.

1. To identify the variations of language forms of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling.
2. To clarify the equivalences of the implicature of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling.

3. To describe the equivalences of the politeness pattern of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling.

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research paper, the writer only focuses on the language form, equivalence of implicature and politeness of warning utterances in the humorous action movie of *Kung fu Panda*, *TMNT (Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle)*, and *Ice Age 3* manuscripts and its subtitling. The writer only limits on warning utterances because those humorous action movies are contain more warning utterances than the other utterances that the writer find in the movie manuscripts and its subtitle.

F. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefit, they are as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research hopefully will enrich the pragmatics and translation theories especially in the socio-pragmatics analysis on warning utterances and its subtitling. Besides that, the result of the research hopefully can be useful input for the readers to enrich reader's knowledge especially in the socio-pragmatics analysis on warning utterances.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Teachers

The writer hopes this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of socio-pragmatics and translation study.

b. Students

She hopes this result can be used as references and knowledge in socio-pragmatics and translating study from English utterances into Indonesian utterances or inversely.

c. Other Researcher

This research hopefully will be useful for the readers or the other researcher who interested in the study of socio-pragmatics and translation study especially in the warning utterances.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction consisting of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory which presents notion of socio-pragmatics, aspects of language studies on pragmatics, maxim, utterances,

politeness, context, notion of translation, pragmatics equivalence, language form, subtitling and movie.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research method and discussion. The research result elaborates the variations of language forms, the equivalences of the implicature and the equivalence of the politeness pattern of warning utterances on the humorous action movie manuscripts and its subtitling.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion, besides the last part is bibliography and appendix.