

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the real world communication, people may show their own feelings by either expressing them directly or using other ways (indirectly). On the first way, it is not a great matter for the addressee to catch and understand what the speaker's intention through the speaker's utterances because the intended message is explicitly stated.

People use language to send or convey their purposes, message or information. Message and information can be shown from the structure of language, or by understanding intrinsic meaning of its word formation. Leech (1983:1) holds that someone cannot understand rightly about the feature of language itself, if he/she does not know how the language is used in communication. The focus of pragmatic analysis is on the meaning of speaker's utterances rather than on the meaning of word or sentences. Pragmatics concentrates on aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge itself but it takes to account for the knowledge about the physical and social world.

The focus of pragmatic analysis is on the meaning of speaker's utterances rather than on the meaning of word or sentences. This means that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by a speaker (or writer) and

interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. People may usually conduct such acts when they say something. They are not only speaking but also doing something. They sometimes want someone to do something while they are speaking. It is as a means of commanding expressions which actually proposed to get someone to do something.

Commanding utterance may belong to the directive utterance. Directive utterance is a kind of speech act in which the speaker uses to get someone to do something, e.g. commanding, requesting, ordering, prohibiting, etc. According to Kreidler (1998:190), commanding utterances are effective only if the speaker has some degrees of control over the actions of the addressee. Commanding utterances can be produced with various degree of explicitness. They can be a formal form by using predicate *must* or by using imperative predicate which is less formal.

The writer found some commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript which mostly happen from those who have an authority or superiority over to others (hearers). In these scripts, she finds some conversations in commanding utterances with their situational context. The examples of commanding utterances found by the writer in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript are:

INT.CLASS OF DEBATING – DAY

TOLSON : “That's your primary source? You spoke to President Roosevelt personally?”

SAMANTHA : “Of course not. I did not speak to him personally, but I listened to his Fireside Chat.”

TOLSON : “Any other sources?”

SAMANTHA : “Well—“

TOLSON : “Any other sources?”

The utterances above essentially belong to directive utterance especially commanding. The linguistic form of that utterance is interrogative sentence. It can be seen by the question mark which is located at the end of the sentence. In the normal order, the interrogative sentence or the question Any other sources? should be formed with an auxiliary are and a subject there, then it becomes *Are there any other sources?*. Although the utterances above are in the form of question, they merely express a command because they are used by the speaker to get someone else to do something.

The speaker of the utterances above is Mr. Tolson (the Professor) who is also as the **adressor** and the **addressee** is the student who join in the class of debating in Wiley College. While the **audience** are all the students also. The topic is actually concerned with how to be a great debater. He (Mr. Tolson) actually wants to motivate his student Samantha Boone to be more thoughtful in building her mind. Based on the context, by uttering Any other sources?, Mr. Tolson actually does not only intend to ask her whether there are any other sources to

support her argument or not but also he essentially wants her to provide and show the other sources at the time when she is arguing in order to support her opinion. He also tries to make Samantha and all his students recognize that debate is essentially not just giving argument but supporting idea with showing the burden of proof—those are sources. So, the implicature of the utterance above is requesting.

INT.HOME – DAY

JAMES FARMER : "Who's ahead of you?"

JAMES FARMER JR : "Hamilton Burgess and Henry Lowe. And the other alternate's, Samantha Booke."

JAMES FARMER : "Because extracurricular activities like the debate team are fine, but **you must not take your eye off the ball, son.**"

It is the conversation between James Farmer and James Farmer Junior. Junior is telling her father that he makes the debate team. His father congratulates him and asks who will be the team. Farmer seems rather hesitate because there is a girl being one of the alternates.

The linguistic form of the utterance **you must not take your eye off the ball, son** is declarative sentence because the subject and the predicate have normal word order which is marked by the subject *you* and predicate *must not take*. It is also categorized as simple sentence because it has only one full predication in the form of independent clause that is *take*. Eventhough this sentence is declarative sentence, it is actually expressing a command. The modal auxiliary *must* in the sentence signs that it belongs to the commanding utterance because the word *must*

is sometimes used to command someone to do something necessarily. However, in the utterance above, the commanding is in the negative form in which it is marked by the word *not*.

The speaker of the utterance above is Mr. James Farmer who is also as the **addressor** and the **addressee** is actually his son—James Farmer Junior. While the **audience** are all his family. The topic is actually concerned with the success in making the debate team which is done by Junior. He (James Farmer) congratulates his son because of his success in making the debate team of Wiley College. However, in this case, he worries about his son—Junior because there is a girl belonging to the team. He expects that it will not be disturbing Junior's focus or concentration. By uttering *you must not take your eye off the ball, son.*, he is suggesting his son not to break his focus because of a girl beside him. It is like a challenge which should be faced by such a great debater like Junior, even he is still 16. The utterance above is actually showing how much James Farmer cares of his son. What he intends is that Junior will make the best in carrying his words in the debate. The implicature of the utterance above is prohibiting.

Conducting a pragmatic analysis on commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript is one of the ways to know the pragmatic competence of those who usually use English in daily activity. By using implicature, as one of the studies in Pragmatics, it gives more meanings of an utterance. The other implied meaning and understanding can essentially be revealed by one of the pragmatic techniques in order to get a better comprehension of *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript.

Based on the cases above, the writer is interested in finding out the language form and implicature (implied meaning) on commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript. The writer explores the implicature theory to find out the implicature (implied meaning) of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript. Thus, she conducts a research entitled: **A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON COMMANDING UTTERANCES IN *THE GREAT DEBATERS* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT.**

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of this study, the writer wants to present previous researches dealing with pragmatic analysis. The previous research is conducted by Juita Siwi Setyaningsih (2008) entitled: *A Pragmatic Analysis on Promise Utterances in the English Translation of Al Qur'an*. In her research, she analyzed the promise utterances in An Nisaa' chapter. Her research was aimed at describing forms and finding out the speaker's intention of promise utterance. The result of her study shows that there is only one form of promise utterances namely declarative sentence with normal order of subject and predicate. Meanwhile the implicatures of the study cover commanding (45%), informing (41%), explaining (9%), and suggesting (5%).

The second research is conducted by Dina (2008) entitled: *A Pragmatic Analysis on Figurative Language Used in English Translation of Bukhori Hadith*. This research studied about figurative language used in English translation of Bukhori Hadith. Her goals were to identify the types of figurative language and

the implied meanings of the figurative language used in English translation of Bukhori Hadith. She found (1) the types of figurative language are: Simile, Metaphor, Personification and Allegory and (2) the implied meanings / implicature used in translation of Bukhori hadith covering the explaining, describing and reminding. All of the implicatures of the study were belonging to the conversational implicature.

The other analysis is conducted by Dewi Sundari (2009) entitled: *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript*. The aim of the research was to identify the sentence types, to describe implicature and to describe the politeness pattern of the commissive utterances in Aristocratic movie manuscript. The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research. She found the variant of sentence types are: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The implicature covers implied meaning of conventional and conversational implicature, they are offer, volunteering, promising, swearing, refusing, threatening, warning and forbidden utterances. The politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

The previous studies above are really important for the writer because they help the writer to find the right books for literature. For this study, the writer analyzes the commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript. The similarity is the theory, that is implicature and the difference is the object being analyzed. The data source which is used in this research is from *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript. As a result, the writer intends to study about

pragmatic analysis of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* movie manuscript.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statements proposed by the writer are as follows:

1. what are the linguistic forms of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript?
2. what are the implicature (implied meaning) of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript?

D. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. to identify the linguistic forms of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript.
2. to describe the implicature (implied meaning) of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript.

E. Limitation of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer only takes the data of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript. She chooses them as data because she wants to enrich and broaden the discussion of commanding utterances then she analyzes the linguistic form and the implied meaning of commanding

utterances. This study is as a part of pragmatic study especially speech act theory. However, the technique used is implicature.

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of using implicature in analyzing the linguistic forms and the implied meanings of commanding utterances in *The Great Debaters* Movie Manuscript are as follows:

1. Theoretical benefit
 - a. This research gives contribution in teaching pragmatics dealing with the language forms and the meanings of commanding utterances by using implicature theory.
 - b. This result can be used as the rules and knowledge in studying pragmatics dealing with the language forms and the implicature.
2. Practical Benefit
 - a. The finding of the study can be a good input for the readers in understanding pragmatics so that it improves the pragmatic competence.
 - b. The writer hopes that the result of the research will be useful to add the reference for other researchers to analyze the other data by using implicature.

G. Research Paper Organization

The organization of research paper is given in order to make the readers understand the content of the paper as follows:

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

Chapter II is the underlying theory. It deals with notion of pragmatics, implicature theory, pragmatic context, notion of commanding utterance, the linguistic form and the key term of movie manuscript.

Chapter III is research method. It consists of type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result. In this chapter, the writer presents the data analysis and discussion of the research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion, implication, and suggestion.