

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Pragmatics is the study about the relationship between form of linguistic and the user of it. Kreidler (1998: 18) states that pragmatics is another branch of linguistic that is concerned with meaning. Levinson (1983: 3) says:

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context, which is a basis in understanding the meaning of language. Refers to this statement, pragmatics is the study of the aspect of the relationship between language form and language uses.

Such a scope for Pragmatics would include the study of deixis, presupposition and speech act. Commissive utterance is one kind of speech acts. It is used by the speakers to commit themselves to some future actions. Kreidler (1998: 192) states that “commissive is utterances used in theory of speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of action”. These include promises, pledges, threats, vows, etc.

Commissive verbs are illustrated by *agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear*, all with following infinitive. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker’s commitment to the future action. For example, I promise/ I guarantee (Kreidler, 1998: 192)

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing commissive utterances and its translation. He finds the phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in *Inception* movie manuscript. He finds some

conversations in commissive utterances with its situational context and its relationship between speakers. The example of commissive utterances that the writer finds in *Inception* movie manuscript is:

INT. APARTMENT-NIGHT TIME

Cobb is talking with his son, James. James asks about his mother. He misses her.

(Source Language)

JAMES (over phone) : Daddy?
 COBB : Yes?
 JAMES (over phone) : Is Mommy with you?
 COBB : James, we talked about this, James. Mommy's not here anymore.
 JAMES (over phone) : Where?
 GRANDMA'S VOICE (over phone) : That's enough, kids. Say bye-bye-
 COBB : **Listen, I'll send some presents with Grandpa, alright?** Just be good for-

(Target Language):

JAMES (over phone) : *Ayah?*
 COBB : *Ya, James?*
 JAMES (over phone) : *Mama bersamamu?*
 COBB : *James, kita telah berbicara tentang hal ini. Mama tidak disini lagi.*
 JAMES (over phone) : *Kemana?*
 GRANDMA'S VOICE (over phone) : *Cukup anak-anak. Ucapkan Selamat tinggal.*
 COBB : ***Dengar, Ayah akan mengirim hadiah lewat kakek, ok? Kalian jangan nakal.***

The utterance “*Listen, I'll send some presents with Grandpa, alright?*” is the commissive utterance. Cobb commits himself by promising to send some presents for his children through their grandpa. It is indicated by the verb *Send* and the auxiliary (*will*) as the predicate, and *I* as the subject of the sentence. That verb indicates that the speaker intends to do a certain action in the future by

himself. The commissive utterance “*I’ll send some presents to Grandpa, okay?*” implies promising.

The sentence contains two parts. The first part makes a promise and the second part asks the question that expects agreement with the promise. It ends with question mark.

The subtitling above shows that the Source Language is correctly translated into Target Language. It is considered to be appropriate because there is no omission or addition information. The sentence “*I’ll send some present with granpa, okay?*” is appropriate with the target language “*Dengar, Ayah akan mengirim hadiah lewat kakek, ok?*” The subtitling does not change the meaning of the text from SL into TL. The Source Language and the Target Language implies promising. The utterance belong to bald on record because Cobb said directly to his children without reduce the impact of FTA. In this situation Cobb does not care his son feeling. He wants they believe what he promise to come back home.

The writer wants to analyze the variation of forms of the commissive utterance, the equivalence of the intention of the commissive utterances, and the equivalence of politeness pattern of the commissive utterances in this film. The writer chooses the *Inception* movie manuscript because it consists of so many commissive utterances.

Based on the cases above, the writer is interested in conducting analysis of the commissive utterances in *Inception* movie manuscript and decided to conduct a research entitled A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCES IN THE *INCEPTION* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE.

B. Previous Study

To support the research, of course the writer needs some other researches that have been made by other researchers. In this research the writer presents two researches that have been made by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Susilowati did a research entitle *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances in the Headline of The Jakarta Post* (UMS: 2008). She found the form of commissive utterances consists of one type of sentence namely: declarative sentence. And the category of intention of utterances like promising, threatening, warning and offering can be represented by one form of utterances namely declarative form. Her research showed that, in using commissive utterances, the speaker has some intentions such as promising, threatening, warning and offering. The acts of threatening, warning and offering are often used by speaker who has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

The second research was conducted by Wibawati (UMS: 2009) entitle *Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film*. From her research, there are three types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girls* film. They are Yes-No question, Interrogative-Word question, and

Tag question. And the other types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girls* film is interrogative sentences may use in the same form and syntactic order as does statement sentences but change the intonation from a falling to a rising curve at the end to make it a question. She also found that the using of subtitling in *Mean Girls* film has appropriate with the target language. It is viewed from sentence context, the fittingness of language and meaning in target language.

The similarity between the previous researchers with the research analyzed by the writer is discussing about translation framework based on the pragmatic perspective in utterance, while the differences is that the previous researchers are focusing on Interrogative sentences in *Mean Girls* film, in this research the writer focuses on the types and the references of commissive utterances in the *Inception* movie manuscript and the title of the writer's research is *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances in the Inception Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the Background above, the writer formulates the problem statement as follows.

1. What are the variations of forms of commissive utterances used in *Inception* movie and its subtitle?

2. How are the equivalence of the intention of the commissive utterances in *Inception* movie and its subtitle?
3. How are the equivalence of politeness pattern of the commissive utterances in *Inception* movie and its subtitle?

D. Objectives of the Study

The writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows.

1. To classify the variations of forms of commissive utterances used in *Inception* movie and its subtitle.
2. To describe the equivalence of the intention of the commissive utterances in *Inception* movie and its subtitle.
3. To describe the equivalence of politeness pattern of the commissive utterances in *Inception* movie and its subtitle.

E. Limitation of the Study

In conducting the research, the writer limits the problems that are going to be discussed. This study will only deal with one of the speech act's classifications. That is commissive utterances. The writer chooses it because he wants to enrich the discussion of commissive utterances viewed pragmatics angle. He analyzes the variation of forms, the equivalence of the intention and the politeness patterns of commissives utterances.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects this research gives contribution for academic and practical sphere:

1. Academic Benefit
 - a. This research will give contribution in Pragmatic study, especially in commissive utterances.
 - b. The research finding will enrich the theories in pragmatics, especially in commissive utterances.
2. Practical Benefit

The result of this research can be used to add the reference for other researchers in studying commissive utterances.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper 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. It presents with notion of pragmatics, principle of pragmatics, notion of commissive utterance, kinds of commissive utterance, politeness, notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, translation shift, and equivalence in translation.

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

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. The research result elaborates the variation forms of commissive utterance and the equivalence of the politeness pattern of the commissive utterance.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion followed by bibliography and appendix at the end of research paper.