

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People can express their ideas and feeling through utterances which is an expressive utterance. According to Searle (in Levinson, 2000: 240) expressive utterances are utterance used to express a psychological state. Expressive utterances show the essential features of an emotion, idea, or quality of speaker's feeling. Blaming is included on an expressive utterance. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2003: 4) it is a statement to feel or declare that (someone or something) is responsible for a fault or wrongdoing. It usually occurs in a situation in which people declare someone or something for a fault or wrongdoing. The message of blaming is directly conveyed to the receiver or target audience. The writer is interested to investigate these blaming utterances because there are so many ways for people to show and express their blaming.

To analyze those blaming utterance, this research is combining two theories, they are pragmatics and translation. Morris (in Levinson, 2000: 2) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to interpreters. Pragmatics focuses on the meaning of utterance rather than the meaning of sentence. Bassinet-McGuire (1991: 5) states that translation is creative process how the message can be understood like the nature of language. Those theories will construct a study of pragmatics that focus on source language implicature and target language implicature found in certain

utterances. It also will be interesting because the equivalence of politeness strategy will be known through this analysis.

In this study the writer deals with analyzing the blaming utterances to the aristocratic movie manuscripts and its subtitling. Aristocratic movie is drama movie which take a theme about aristocracy or a form of government in which a few of the most prominent citizens rule or called social class. The social classes to be divided into three main groups of classes: The Upper Class (people with inherited wealth and high position), The Middle Class (industrialists, professionals, business people and shop owners), Lower or working class (people who are agricultural, mine and factory workers.) The movies are *The duchess*, *The Other Boleyn Girl* and *The Young Victoria*. Those movies contain best actions and meaningful dialogues especially in blaming utterances. This is the example of the analysis on blaming utterances found in one of three movies that the writer chooses. The first movie entitled *The Duchess* and it's subtitled into Indonesian (TL).

0003/TD/SL/TL/Q

(INT. DRURY LANE THEATRE – NIGHT. After the show Georgiana have conversation with Charles Grey about the show. Grey, who is actually friendly, said that he does not really enjoy the play. Georgiana is surprised and suggested that Grey's sense of humor has lost since entering politics.)

SL GEORGIANA: "Did you enjoy the play?"

GREY: "I must confess I did not entirely."

GEORGIANA: "**I hope you haven't lost your sense of humour since entering politics!**"

TL GEORGIANA: "Kau menikmati pertunjukannya?"

GREY: "Harus kuakui, tidak terlalu."

GEORGIANA: "**Kuharap kau tak kehilangan rasa humormu sejak masuk dunia politik!**"

The participants of the conversation are Georgiana and Grey. The social status of Georgiana is higher than Grey, because Georgiana is The Duchess of Devonshire and Grey is only a politician. They are in the Drury Land Theatre at night to watch the show. After the show Georgiana have conversation with Charles Grey about the show. Grey, who is actually friendly, said that he does not really enjoy the play. Georgiana is surprised and suggested that Grey's sense of humor has lost since entering politics.

The utterance *I hope you haven't lost your sense of humor since entering politic!* in source language (SL) is in the form of negative exclamatory sentence. It is in the form of negative sentence marked by the word "not" after modal. That sentence is categorized into compound sentence. The first clause *I hope* shows the strong feeling of the speaker. It is formed by *I* as subject and *hope* as predicate. The second clause *you haven't lost your sense of humor since entering politics.* contains a main clause which has full subject and predicate. It is arranged by subject *you*, predicate *haven't lost*, complement *your sense of humor* and adverb of time *since entering politics.*

The utterance *Kuharap kau tak kehilangan rasa humormu sejak masuk dunia politik!* in target language (TL) is also in the form of negative exclamatory sentence because there is the word "tak" before verb. That sentence is also categorized into compound sentence. *Kuharap* as the first main clause which has full subject and predicate and it is formed by

Ku as subject and *harap* as predicate. The second main clause *kau tak kehilangan rasa humormu sejak masuk dunia politik* is arranged by subject *kau*, predicate *tak kehilangan*, complement *rasa humormu* and adverb of time *sejak masuk dunia politik*.

Both source language (SL) and target language (TL) belong to blaming utterances because Georgiana imputes Grey about his sense of humor. Both of them have the equivalence of implicature which belong to conversational implicature, because the meaning that is implied by the speaker needs to infer on the speech context by the hearer. The implicature is that Georgiana wishes Grey could enjoy the play and doesn't influence by politic situation. It violates the maxim of relevant and maxim of manner, because the speaker does not relevant with the topic that the hearer asked before and also gives an ambiguity statement.

Both source language (SL) and the target language (TL) also have the equivalence of politeness strategies. Both of them include to negative politeness, because the speaker tries to initiate the face threat. It does need not to be disturbed because between the speaker and the hearers there is a social distance which claims the self-determination.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer decides to do the research entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis on Blaming Utterances in Aristocratic Movies Manuscript 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 a close relationship with the writer proposed. They are as follows

The first research was conducted by Chielmiaty (UMS, 2010) entitled *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Abusive Utterances in Comedy Movie Manuscript*. Her research deals with abusive utterances in comedy movie manuscript. The aims of her research are to identify the form, to describe the implicature and to describe the politeness patterns of the abusive utterances in comedy movie manuscript. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is comedy movie manuscript, *The Pacifier*. The method of collecting data is documentation and the steps are reading, selecting and collecting, and coding the data. The method of analyzing data is descriptive technique. The analysis of the form is based on linguistic form, especially the types of sentences. To describe the equivalence of implicature is by referring the context of pragmatics. Then, the analysis of the politeness patterns is by using politeness principle. This study shows the variety of the form, implicature and politeness pattern of abusive utterances used in comedy movie manuscript. The variants of form of sentences are: (1) Declarative, (2) Interrogative, (3) Imperative and (4) Exclamatory. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional implicature and conversational implicature whose types are name-calling, denial, trivializing, accusing and

blaming, withholding, discounting, judging and criticizing, undermining, ordering, and blocking and diverting. The politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, and off record.

Another research is conducted by Rosyadi (UMS, 2010) entitled *An Implicature Analysis on Anger Expression in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript*. This research studies about anger expression in Aristocratic movie manuscript. The object which is used to be analyzed is the implicature and the politeness pattern of anger expression in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript. The type of this research is qualitative research. This research is aimed at describing the implicature and the politeness of which the speaker utters the anger expression. To describe the implicature of anger expression, the writer uses pragmatic approach especially implicature theory by referring to the implicature rules. While the politeness of anger expression, the writer employs implicature approach especially Face Threatening Act theory. The study shows that there are four basic maxims of conversation and four politeness patterns of anger expression in the Aristocratic movie manuscript. The basic maxims of anger expression are: quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. The politeness patterns of these are mostly baldly on record. It indicates that the speaker always shocks the hearer to show the anger. The politeness patterns of these are mostly to show anger. It indicates that the speaker has an emotional response of displeasure feeling in interaction with people.

The similarities of the first previous study are the focus of study on the pragmatics especially implicature in utterances and the objective of the study. Then the similarity of the second previous study is the focus on pragmatics study and focus on aristocratic 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 pragmatics analysis of blaming utterances which are found in the aristocratic movie manuscripts which is subtitled into Indonesian. Then, the difference between the second previous study is in the movie's selection, the writer chooses three movies entitled *The Duchess*, *The Other Boleyn Girl* and *The Young Victoria* 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 background of the study, the writer formulated the following problems:

1. What are the variations of language forms of blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript and its subtitling?
2. Are the implicature of blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript having equivalence with its subtitling?
3. Are the politeness patterns of blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript having equivalence with its subtitling?

D. Objective of the Study

In this research paper the writer formulated the objective of the study, as follows:

1. To identify the variations of language forms of blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript and its subtitling.
2. To clarify the equivalences of the implicature on blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript with its subtitling.
3. To describe the equivalences of the politeness pattern on blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript with 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 blaming utterances, especially those blaming utterances in the aristocratic movie of *The Duchess*, *The Other Boleyn Girl*, and *The Young Victoria* manuscripts and its subtitling. The writer only takes the data which contains blaming utterances from those aristocratic movies manuscript and its subtitling.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will provide theoretical and practical benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research might be aid the mastery on pragmatics and translation theories especially in the pragmatics analysis on blaming utterances and its subtitling. Besides that, the result of this research might be useful for the readers to aid especially in the pragmatics analysis on blaming utterances.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Teachers

The writer hopes the findings of this study might be useful for additional information that can be applied as an example by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of pragmatics and translation study.

b. Students

The writer hopes the findings can be use as references and aid information in pragmatics and translation study.

c. Other Researcher

This research hopefully will be useful for the readers or the other researcher who is interested in the study of pragmatics and translation study especially in the blaming 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 describes pragmatics, maxim, utterances, politeness, context, notion of translation, pragmatics equivalence, language form, subtitling and movie.

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

Chapter IV is research findings and discussion. The research findings elaborate the variations of language forms, the equivalences of the implicature and the equivalence of the politeness pattern of blaming utterances on the aristocratic movies manuscript and its subtitling.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion, which are followed by bibliography and appendix.