

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People speak and convey their feeling in various ways. The speakers express their feeling by making their words fit with their internal psychological world which is generally known as expressive utterances. Expressive according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995: 407) belongs to adjective, which means "showing or able to show one's feeling or thought." According to Tarigan (1986: 33) expressive utterances is a psychological statement of the speaker to express or state her/his feeling about thanking, congratulation, apologizing, accusing, priding and condolence. Meanwhile, the expressive utterances as defined by *quizbel.com* (retrieved in 9 December 2012, at 14. 20 p.m) "expressive utterances is express opinions or emotions".

In Searle's terms, when people have conversation to express themselves, they not only produce utterance but also perform action. Yule (1996: 47) states that "Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act," which means that when a speaker utters something, he actually wants the addressee to identify his intention, action and effects. To find the intention of the speakers, one of the appropriate approaches is by

understanding speech act theory. Speech act is divided into three kinds: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Speech act like expressive is also commonly in a film. "Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them." *eicar-international.com* (retrieved in 10 December 2012, at 08.00 am). Film is a proper medium to interact with other people in different country to learn their language, behavior and culture. It is also one of entertainment media that people like best because it represents the real conversation in natural society. In order to comprehend the content and the story of the film, an understanding the conversation is needed, e.g via translation. Confort in Guire (1991: 6) states that in translation there is substitution of Target Language (TL) meanings for Source Language (SL) meaning not transferring of Target Language (TL) meanings into Target language (TL) text. Translation or subtitle should be equivalent with the original film manuscript. Equivalent here means that there is a close meaning between Source Language and Target Language because it can influence the hearer's sense who does not understand the original language in the film.

Expressive utterances often deal with politeness because the way people delivered their message by utterances give effect the politeness of the speaker. According to Leech (in Mey, 1983: 105) politeness is to minimize the effect of polite statements or impressions (negative politeness) and to maximize the politeness of illocution (positive politeness). Leech (1983: 105)

also states that politeness refers to linguistics behavior or other behavior used to achieve the purpose of the utterances in identifying the degree of politeness. Another definition is “a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction.” Being polite therefore consist of attempting to save face for another.

The writer found some conversations that include in the expressive utterances in the Red film. The following is the example of expressive utterances in the *Hostage* film:

02/ H/ SL/ TL

Telephone Conversation between Jeff and Joe - DAY

SL:

Joe : I feel so tired. man. When in Christ am I gonna sleep?

Jeff : I know you're tired, Joe. You've been up all night. Come on. Let me come down there.

Joe : What do you say? No! No, no! **Fuck you!** (Hangs up phone -- dial tone)

(Jeff returns to Command Office)

TL:

Joe : Aku lelah, aku ingin tidur.

Jeff : Aku tahu kau lelah Joe. Kau terjaga semalaman. Biarkan aku ke tempatmu.

Joe : Tidak! Tidak! **Sial kau!** (menutup telepon)

(Jeff kembali ke Pos Komando)

In *Hostage* film context, Joe is the suspect/ criminal who takes a mother and a son as hostages. Then, Jeff is a police who tries to save the hostages from Joe. From the utterance above it can be analyzed that Joe who takes a mother and a child as hostages feels irritated with Jeff because Jeff tries to

come down to Joe's place. The utterance "Fuck you!" in locutionary act means that the speaker (Joe) swears to Jeff that he is fuck. The sentence above is the speaker (Joe) statement to the hearer (Jeff) implies irritated feeling of the speaker that is uttered by the sentence "Fuck you!", or he gets angry to Jeff because Jeff tries to come down to his place. The intention of the utterance is to show the speaker's irritated feeling. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary act of the example above is the response what the speaker said. Here the hearer said nothing after Joe hanged up the telephone. It can be inferred that the hearer accepts that the speaker does not let him to come down to Joe's place. The utterance is the same in both source language and target language that is to show the speaker's irritated feeling. Then the expressive utterance above belongs to *Bald on Record strategy*. Here the speaker uses direct utterance that does not try to reduce this impact of FTA. The addressor can make the addressee shocks, because it does not show any politeness. The expressive utterance above is categorized as Bald on Record strategy of human politeness behavior. In the target language the utterance is translated into "Sial Kau!" The politeness pattern in both the source and target language are equivalence, because they are expressed in the same manner.

Based on the case above the writer intends to study further about the intention and politeness pattern of expressive utterances found in action film. The reason the writer chooses action film is because in that film many

expressive utterances are spoken. The researcher focuses her study on expressive utterances of action film and its translation under the theory of Socio-Pragmatics. Eventually, the title of this research is **A Socio-Pragmatics Analysis on Expressive Utterances in Action Film and Its Translation.**

B. Previous Study

The research in which the researcher focuses is not the first research that concern with Socio-pragmatics. In fact, it is further research that tries to analyze a specific case about speech actions under theory of Socio-pragmatics. Therefore, the research presents several previous studies that have similarities in applying the theory of Socio-Pragmatics.

The first previous study was conducted by Dian Ayu Rosita Dewi (UMS, 2010), entitled *A Socio-Pragmatics Analysis of Threatening Utterances in Action Film and their subtitles*. The research focused on describing the variations of linguistics form, the equivalence of intention and the equivalence of politeness strategy of threatening utterances in action film and their Indonesian version. She found the variations of type of sentence, those were; declarative, imperative and interrogative. While the sentences form variations are; simple sentences subtitled into simple sentence, compound sentence is subtitled into complex sentence, complex sentence is subtitled into complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence is subtitled into complex sentence. Then, she found the intentions of the threatening

utterance are; threatening, asserting, showing power/ ability, warning, commanding and encouraging. The politeness pattern is avoided into four kinds, they are; Bald on record, positive Politeness, Negative politeness, and off Record Strategy.

The second research was "*A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Criticism Utterances in Romances Movie Manuscript*" conducted by Dyaswari Istiqomah (2006). Based on her problem statement on the research covering in the intention, reason, and politeness system, she found eight intention of criticism utterances, they are contradiction, to advice, to mock, to order, to judge, to forbid, to satire, to remain and retreat, and to blame. In finding the intention of criticism utterance, she employed speech act theory. Besides that, she found five reason of uttering criticism utterances, they were showing power, showing anger, showing disappointment, showing intimacy, and showing solidarity. Besides that, she found three types of politeness strategies from four types of politeness strategies, those are; bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

From those two previous studies, the writer can conclude and find the similarities and differences. With the first previous study by Dian Ayu Rosita Dewi, the similarity is on the data source to analyze. Meanwhile the differences are located in data and the problem being to analyzed. Dewi's data is threatening utterances in action film; meanwhile this research's data is expressive utterances in action film and the Indonesian translation.

Meanwhile the problem will be analyzed in this research is the equivalence of the intention and the politeness pattern of using expressive utterances. It is different from Dewi's problems; the variations of linguistics form, the equivalence of intention and the equivalence of politeness strategy.

However, from the second previous study, this research shares in analyzing on socio-pragmatics. Meanwhile the difference is on the source of data, data analysis and problem statement. Istiqomah's data is from criticism utterances in Romances movie Manuscript. Her problem is the intention and politeness strategy of the speaker. Meanwhile, this research concerns in the equivalence of intention of the utterances and in the equivalence of politeness pattern of the speaker. As a result, the researcher intends to study *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis on Expressive Utterances in Action Film Manuscript*.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background, the researcher emphasizes this research on two kinds of problem statements as the following:

1. How are the equivalence of the intention of expressive utterances found in action film and its translation?
2. How are the equivalence of the politeness strategies of speaker in addressing expressive utterances used in action film and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the researcher problems, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To describe the intention of each expressive utterances found in action film and the Indonesian version,
2. To describe the politeness strategies of speaker in addressing expressive utterances found in action film and the Indonesian version.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects this research gives benefit for the students. There are two benefits, namely academic significance and practical significance. They are as follows:

1. Academic Benefit

- a. The findings of this research gives contribution in Socio-Pragmatics study, especially in intention and politeness strategy of expressive utterances found in film manuscripts.
- b. This research is expected to be helpful in giving some more knowledge and enrich the theories in Socio-Pragmatics, especially about expressive utterance and its intention found in film manuscript.

2. Practical Benefit

The benefits of this research are as the following:

a. Other Researchers

The researcher hopes that this research can be used as reference for the other researcher.

b. The viewer of film

This research gives understanding to the viewer of films about expressive utterances.

F. Research Paper Organization

To ease the reader when reading this research, the writer organizes this research into table of content. The content of this research are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and the research organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the notion of Pragmatics and Socio Pragmatics, pragmatics' principle, cooperative principle, intentions, politeness pattern, classification of speech acts and expressive utterance.

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

Chapter IV is data analysis. In this part, the writer will show and describe the data analysis and the discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It is as the final result of this research.