

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns with meaning in use. The meaning in pragmatics is defined relative to a speaker or users of language. In the other hand, pragmatics also deals with analyzing language in context. It requires the consideration of how the speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when and under what circumstances. It focuses on how speakers and writers used their knowledge to convey meaning. Shortly, pragmatic studies how language is used in the interpretation of actual utterances.

Whereas, according to Levinson (2000:9) “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language.” It is concerned with the use of knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to level of sentence meaning in meaningful communication. The communication between people involves both the giving and receiving of information, signals or messages. It is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account the context of language use.

In the other hand, talking about pragmatic analyzing cannot be separated from conversation or an utterance which is related to the study of speech act. “An utterance is an act of speech or writing; it is a specific

event at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person.” (Kreidler, 1998:26). The form of the utterance can be in the form of word, phrase and sentence. However most of the form of the utterance are in the form of sentence. The meaning of an utterance is the meaning of the sentence plus the meanings of the circumstances. The circumstances here are the time, the place, the people involved, their backgrounds, their relationship to one another, and what they know about one another. Shortly, the meaning of utterances, are interpreted in context.

The context gives contribution to the hearer’s interpretation because it is a background knowledge that is shared from the speaker to the hearer. It is a physical or social setting of utterances that must be taken notice. Context gives contribution to hearer’s interpretation of what speaker’s means by given utterance.

According to Yule (2006:118) “Speech acts defined as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.” When people have conversation, they not only produce utterance but also perform action. Speech act can be analyzed on three levels, the locution (the actual or literal meaning of the utterance), the illocution (the meaning intended by the speaker), and the last is perlocution (the effect of those words on the hearer).

Speech act like directive speech act is used in a movie. Movie is the most favorite entertainment media, because movie represents the real

conversation in natural society. The most of conversation that happens in the movie is include to directive speech acts. The directive speech act used by the speaker to get someone to do something or not to do something. In *Alice in Wonderland* Movie script, there are some directive speech acts which happen from the speaker use to get someone to do something.

Some of the directive speech acts used by people also show the politeness level. By using politeness, the addressee or hearer will be more comfortable. When the speaker using politeness in their speech, the hearer will feel good about himself, his interests or possessions. For example, the hearer will be more comfortable when the speaker said “Open the door, please...” than “Open the door!”. The reason is the word of **please** commonly used by the speaker to shows politeness level.

There are some examples of directive speech acts which are performed in utterance found in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script:

1. This conversation happens between Alice and her mother on the journey to Ascot estate.

Helen Kingsley : Did you have bad dreams again?

Alice : Only one. It’s always the same ever since I can remember. Do you think that’s normal? Don’t most people have different dreams?

Alice’s mother removes her own jewelry and puts it on her a beautiful necklace and asked her to manage a smile.

Helen Kingsley : I don’t know. There! You’re beautiful.

Now, can you manage a smile?

The first utterance “**Now, can you manage a smile?**” is included to directive speech acts, especially commanding. In this utterance Alice’s mother (Helen Kingsley) asked her to manage a smile because Alice will meet Hamish and his family to discuss their engagement. This utterance

includes commanding utterance because the speaker (Alice's mother) has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee (Alice).

2. The conversation happens between Alice and a man named Hamish. Hamish sees his mother motioning from below. Everyone is watching.

Hamish : Alice Kingsley, **will you be my wife?**

Alice : I...I...well, everyone expect me to...and you're a Lord..and my face won't last...and I don't want to end up like...but this is happening so quickly...I think.....I...I..

The next utterance "**Will you be my wife?**" included to directive speech acts. In this utterance, Hamish asked Alice to be his wife. However, he actually did not understand well the reason why he should marry Alice. He did that on the under pressure of their family especially his mother, Lady Ascot. The sentence type of this utterance includes interrogative sentence which be the features of requesting utterance.

3. This conversation happens in the underland. Underland is bizarre, illogical, often dangerous, absurd, and strangely beautiful. She turns to see dodo bird with eye glasses and a walking stick, the white rabbit, a young female dormouse in breeches and two round boys with their arms thrown over each others shoulders, Dee and Dum.

Dee shakes her hand, speaking very fast.

Tweedledee : I'm Tweedleehe's Tweedledum.

Tweedledum : Contrariwise. I'am mTweedledum
he s'Tweedledum.

Dodo : **We should consult Absolem.**

Talking Flower : Exactly. Absolem will know who she is.

The last utterance "**We should consult Absolem.**" also included to directive speech acts. In this utterance, Dodo suggests Dee and Dum to consult with Absolem for getting sure.

Based on the example above, showed that speech acts which performed by the utterance has a meaning either it is implied or not. By implicature in the pragmatic field, the meaning will be got by the audience better. Implicatures are implied meaning that the addressee must infer based on the context of the utterance and the knowledge that the addressor and addressee share.

Implicature itself is alighted from Grice cooperative principle. He has proposed a way of analyzing implicature based on the co-operative principle and its maxim of relevance, quality, quantity and clarity. In *Alice in wonderland* movie script, the writer finds some phenomena dealing with such implicatures, for example:

1. Alice Kingsley is on the verge of womanhood, beautiful, but slightly off-kilter. She sees the world with different eyes than other people in her age.

Alice : Who's to say what is proper? What if it was agreed that "Proper" was wearing a codfish on your head?

Would you wear it?

From the conversation above, "**Would you wear it?**" include to conversational implicature. The participants of events are Alice and Alice's mother. In this situation, Alice commands her mother to wear the proper dress based on Alice's main. The implied meaning intended by the speaker must be inferred based on the speech context. The utterance "**Would you wear it?**" has not the meaning that Alice request her mother other to do something, but it has meaning that the first speaker (Alice) wants to show her refusal and also to defend her opinion about the

properly dressed. She hopes she can be herself without any rules. The meaning cannot be inferred just by seeing the grammatical form or vocabulary. However the meaning of the utterance must be inferred first based on the speech context.

In this research, the writer is interested in the directive speech acts which are found in the movie and by finding out the language form, the politeness pattern and the implicature of directive speech acts in the *Alice in Wonderland* movie script. In *Alice in Wonderland* movie script, there are many directive utterances that can be analyzed and becoming the data source.

Based on the background above, the writer proposes to conduct a research entitle *A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in Alice in Wonderland Movie Script (2010)*.

B. Previous Study

To support this research, the writer needs some other researches which have been made by others researchers. In this research the researcher presents two researches that have been made by graduation from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The first research was conducted by Vriandika graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2011) with her research entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Compliment Utterances on Legally Blonde movie and its translation*. In her research, she finds the variation form of the utterances. The variations are in the form of word, phrase and sentence. The result of her research also shows that female is more expressive than male because female like praise or command someone whereas male is less expressive than female.

The second researcher is Khasanah graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2009) with her research entitled *A Study of Directive Utterances in Children Stories: A Pragmatic Approach*. In her research, she finds 25 number data of directive utterances. The data are 5 data of directive utterances in form of declarative sentence, 4 data of directive utterances in form of interrogative sentence and 16 data of directive utterances in form of imperative sentence. She also finds the intention of directive utterances they are: commanding, requesting, suggesting, warning and permitting.

In this study, the writer has found the similarities and differences in data from the above researches. Both of the researchers and the writer have the same analysis on the utterances but the writer has the different analysis focusing on the directive speech acts which performed by directive utterance. The first researcher uses the *Legally Blonde* movie and the second researcher uses *Children Stories* as the data source but the writer uses *Alice in Wonderland* movie script 2010 as the data source. Here, the writer focuses on Pragmatic analysis of directive speech acts in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

C. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on the *Alice in Wonderland* movie script (2010) as the data source in the form of directive speech acts especially, word, phrase and sentence in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statement of this research are:

1. What are the language forms of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script?
2. What are the politeness patterns of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script?
3. What are the implicature of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the researcher has the following objectives.

1. To identify the language forms of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script
2. To describe the politeness patterns in directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.
3. To describe the implicature of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefit of the study are divided into two, theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will give contribution to the development of pragmatic field mainly of directive speech acts.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Audience

The study is hoped to help the audiences to understand the meaning of script in *Alice in Wonderland* film.

b. Other researcher

The study is hoped to give more understanding in linguistic fields as the references to other researcher and enriches the linguistic

study, particularly among the students on Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer divides this research paper into five chapters. They are chapter I introduction consisting of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the notion of pragmatics, pragmatic's principles, the notion of implicature, the notion of speech act, the notion of directive utterances, the notion of politeness pattern and language form.

Chapter III is research method presenting type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding will identifying the language forms of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script, describe the politeness patterns of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script, describe the implicature of directive speech acts used in *Alice in Wonderland* movie script.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. After chapter V, the writer presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.