

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

According to Levinson (2000: 5) “Pragmatics is the study of language usage”. As stated above, pragmatics cannot be separated from the context. Sometimes, the meaning of particular words or utterances might be sound out of sense, but actually those words are correct in the communication. Pragmatics involves five focuses of the study; they are deixis, entailment, presupposition, implicature, and speech act.

Socio-pragmatics is one kind of general pragmatic branch which combines sociology and pragmatics, where it is conducted on the reality of cooperative principle and politeness principle which operates in different cultures or language communities, in different social situation, among different social classes. According to Leech (1999: 10) “socio-pragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics”.

Speech act is the one of pragmatic principles or the aspect of language studied in pragmatics. According to Austin (in Wardaugh, 2000: 281) “Speech act changes in some way the conditions that exist in the world”. According to Levinson (2000: 236) “Austin isolates three basic senses in which in saying one is doing something”. The three basic: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In speech act, too, there are some types or classification: representative utterance, directives utterance, expressive utterance, declarative utterance and commissive

utterance. Commissive utterance is a kind of speech acts that the speaker used to make a commit for the future. Holmes (2001: 260), he states that commissive utterance shows about promising and threatening utterance. Commissive expresses what the speaker intends. In using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the real feeling fit the words through the speaker. According to Wardaugh (2000: 285) “In contrast to Austin, who focuses his attention on how speakers realize their intention in speaking, Searle focuses on how listeners respond to utterances”. Here, someone tries to get figure out how the other people are using a particular utterance.

Promising is one of the examples of commissive utterance in speech act. Leech (1999: 106) promising, vowing and offering utterances are categorized as a commissive utterance. Promising is an utterances or statement of someone that the speaker will do something or not. According to Peccei (1999: 51) “Commissive utterance is that speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the world fit their words. (promising, vowing, threatening, and offering)”. According to Peccei (1999: 51) “A promise has to be a about a future act”.

(Conversation between Ammi and Rizwan at home, in the evening)

Rizwan : “Abdul Workshop asked me to go home and ‘kill time’. How Do I do it?”

Ammi : “‘Kill time’? Is that what the devil told you?”

“Okay. I’ll teach you how to ‘kill time’.”

“Like this. Like this.”

Rizwan : “This way.”

The above conversation happens between Ammi (Rizwan’s mother) and Rizwan. the utterance “I’ll teach you how to ‘kill time’” is the

promising utterance. The speaker of promising utterance above is Ammi. Ammi commits to teach Rizwan how the way to 'kill time' or spend the time with make Rizwan follow her instruction to applause.

Commissive utterances are different from directive utterance in their purpose. The purpose of directive utterances that the speaker tries to get the hearer to behave in required way, while commissive utterance involves the speaker committing himself or herself to behave in some required way.

The other example is from *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* movie manuscript.

Example:

Location : Hogwarts - hallway - daytime

Harry : Mr. Malfoy! Mr. Malfoy! I have something of yours.

Lucius Malfoy : Mine? I don't know what you're talking about.

Harry : Oh, I think you do, sir. I think you slipped the diary into Ginny Weasley's cauldron, that day at Diagon Alley.

Lucius Malfoy : You do, do you? Why don't you prove it? Come, Dobby. Dobby!

Harry : Open it.

Lucius Malfoy : Dobby?

Dobby : Master has given Dobby a sock!

Lucius Malfoy : What? I didn't give-

Dobby : Master has presented Dobby with clothes! Dobby is free!

Lucius Malfoy : You've lost me my servant!

Dobby : You shall not harm Harry Potter!

Lucius Malfoy : *Advada-*

Lucius Malfoy : Your parents were meddling fools, too. You mark my words, Potter, one day soon you are going to meet the same sticky end!

Dobby : Harry Potter freed Dobby! How can Dobby ever repay him?

Harry : Just promise me something.

Dobby : Anything, sir!

Harry : Never try to save my life again.

From the dialogues above, Harry says to Dobby to promise about something such words *Just promise me something* is the intention of Harry utterance to request Dobby to make a promise. Then Dobby conveniently asks what Harry wants to Dobby to do by saying *Anything sir!* Then, Harry utters *Never try to save my life again* because Harry knew that it will be danger to Dobby if Dobby do that. And the utterance that Harry's request as the promise that Dobby must do.

Based on the example above, the writer is interested in conducting a study on promising utterances movie manuscript entitled *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis on Promising Utterances in Some Movie Manuscripts*.

B. Previous of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer presents the previous studies who have been conducted the different study on the socio-pragmatics analysis and the utterances.

The first of the research, is conducted by Chielmiaty (MUS, 2010) entitled *A Socio-Pragmatics Analysis of Abusive Utterances in Comedy Movie Manuscript*. In her research, she analyzed the abusive utterances as the object of the study taken from comedy movie manuscript, *The Pacifier*. She analyzed the form of abusive utterances referring to linguistics form about the types of sentence, the meaning of the abusive utterances engaged by using implicature theory and cooperative principle, and the politeness strategies of the speaker by usng context of speech and politeness pattern of the abusive utterances taken from comedy movie manuscript, *The Pacifier*. She found the variants of form

of sentences are: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional implicature and conversational implicature whose types are name-calling, denial, trivializing, accusing, ordering, and blocking and diverting. The politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, and off record.

The second of the research, is conducted by Istariyandari (MUS, 2010) entitled *A Socio-pragmatic Analysis of Apology and Forgiveness Utterances in Twilight Movie Manuscripts*. In her research, she analyzed the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness in *Twilight* movie manuscripts. She used speech act theory to find the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness and used SPEKING formula by Hymes to analyzed the intention of apology and forgiveness utterances in *Twilight* movie manuscripts. She found three of the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness, they are: 33.3% for condoling, 93.34% for regretting and 3.3% for requesting of forgiveness. She found eight of the type of the intention, they are: 3.33% impression, 26.67% guilty, 43.33% regret, 3.33% acceptance of blame, 6.67% request of forgiveness, 6.67% respect, 6.67% being afraid and 3.33% close relationship.

The previous study has similarity with this research. The first and the second previous study is together research about socio-pragmatics. This research and the second previous study is together analyzed the intention. In the meantime, based on the previous researches above, this research is different from the previous study. The differences are located in the data,

data source and some of the problems being analyzed. The first previous study analyzed about the abusive utterances in comedy movie manuscript. The comedy movie manuscript is *The Parfier* and. The second previous study analyzed about the apology and forgiveness utterances in *Twilight* movie manuscript. The first previous study is analyzed about the implicature and the politeness. The second previous study is analyzed about the kind of expressive the apology and forgiveness. Based on the previous study above, she uses promising utterances as the object of the study; secondly she takes the data from movie manuscript. And she will analyze the form of the data, the intention of promising utterance by employing speech act theory and the reason of promising by employing speaking theory of Hyme.

C. Problem of the Study

The writer formulates the problem of the study of follows.

1. What are the forms of the promising utterances used in some movie manuscripts?
2. What are the intentions of the promising utterances used in some movie manuscripts?
3. What are the reasons of the promising utterances used in some movie manuscripts?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement mentioned above the writer has the following objectives as follows.

1. Describing the forms of promising utterances used in some movie manuscript.
2. Examining the intentions of promising utterances used in some movie manuscript.
3. Explaining the reasons of promising utterances used in some movie manuscript.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that it will be beneficial for the students, teachers or lecturers, the audiences and the other researchers.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will be additional reference for further research especially in the study on pragmatics research, uses speech act analysis in different object and will be additional reference for further research in different object and different perspective too.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For Students

The research findings enrich the linguistics theory, especially socio-pragmatics theory and give more information of promising utterance through in movie manuscript.

b. For Teachers

This research can be used as information to teach about promising utterances to the students in teaching-learning process.

c. For other Researcher

This study will give more information to the other researcher who wants to analyze similar or different study.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer arranges this paper into five chapters to make it is easy to understand the content of the paper. They are, Chapter I, Introduction, consists of Background of the Study, Previous of the Study, Problem of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, and Research Paper Organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It deals with the notion of Pragmatics and Socio-Pragmatics (notion of Pragmatics and Socio-Pragmatics, Principles of Pragmatics), Speech Act (notion of Speech Act, Kinds of Speech Act, and Classification of Speech Act), Notion of Promising Utterances, Form, Dell Hyme's Ethnography of Communication and Key Term Used in Movie.

Chapter III is Research Method representing Type of Research, Object of the Research, Data and Data Source, Methods of Collecting Data, and Method of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. The research finding will be elaborated into the form of the data of promising utterances, the intentions of promising utterances and the reasons of promising utterances.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. After chapter V, the writer presents bibliography, virtual reference, and appendixes.