

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the study**

In Indonesia, English language is quite known. It can be seen from so many English movies which are distributed and imported here, either as documenter, drama, action, horror film or the others. Unfortunately, not all Indonesian people are able to speak English, so the role of the translator is needed here. To be capable in translation, the translator has to master both first language and second language; this will ease the translator to transfer the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) in order to get good accuracy and good equivalence.

Subtitling and dubbing are the most common type in the screen translation, dubbing is revoicing the dialogue from source language into target language and subtitling is translation text at the bottom of the screen. The goals both of them are to make the audience enjoy the movie and to make the audience understand the story. The problem is that whether or not the translators are able to translate the meanings or the messages into target language. In this case, the translators need not only semantic meaning but pragmatic.

According Leech (in Trosborg, 1995: 6) pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in such situation. To appreciate and interpret meaning of such utterance, one has considered the relation between the language and the context; it is dealing with language, situation influences the meaning in utterances.

The concerns of pragmatics includes the study of deixis, entailment, presupposition and speech act. One of kinds of speech act is commissive utterances, it is used by the speaker to commit a speaker to course of action. According to Searle (in Leech 1983:106), commissive utterances shows that the speakers use it to insist themselves for some feature actions in the future. They are promising, vowing, offering. These tend to be convivial rather than competitive, being performed in the interests of someone other than the speaker.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing commissive utterances and its subtitle. She finds the phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in Toy Story movie manuscript. She finds some conversation in commissive with its situational context and its relationship between speakers in this cartoon movie. The example of commissive utterances that the writer finds in Toy Story movie manuscript is:

TS1/SL/Q10

INT. Andy's Bedroom

The conversation happens between Rex toy and Buzz toy. Rex curious about buzz button on his arm. Rex asks buzz the usage of it and buzz agree show it to Rex.

Rex : say! What's that button do!

Buzz : **I'll show you.**

Buzz presses a button on his chest

SL : I'll show you.

TL : akan aku tunjukkan.

The utterance "I'll show you" is the commissive utterance. Buzz commits himself by promising to show what his button can do by pressing it. It is indicated that the verb show and auxiliary (will) as the predicate, and *I* as subject of the

sentence. The verb indicates that the speaker intends to do an action in the future by himself. The commissive utterance “I’ll show you” implies promising.

The utterance “I’ll show you” is appropriate with the target language “akan aku tunjukkan.” The subtitling does not change the meaning of the text from SL into TL. The source language and the target language imply promising.

The utterance “I’ll show you” is included in conventional implicature because the utterance is produced directly from the grammatical form. The target language “akan aku tunjukkan” belongs to conventional implicature because the speaker utterance can be understood based on the grammatical form. It does not violate the maxim because the utterance is clear, not ambiguous, and appropriate in the uses.

The source and the target language have same implicature that is Buzz wants to show the button uses on his chest by pressing it. The utterance belongs to positive politeness because the utterance emphasizes on solidarity by placing the same position with the addressee.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer’s interest in conducting a research paper entitled A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCES ON *TOY STORY* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE.

## **B. Previous Study**

The first research paper on pragmatics analysis is done by Dewi (2010) entitled *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Threatening utterances In Action Films and Their Subtitles*. Her study is to identify the variation of language form of threatening utterances in action films and their subtitles and to describe the equivalence of politeness strategy of threatening utterance in action films and their subtitles . The

result of the study shows that first the variation of type of sentences are: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. While the sentences form variations are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, compound sentence is subtitled into complex sentence, and complex-compound sentence is subtitled into complex-compound sentence. The intention of threatening utterance are threatening, asserting, showing power/ability, warning, commanding, and encouraging. The politeness pattern there are bald on record, positive politeness, and off record strategy.

The second previous study is from Agustyawati (2011) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Deixis In the Fall of Imam A Novel By Nawal El Saadawi and Its Indonesian Translation (Pragmatic Perspective)*. The aims of her research are to describe the types and the functions of deixis and also to describe the equivalence of deixis in the fall of imam novel and its translation. In this study she found that there are 184 data belong to the types of deixis, they are personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. She found that from 184 data there are 100 or 54,34% belong to equivalent translation and there are 84 or 45,66% belong to non equivalent.

The difference between the writer and the two previous writers are the object, and the source of data. Dewi writes about threatening utterance in action film and its subtitle and Sundari writes about deixis in fall of imam novel. The similar of this research is on using pragmatics and emphasize on translation.

**C. Problem Statement**

Knowing the problem statement is the important part of the research, the writer formulates the following problems

1. What are the variation of forms of commissive utterances in toy story manuscript and its subtitle?
2. How are the equivalence of the implicature of commissive utterances in Toy Story manuscript and its subtitle?
3. How are the equivalence of the politeness strategy of commissive utterances in toy story manuscript and its subtitle?

**D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem that has been stated above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe the variation of forms of commissive utterance found in toy story manuscript and its subtitle.
2. To describe the equivalence of implicature of commissive utterance in toy story movie manuscript and its subtitle.
3. To describe the equivalence of the politeness strategy of commissive utterance in toy story movie manuscript and its subtitle.

**E. Limitation of the Study**

In order to limit and to save the time and the energy. In this research the writer focuses only in commissive utterances which are found in Toy Story 1 and 3 movies manuscript.

**F. Benefit of the Study**

This research is carried out in order to give contribution as follows:

## 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 writer hopes that this finding can be used by other researchers to open other analysis relates to the research on pragmatic.

**G. Research Paper Organization**

The organization of the research is given in order to the readers understand the content of the paper easily:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of Background of the Study, Previous Study, Problem Statement, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Benefit of the Study, and Paper Organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with Notion of Pragmatics, Principles of Pragmatics, Notion of Speech Act, Commissive Utterances, Notion of Translation, Types of Translation.

Chapter III this chapter the writer is concerned with Type of the Study, Object of the Study, Data and Data Source, Technique of the Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. The research results elaborates the variation forms of commissive utterance and the equivalence of politeness pattern of commissive utterance.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.