A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS
OF INTERROGATIVE UTTERANCES
IN CAPTAIN AMERICA MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

PUBLICATION ARTICLES

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

by

NOVIA PURNAMASARI
A320090240

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2013
ACCEPTANCE

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A320 090 240

Accepted and Approved by the Board of Examiners Schools of Teacher Training
and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

The Board of Examiners:

1. Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ar., M.Hum
   (First Consultant)

2. Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum
   (Second Consultant)
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Novia Purnamasari
A 320090240
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
novie.novel@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research deals with Interrogative Utterances in Captain America movie. The research aims at describing the types of interrogative utterance, implicature, and violation of Grice Maxims of Captain America movie. The research employs the descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The data source of this research is the script of Captain America movie. Techniques of collecting data are watching the movie, observing the script of the Captain America movie, signing the interrogative utterances in script of Captain America movie, collecting the data of interrogative utterances and other elements relating with interrogative utterances. The techniques of data analysis are describing the type of interrogative utterances referring to the theory of Frank, describing the implicature of interrogative utterances by using the theory of Levinson, describing the maxim violation by using theory of Grice maxims. The result of the study shows that 1) the types of interrogative are: yes-no question, tag question and, interrogative sentence with word question. 2) The implicature of interrogative utterances covers conventional implicature 12.82% and conversational implicature 87.18%. 3) The maxim often violated by the character is maxim of Quality 10.26%, Quantity 41.02%, relevant 2.57% and manner 33.33%.

Keywords: interrogative utterance, pragmatics, analysis.
A. INTRODUCTION

Interrogative sentences are generally used to perform speech acts of directly asking a question or making a request. Interrogative sentence is a sentence that intends to ask something. Frank (1972:221) states that interrogative sentence is to ask question and the sentence ends with a question mark. Interrogative sentence is the one’s model of sentence to ask the question. Carter (2008) states that “An interrogative sentence asks a question or requests information and ends with a question mark”.

People use interrogative utterance in communication and request for information. Interrogative sentence is a sentence that intends to ask something to the addressee. People use language in communication to send their purpose and information. The purpose and the information can be shown by understanding the intrinsic meaning of its word. Peccei (1999: 5) states that “the focus of pragmatic analysis is on the meaning of speakers’ utterances rather than on the meaning of words or sentences”. Yule (1996:3) holds that “pragmatics is the study of how more get communicated than is said”. Pragmatics explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning.

Pragmatic analysis of interrogative utterances in Captain America movie done because some of the utterances of Captain America movie use the interrogative utterance. This paper, therefore, aims to know more deeply the types of interrogative utterances and to understand the implicature of the utterances in that movie. Understanding the content and the speaker’s meaning or the implicature of the movie is very important because if the people want to enjoy the movie, the people should understand the implicature of the utterances in that movie.
This study focused on the interrogative utterances in *Captain America* movie manuscript. The data are analyzed by using implicature theory of Levinson (1983) and maxim theory of Grice (1975).

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study is descriptive qualitative research, because the writer purposes to identify the types of interrogative utterances, to describe the implicature of interrogative utterances and to describe the maxims violation in manuscript of Captain America movie.

The data are the sentences containing interrogative utterances found in Captain America movie. They are 39 data of interrogative utterances. The data sources are the manuscript of Captain America movie.

The writer uses documentation and observation as the method of collecting data. The steps that are used for collecting data are as follows: watching the movie, observing the script of the Captain America movie, signing the interrogative utterances in script of Captain America movie and collecting the data of interrogative utterances and other elements relating with interrogative utterances.

The writer analyzes the data using following steps: Describing the types of interrogative utterances by reffering to the theory of Frank, Describing the implicature of interrogative utterances of Captain America movie manuscript by employing implicature theory of Levinson and speech context of Nunan, Describing the maxims violation by reffering to the theory of Grice and drawing conclusion.

**C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This subchapter discusses the writer’s analysis of the result and discussion. The result of the analysis are as follow:
1. The types of Interrogative Sentence
   a. Yes- No Question
      1) Yes- No Question with Tense Auxiliary
         “Is it New Haven?”
         From the datum above the form of interrogative sentence
         belongs to the first type that is Yes-No questions with positive
         question because the sentence begins with to be “is” and ended by
         a question mark. It is due the fact that the answer needed is only
         “yes” or “no”.

      2) Yes-No Question with “Do” Auxiliary
         “Do you know how long it took to set up this project?”
         From the datum above, the form of interrogative
         sentence belongs to the first type that is Yes-No questions with
         positive question because the sentence begins with the auxiliary
         “do” and the sentences ended by a question mark. It is due the fact
         that the answer needed is only “yes” or “no”.

      3) Yes-No Question with modal
         “Can I ask you a question?”
         From the data above, the form of interrogative sentence
         belongs to the first type that is Yes-No questions with positive
         question because the sentence uses the modal “can” at beginning
         of the sentence and the sentence ended by a question mark. It is
         due the fact that the answer needed is only “yes” or “no”.

   b. Attached or Tag Questions
      “You do realize that's nuts, don't you?”
      From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is
      attached or tag questions because the sentence consists of two part.
The first part make a statement and the second part asks the question that express agreement with a statement.

c. **Interrogative Sentence with Question Word**

1) **Who**

   “Who the hell are you?”

   From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is interrogative-word question, because the sentence begins with interrogative pronoun “Who” and ended by a question mark. The interrogative pronoun “Who” is used to ask for person. Based on those facts, it can assumed that this datum belongs to interrogative-word question.

2) **What**

   “What'd you tell her about me?”

   From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is interrogative-word question, because the sentence begins with interrogative pronoun “what” and ended with a question mark. The interrogative pronoun “what” is used to ask about thing. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belong to interrogative-word question.

3) **Where**

   “Where am I really?”

   From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is interrogative-word question because the sentence begins with interrogative adverb “where” and ended by a question mark. The interrogative adverb “where” functions to ask information of place. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belong to interrogative-word question.
4) How
“How do I know you two haven't been fondue-ing?”

From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is interrogative-word question because the sentence begins with interrogative adverb “how” and ended by a question mark. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belong to interrogative-word question.

5) Why
“Why exactly am I in Brooklyn?”

From the datum above, the form of interrogative sentence is interrogative-word question because the sentence begins with interrogative adverb “why” and ends with a question mark. The interrogative adverb “why” is used to ask for reason. Based on those facts, it can be concluded that this datum belong to interrogative-word question.

2. Implicature
    a. Conventional Implicature
    
    Captain America/ 00:08:30,932--> 00:08:50,274/ D3
    Dr. Erskine : Rogers.
    Dr. Erskine : *What did your father die of?*
    Rogers : Mustard gas. He was in the 107th Infantry. I was hoping I could be assigned...

    The participant of the conversation above are Dr. Erskine and Rogers. Dr. Erskine is a person who is Responsible for the selection of the soldier candidate, and Rogers is the candidate of the soldier. The conversation takes place in the soldier registration when Rogers was interviewed to be a soldier.
From the conversation above it can be inferred that Dr. Erskine wants to investigate Rogers’s condition because Rogers is the candidate of the soldier. When Dr. Erskine investigates Rogers, Dr. Erskine says the utterance of interrogative “What did your father die of?” the implicature of that interrogative sentence is that Dr. Erskine investigate the condition of Rogers’s father because if Rogers wants to be soldier he should has a good health. It does not violate the maxim because that interrogative sentence is clear and not ambiguous and the reader easy to understand about that utterance.

b. Conversational implicature

*Captain America* /00:06:16,863 --> 00:06:31,342/ D1

Tonsberg : I cannot help you.
Schmidt : No. But maybe you can help your village.
Schmidt : *You must have some friends out there. Some little grandchildren, perhaps?*
Schmidt : I have no need for them to die.

The participants of the conversation above are Tonsberg and Schmidt. Tonsberg is a person who knows the place of mysterious tesseract, tesseract is the jewel that can make someone be the strongest in the world and Schmidt is a wicked person who wants to master the world, and he wants to get tesseract. The conversation takes place in the cave when Schmidt searches tesseract.

From this conversation it can be inferred that Tonsberg refuses to show the place of that tesseract. Schmidt is not happy with that refusal. Schmidt knows that Tonsberg has family out of the cave, and Schmidt says the utterance of interrogative “you must have some friends out there. Some little grandchildren, perhaps?”, the implicature of that interrogative sentence is that if Tonsberg does not tell the place of tesseract, his friends and grandchildren are in danger.
It violates the maxim of quality because the speaker does not provide adequate evidence. The speaker does not give clear information about the place of Tonsberg friends and grandchildren, the speaker only says the utterance “out there”.

**D. CONCLUSION**

Based on the data analysis and the discussion the writer gets the following conclusions:

1. There are 39 data of interrogative utterance found in the *Captain America* movie manuscript. The first category of interrogative sentences are yes-no questions with tense auxiliary and yes-no questions with do auxiliary, the interrogative with yes-no questions are consist of 14 or 35,89% and the interrogative sentence with do auxiliary consist of 6 or 15,38%. The second category is tag questions there are 3 or 7,96%, and the last types of interrogative sentence is interrogative question word there are “who” consist of 1 or 2,56%, “what” consist of 10 or 25,64%, “where” consist of 2 or 5,12%, “how” consist of 1 or 2,56% and ”why” consist of 2 or 5,12%. In this theory the writer uses theory of Frank. In The preceded percentages show that yes-no question is the most dominant.

2. There are 39 data of implicature. The first is conventional implicature there are 5 or 82% data and the second is conversational implicature there are 34 or 87,18% data. The result proves that the whole data of the implicature are in the form of conversational implicature. To get the intention of the speaker, the hearer needs to infer the implied meaning based on the speech context.
3. Violation the maxims there are 4 or 10,26% belongs to maxim of quality, the second type is maxim of quantity there are 16 or 41,02% belongs to maxim quantity, the third is maxim of relevant there are 1 or 2,57% belongs to maxim of relevant and the last type maxim of manner there are 5 or 12,82% belongs to maxim of manner, and 13 or 33,33% does not violate the maxim.
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Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan ini pembimbing/skripsi/tugas akhir:
Nama: Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ar., M.Hum
NIP/NIK: 225
Nama: Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum
NIP/NIK: 567

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:
Nama: Novia Purnamasari
NIM: A 320 090 240
Program Studi: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE UTTERANCES IN CAPTAIN AMERICA MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 10 April 2013

Pembimbing I

Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ar., M.Hum

Pembimbing II

Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum