

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In the other word, pragmatics analysis focuses on the meaning of speaker's utterances than on the meaning of words or sentences. Peccei (1999:2) states that "pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about physical and social world." According to Griffiths (2006:132) "pragmatics is the study of how senders and addressees, in acts of communication, rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning."

Nunan (1993:7) states that "context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse, and within which the discourse is embedded." Pragmatics comely studies utterances in the context. The utterance is usually used by people to express their ideas. Peecei (1999:5) states that "each utterance is a unique physical event created at a particular point in time for a particular communicative purpose." Everyone utters the utterances to give some function such as to inform the hearers, to command them to do something, to request them, to question them, to prohibit them, etc. One kind of utterances is directive utterance. A directive utterance is an utterance that the speaker used to get someone to do something what the speaker wants. Peccei

(1999:51) states that “directives can refer to the speaker’s direct hearers to perform some future acts which will make the world fit the speaker’s words.”

There are four kinds of directive utterances, namely suggests, orders, commands, and requests. Command utterances are the utterances that usually uttered by the speaker to command somebody to do something appropriate with the speaker wants. Kreidler (1998:190) states that “a command is effective only if the speaker has some degrees of control over the actions of the addressee. In command utterances, the speaker has authority to command the hearer to do something what his wants. There are three forms of command utterances. Those are represented in the form of sentence types, namely declarative sentence, imperative sentence, and interrogative sentence. Commands can end with a period or an exclamation mark. If a command ends with an exclamation mark, it means that the speaker is giving a command with strong emotion and high intonation. For example, close the door!

The context or situation of command utterances has many influences in this study, so the politeness strategy also used to analyze the command utterances. Brown and Levinson (1987:61) state that “politeness is showing face as wants, face is the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself.” There are four highest level of politeness strategy for doing FTAs involved in the command utterances. Those types have differences each other. They are influenced by the context and the situation of command utterances.

This research analyzes the command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies. Usually in the action movie is commanding utterances, because the speaker expresses a command the hearer to do something what his wants. An action movie is a film genre in which one or more heroes are thrust into a series of challenges that typically include physical feats, extended fight scenes, violence, and frenetic chases. Action films tend to feature a resourceful character struggling against incredible odds, including life-threatening situations, a villain, or a pursuit, which generally conclude in victory for the hero. In this study, the writer uses two movies of action to be analyzed. The action movies are *Hurt Locker* and *the Eagle*. The plot of this movie is straining but very entertaining.

The following example of command utterances found in *the action* movies.

022/HL/DC

James : Eldridge, **we need ammo!**

Eldridge : Where is it?

James : Check on the dead guy, man. It's on the dead man.

The conversation was spoken by James (sergeant) to Eldridge (specialist). Their Humvee was attacked by the enemies in the desert. They were shooting the enemies used of a Barret (pistol). The Barret spent out of ammo. James was in the upstairs of high land. He took of the fire to the enemies. Besides that, Eldridge was in the downstairs. He checked the ammo on the dead man.

The utterance above belongs to a positive declarative sentence because the utterance has subject and predicate in normal word order, then the predicate in the positive form because it is not followed by *not*. This sentence consists of one full predicate in the form of independent clause. It is uttered by the speaker to give a statement as a command the hearer to do something what the speaker wants. The subject of this sentence is a noun *we*; the predicate is a verb *need*; and the object is a noun *ammo*. This sentence ends with an exclamation mark. In this sentence, the exclamation mark just signs as the high intonation of the sentence. So, it is still including as declarative sentence, not imperative sentence because the sentence *we need ammo* has the subject and predicate in normal word order. The pattern of sentence is S+P+O.

Besides that, the politeness strategy of the utterance above is bald on record categorized as an urgency situation because they are in a dangerous situation. They spend out the ammo when they are shooting the enemies. James needs the ammo as soon as possible before the enemies shoot them first. In expressing the utterance, James (speaker) does not minimize the threat to the addressee's face (Eldridge), he just needs ammo and Eldridge must give ammo to the speaker. He also no cares the addressee's feel. In this situation, James needs maximum efficiency to accept the ammo as soon as possible so that he can shoot enemy uses a Barret quickly. So, the analysis above is bald on record as urgency strategy.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested to conduct research entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Command Utterances in the Subtitle of Action Movies*.

B. Scope of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer only takes the data of command utterances in the subtitle of *action* movies, especially *Hurt Locker* movie and *the Eagle* movie. She chooses them as data because she wants to increase and broaden the discussion of command utterances. The forms of command are analyzed by using Frank theory (1972) and the politeness patterns by using Brown and Levinson theory (1987) used in the subtitle of *action* movies. The data will be analyzed using pragmatics theory by Peccei (1999).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the problem statements, there are two research questions proposed by the writer are as follows:

1. What are the pragmalinguistic forms of command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies?
2. What are the politeness strategies of command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem, the writer formulates the objective of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the pragmalinguistic forms of command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies.

2. To describe the politeness strategies of command utterances in the subtitle of *action* movies.

E. Benefit of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer hopes the study will give benefit are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. Students

This research gives more understanding to the students about directive utterances, especially command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies.

- b. Teachers

The result of this study can be useful the teachers to enable them in teaching and learning process about command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. Another Researchers

This study is hoped to enrich knowledge and can be used by another researchers to analyze directive utterances, especially command utterances used in the subtitle of *action* movies.

- b. The subtitler of the Movie

This study is hoped give benefit and knowledge to professional film subtitler in order to improve their subtitle in *the action* movies, especially *Hurt Locker* movie and *The Eagle* movie.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization will be elaborated into five chapters. Those are chapter I, chapter II, chapter III, chapter IV, and chapter V.

Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, scope of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of the notion of pragmatics, aspects of language studied in pragmatics, classification of speech acts, directive utterances, command utterances, linguistic forms, politeness strategies, and previous study.

Chapter III is research method that deals with type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. The research results elaborate the variation forms of command utterances and the politeness strategies of command utterances in the subtitle of *action* movies.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion and the last part will be bibliography and appendix.