

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of the Study**

If someone truly wants to understand people in certain situation, he has to understand not only their non-linguistic behavior, but also the linguistic behavior. To know their linguistic behavior means to learn their language. Therefore, understanding someone's language becomes an important part to completely understand them.

When people do something, they, of course, have their own reasons. Knowing what truly drives them to do it is one way to understand them. It is not fair when judging people without knowing their reasons. Every human being in this world has to communicate to each other to fulfill his or her own needs. In reaching the goal of communication, at least, there will be two parties; they are speaker and hearer. A successful communication only can be reached if both of the speaker and the hearer are able to convey and understand thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other.

In communication, people usually speak about anything, whether about past, present, even future actions. For example, speaker said about something that caused the hearer wants or not to do something in the future. Also there is a moment when the hearer doesn't believe in the speaker's words, and then the speaker commits his/herself to make the

hearer believes with his/her words. Therefore, people use commissive utterances in their communication to show their acts in the future.

According to Kreidler (1998:192), commissive is utterances used in the theory of speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of action. These include promises, threats, pledges, vows, etc. commissive verbs are illustrated by *agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear*, all with following infinitive. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to the future action. For example, I promise/I guarantee.

The writer finds the phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript since the social strata of the community (The Wizard (King), proletarian, breeder, laborer, servant, slave, etc) are various. In this script, the writer finds some conversation in commissive utterances with its situational context, its relationship between speakers. The example of commissive utterances that the writer finds are:

#### 1. EXT. WAGON - DAY TIME

The conversation between Hunk and Dorothy continues.

Dorothy asks for help to Hunk, but he was mad to Dorothy and gives some advice.

HUNK : Now look it, Dorothy, you aren't using your head about Miss Gulch. Think you didn't have any brains at all.

DOROTHY : I have so got brains.

HUNK : Well, why don't you use them? **When you come home, don't go by Miss Gulch's place. Then Toto won't get in her garden, and you won't get in no trouble.** See?

DOROTHY : Oh, Hunk, you just won't listen, that's all.

## 2. EXT. OUT OF PIGS PEN

It is in out of the pig's pen when Dorothy tells on Auntie Em about what Miss Gulch do to Toto (her dog). But Auntie Em even doesn't care and said to Dorothy that she must be found a place where she won't get into any trouble.

DOROTHY : Auntie Em, really -- you know what Miss Gulch said she was gonna do to Toto? She said she was gonna --

AUNT EM : Now, Dorothy, dear, stop imagining things. You always get yourself into a fret over nothing.

DOROTHY : No --

AUNT EM : Now, you just help us out today, and **find yourself a place where you won't get into any trouble.**

The first utterances “**When you come home, don't go by Miss Gulch's place. Toto won't get in her garden, and you won't get in no trouble**” are the commissive utterances. Hunk commits by gives a command to do an action to warn Dorothy (the hearer) is not to do something. It is indicated by a verb **won't**. Hunk utters that Dorothy should not to go by Miss Gulch's place when she come home, so that she won't get into any trouble. That verb indicates that the speaker intends other to be careful, to do or not to do something on the future. The commissive utterance “When you come home, don't go by Miss Gulch's place. Toto won't get in her garden, and you won't get in no trouble” implies warning.

The second utterances **“find yourself a place where you won't get into any trouble”** are the commissive utterances. Auntie Em commits to herself by volunteer Dorothy (the hearer) to do an action to undertake or perform what she's command. It is indicated by verb **won't**. That verb indicates that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer to undertake or perform a certain action in the future. The commissive utterance “find yourself a place where you won't get into any trouble” implies warning.

Through implicature, as one of the studies of Pragmatics, it gives more meaning of an utterance. Sometimes a speaker intends more than is said. Since speakers express something meaninglessly in which one word is defined as itself. The other implied can be revealed by one of the pragmatics techniques so that we get a better comprehension of *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript.

The story of the movie also related to the writer experience. The writer often angry with her parents and also her friend because of she does not know their reasons to say about something. She does not know what the meaning of her parents' and her friends' are talking about.

Based on the cases above, the writer is interested in finding out the implicatures (the implied meaning) of the commissive utterance in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. The writer chooses *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript because it consists of many kinds of commissive utterances.

## **B. Previous Study**

The research in which the writer wants to focus is not the first research that concerns with Pragmatics. To develop the original analysis, the writer presents previous study dealing with the Pragmatics study.

The first previous study is conducted by Hatmini (*UMS*, 2008) in *A Pragmatics Analysis of Commissive Utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition Related by 'Bukhori'*. This research studies about commissive utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition related by Bukhori. Her goals on the research are to identify the form and to describe the implicature of commissive utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition related by Bukhori. She finds the interrogative forms of commissive utterances are begun with WH question and modal as question mark of the sentence. In the exclamation sentence, it's formed by the pattern "What + S + V". The imperative sentence is formed by the pattern "V<sub>1</sub> + O + to infinitive", while declarative sentence has pattern "S + V". Related to the implicature, she categorizes them into six classifications. They are offer, threat, swear, volunteering, and promise.

The second research is written by Sundari (*UMS*, 2009) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript*. She analyzes the commissive utterances in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript. Her research is aimed to identify the

sentence types, to describe implicature and to describe the politeness patterns of the commissive utterances in aristocratic movie manuscript. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds that it shows the variety of sentence type, implicature, and politeness pattern of commissive utterances used in aristocratic movie manuscript. The variants of sentence types are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional and conversational implicature, that are offer, volunteering, promise, swear, refusing, threat, warning, and forbidden utterance. While the politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

Based on those researches, the writer can find differences and similarities between previous research and this research. The similarity is this research also analysis about commissive utterances. Then the differences between two researches are located on the data and data source. The data source that is used in this research is in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. As a result, the writer intends to study about Pragmatics analysis of commissive utterances in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the writer formulates the following problems:

1. What are the forms of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript?
2. What are the implicature of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript?
3. What are the politeness patterns of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

After formulating the research problems, the researcher intends to:

1. To identify the forms of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript.
2. To describe the implicature of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript.
3. To describe the politeness patterns of commissive utterance used in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript.

#### **E. Benefit of the Study**

From this research, the writer hopes has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits, they are as follows:

1. Practical Benefit
  - a. Teachers or Lecturers of English

The writer hopes this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of pragmatic analysis study.

b. Other Researcher

This research hopefully will be useful for the other researcher who is interested in the study of pragmatic analysis especially in implicature and commissive utterances.

2. Theoretical Benefit

This study contributes to the science linguistic especially Pragmatic Analysis, especially about Commissive Utterance.

## **E. Research Paper Organization**

In this research the writer constructs the research paper into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, which presenting some phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. In this research, the writer finds some examples of commissive utterances in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. Then, it also discusses about previous study. It discusses about two previous studies that have the differences and also similarities with this research.

Chapter II is underlying theory. In this section, the writer discusses about notion of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning

which consider the context and how language is used. It also discusses about scope of pragmatics that are deixis, presupposition, entailment, speech act, and implicature. Implicature itself, divided into two kinds that are conventional and conversational implicature. Afterwards, it discusses about notion of speech act. Speech act is an utterance that replaces an action for particular purpose in certain situation. Then, it describes about notion of commissive utterances. Commissive utterance is an utterance which speakers commit themselves for some future actions to show the speaker's interest of someone. The kinds of commissive utterance are offering, volunteering, promising, swearing, refusing, threatening, and warning. It also discusses about politeness strategy. Politeness is a very important principle in a language use, and in communication. It can be defined as a means to show awareness of another person's face. Kinds of politeness itself are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record strategy.

Chapter III is research method. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method as type of research. The object of this research is written form that can be found in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which have correlation with commissive utterance. Meanwhile, the data sources of this research are conducted from the movie manuscript of *The Wizard of Oz*. In collecting data, the writer is reading the movie manuscript, then selecting and collecting them. After that, the writer is

coding the data. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the types of sentence, analyzing the implicature, and illuminating the politeness pattern.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. In this part, the researcher describes the sentence forms of the commissive utterances by referring to linguistic form, analyzing the implicature of the commissive utterances based on the context of pragmatic, and illuminating the politeness patterns of commissive utterances by using politeness principle.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It is the last subs result of this research paper. In this case, the writer concludes the result of chapter iv, and give some suggestion for the English teacher and the next researcher.