

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People use language to communicate and understand the meaning of each other in real situation. People look polite by understanding their utterance and behavior when they speak with each other in communication. Politeness is a system of interpersonal relation designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange (Lakoff, 1990:34). In delivering utterances, for example directive utterance, people look polite through their utterance and behavior to the hearer.

In conducting this research the writer tries to analyze politeness strategies of directive utterance used in action movie and subtitle. The movie is *Total Recall* that gives the shocking action.

In analyzing this research, the writer also combines two theories, they are pragmatics and translation. Morris (in Lavinson, 2000:1) states that “pragmatics is study of relation of sign to interpreters”. Pragmatics focuses more on the meaning of utterances rather than the meaning of the sentence.

In movie, the translator translates speaker’s utterances into other language through subtitle. This process is named translation. It makes easy the spectators to see and understand the meaning of the speaker’s utterance.

Brown and Levinson (1987) discuss politeness mainly in relation to speech acts. In this theory, they assume that speech acts have to be handled carefully. They also describe about face that divided into two related wants: positive face and negative face. To reduce acts which threaten face, Brown and Levinson propose strategies, known as face threatening acts (FTAs). They are: Baldly on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Each speaker should use appropriate strategies which are able to reduce the FTAs.

There are many utterances in communication; one of them is directive utterance. This utterance is known as speech act. Kreidler (1998:189) states that “the utterance which has the intention that the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act is called directive utterance”. There some kinds of directive utterances, namely commanding, requesting, and suggesting. Kinds of directive utterance can be found when the speaker intents to the hearer to do something through commanding, requesting, and suggesting.

In this study, the witer deals with analyzing of directive utterance in the film of *Total Recall* and its subtitle. Here the writer notifies SL as a source language, it is in English and TL as a target language, it is in Indonesian.

This is the example:

002/SL/TL/TR/R

SL: Lori : Who is she?
 Quaid : Nobody
 Lori : Nobody?!
 What's her name?

Quaid : I don't know.
 Lori : Tell me!
 Quaid : I don't know!
 Lori : **You better tell me!**
 It's not funny, Doug.
 You dream about her every night.
 Quaid : And I'm always back
 in the morning.

TL: Lori : Siapa dia?
 Quaid : Bukan siapa-siapa
 Lori : Bukan siapa-siapa?
 Siapa namanya?
 Quaid : Aku tidak tahu.
 Lori : Katakan!
 Quaid : I don't know!
 Lori : **Sebaiknya kau katakan!**
 Ini tidak lucu, Doug.
 Kau bermimpi tentang dia setiap malam.
 Quaid : Dan aku selalu kembali padamu di pagi harinya.

Context

Based on the utterance above, the event is conversation. The participants of the conversation are Quaid and Lori. They have close relationship as couple. It takes place in the Quaid's bedroom in the day. The conversation is about the directive utterance in Lori's utterance. Because Lori's utterance intents to request Quaid to tell the girl in Quaid's dream. Lori asks to Quaid about the girl, but Quaid did not answer the question. Lori's utterances "*You better tell me!*" has the meaning that she wants to know the girl in Quaid's dream. Then in target language (TL) with the same context, the illocution of "*Sebaiknya kau katakan!*" is requesting Quaid to tell the girl in his dream in order to give information about the girl to Lori.

This research is different from previous study. This research extends from both previous studies. It focus on equivalence both English and Indonesian utterance of illocution and politeness strategies of directive utterance in the movie.

The utterance “*You better tell me!*” includes positive politeness because the utterance is clear. Lori asks Quaid to answer her requesting. It includes record positive politeness expressions that give greater risk for the hearer suffering the refusal. It seems impolite and makes the addressee feel uncomfortable. Then in target language (TL), the utterance “*Sebaiknya kau katakan*” is also included to positive politeness.

Concerning to the phenomena above, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled is **POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCE IN THE FILM OF *TOTAL RECALL* AND ITS SUBTITLE.**

B. Previous Study

The study conducted by the writer has a close relationship with the study conducted by Ouafeu (2006) entitled *Politeness Strategies in Colloquial Cameroon English: Focus on Three Pragmatic Particles: na, ya and eihn*. The object of the study is politeness strategy in Colloquial Cameroon English. In all, 20 female and 20 male Cameroon English speakers were recorded but eventually due to some acoustic deficiencies, the speech of only 16 females and 14 males could be analyzed. This paper intends to show that these particles, which are comparable to numerous others documented in

other varieties of English, are used by both male and female speakers, albeit with a general tendency by female Cameroon English speakers to use them more frequently than their male counterparts.

The second research was conducted by Alfatah (2009) studied *Politeness Strategies in the English Interlanguage Requests of Yemeni Learners*. The object of the study was politeness strategies. The data were request utterances by Yemeni learners. It is based on the analysis of the elicited responses given to 314 subjects belonging to the departments of English four colleges of two public Yemeni universities. The data were collected through questionnaire based on Blum-Kulka (1983, 1984) with some modifications. The corpus obtained consists of 1256 valid corpus. Each of the valid responses was analyzed separately to identify the type of strategies used. It was found that Yemeni Arab learners used various strategies in their realization of requests in English in different situations.

The research above was different because those researchers present different source of data. The researcher objects of this research were utterances of directive utterance used in *Total Recall* movie and its subtitle. The research above has similar on the use of politeness strategies as strategies in analyzing the object.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background, identification, and the limitation above, the writer states the following problems.

1. How are the equivalence of illocution of the directive utterances used in *Total Recall* movies and its subtitle?
2. How are the equivalence of the politeness strategies of directive utterance used in *Total Recall* movies and its subtitle?

D. Objective of the Study

In the relation to the above problem statements, the writer will formulate the following research objectives.

1. To describe the equivalence of the illocution of the directive utterances used in *Total Recall* movies and its subtitle.
2. To describe the equivalence of the politeness strategies of directive utterance used in *Total Recall* movies and its subtitle.

E. Limitation of the Study

There are many action movies in the world that can be used analyzed. The writer chooses *Total Recall* movies as data source. The writer makes this research more specific, it is limited only on directive utterances that used in *Total Recall* movies manuscript. As a theory for analysis, the writer uses Brown and Levinson's politeness theory (1987) and Baker's translation theory (1992) for analysis data.

F. Benefit of the Study

In this research, the writer hopes that this research will give some benefits, namely:

1. Benefits for lecturer
 - a. This research gives contribution in teaching pragmatics

b. This research gives reference the type of politeness strategies of directive utterance in movies

2. Benefits for Students

a. This research gives the reference kinds of directive utterance that can be found in movies

b. This research can improve the knowledge about intention on directive utterance in movies

3. Benefit for other researcher

The result of the research can be used to add the reference for other researchers in studying intention of utterance to be better.

I. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this paper is given in order that the readers could understand the content of the paper. The paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory. It deals with notion of pragmatics, directive utterance, politeness, context, translation and subtitling.

Chapter III is research method presenting type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research findings are elaborated into two parts. They are describing the equivalence of the

illocution and describing the equivalence of the politeness strategies of the directive utterances used in *Total Recall* movies and its subtitle.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. After chapter V, the writer presents bibliography and appendix.