

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The term of speech act refers to the fact that through speaking a person accomplishes goals (Bonvillain, 2003: 92). In speech act, people do things with words (Austin, 1962). Austin classifies speech act based of their purpose and effect that is locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Locution is what the speakers say, the illocutionary is the speaker's want or the meaning, and the perlocution is the effect of the illocutionary to the addresser. Furthermore Searle (in Bonvillain, 2003: 92) classifies illocutionary acts into representatives, directives, commissives, declaration, and expressive.

Directives are the utterance where has a purpose to the addresser to do something; for example, command, offer, invite, ask, order, request, beg, permit, dare, challenge. Commanding is an utterance uttered by the speaker for asking the hearer to do something based on speaker's want. In commanding, the speaker usually has the authority toward the hearer so that the hearer has to obey the speaker's command. The authority of the speaker usually will be ignored when it is in the emergency situation. In a similar vein Chaika in Agustina (2011) states that the speaker who commands has the right and duty on command. The receiver of command has the responsibility and or obligation to carry out the command. An order utterance is when someone forces to ask the hearer to do

something but the speaker doesn't have an authority. In request utterance, the speaker asks the hearer to do something without forcing. While, the command utterance is the speaker asks the hearer to do something by giving a forcing. In commanding utterance, the speaker has an authority.

According to Holmes (1992: 261) "command belongs to directive speech which are generally expressed in imperative form. Directive is linguistic utterance intended to get someone to do something." In this study the writer deals with commanding utterances to the animation movie manuscripts. Commanding utterances are usually produced by people who have higher status. For example movie is *Tangled Animation*. The writer gives notice SL as a source language in English and TL. Example in *Up* movie:

01/SL/TL/UP/Q

INT. RAPUNZEL ROOM

(The kingdom searched and searched but they could not find the princess. For deep within the forest, in a hidden tower, Gothel raised the child as her own)

SL : Mother 00:04:14,070 --> 00:04:17,059
The outside world is a dangerous place.
50
00:04:17,060 --> 00:04:19,352
Filled with horrible, selfish people.
51
00:04:19,353 --> 00:04:25,205
You must stay here, where you're safe.
Do you understand, flower?
Rapunzel : Yes, Mommy.

The utterance "You must stay here, where you're safe. Do you understand, flower?". Mother is the stepmother of Rapunzel. The context is

that Rapunzel's mother was not to be ruled out of the tower, because outside of the tower there are bad men. Setting occurs in the tower during the day. Rapunzel's mother is the speaker and the listener. The purpose of these conversations is prohibited Rapunzel out of the tower.

On the previous studies, commands have been analyzed by using many ways and method. The methods that were used by the previous researcher (eg. Anwar, 2012, Khasanah, 2009, Prasetyo, 2009, Fitriani, 2010, Anita, 2009, Widyarini, 2007, Widowati, 2012, Diantisari, 2010, Agustina, 2011, Wibowo, 2010) such as socio-pragmatics, pragmatics approach, speech act studies. But those researches are rare to find such kind of speech acts and linguistics form of commanding utterances.

The researcher hopes this research will be useful and meaningfull as an additional references and enrichment in analyzing command. Thus, this research is conducted for analyzing command, particularly focusing on speech acts, linguistics form, and politeness in animation manuscript.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in anlysing comamanding utterances in *Tangled* movie. There are many commanding utterances in that movie. Hence, the writer conducts this research entitle ***A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON COMMANDING UTTERANCES IN ANIMATION MOVIE MANUSCRIPT.***

B. The Scope of Study

This study only analyses commanding utterance used by the characters in *Tangled* movie manuscript. This study specifically focuses on the linguistic forms, the strategy of commanding and the politeness strategy involved. The theory of Brown and Levinson (1978) is used to analyse the politeness strategy, the linguistic form is analysed by the theory of Frank (1972), and the strategy of commanding utterance is analysed base on the theory of illocutionary act of Searle (1979).

C. Problem Statement

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

1. What are the linguistic forms of commanding utterance used in *Tangled* movie manuscript?
2. What are the strategies of commanding utterance used *Tangled* movie manuscript?
3. What are the politeness strategies of commanding utterance used in *Tangled* movie manuscript?

D. Objective of the Study

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

1. To describe the linguistic forms of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript,

2. To describe the strategies of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript,
3. To describe the politeness strategies of commanding utterances in *Tangled* movie manuscript,

E. Significant of the Study

In this research, the writer hopes that this research gives some benefits, as follows :

Theoretical benefit in this study, the writer hopes to provide benefits to pragmatics theory. The writer provides an overview of pragmatics analysis on the film *Tangled*, and can add knowledge and insight to readers pragmatic analysis. Practical benefit the author hopes that this study is useful for teachers to add information about the shape of the commands in the teaching-learning process pragmatics. This study may be useful for students in using it reference and pragmatic knowledge in the related commands. So the students can distinguish the command line in other words, and the audience can see the shape and form of the command manuscript.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, the scope of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significant of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It discusses about Notion of Pragmatics, Speech Act, command, previous study of command, politeness, movie, and linguistics form.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of research, object of research, data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. The writer analyzes the linguistics form, the strategy commanding utterance, the politeness pattern of directive utterances and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Besides, the last point is bibliography and appendix.