

**A SOCIOPRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON TEASING UTTERANCES
IN COMEDY MOVIE MANUSCRIPTS**



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In social interaction, utterance is used to express the speaker's intention to hearers. Utterance is a complete unit of speech in spoken language. There are so many expressions in communication to show dislike such as teasing.

Teasing is commonly portrayed as a combination of aggressive and playful behavior intentionally directed at a target. Teasing is different from mocking. Mocking is a form of teasing but it is more deliberately distracting and closer to taunting than teasing. According to Pawluk (in Keltner, *et al.*, 1998: 2), teasing is playful annoyance and teasing can involve purely verbal behavior, such as nicknames and innuendoes, or purely physical behavior, such as physical imitation, taunting, and making funny faces. In teasing, people intentionally embarrass and shame each other. The language of teasing is intimately linked to the language of social behavior. Usually teasing is done between lovers, friends, or parents and children. When people tease others, they have intention in doing it. Teasing is not only makes someone feels bad and uncomfortable but also in mild cases, teasing can be viewed as playful and friendly. It depends on the way of speakers say. To give clearer explanation about teasing, the writer gives an example of teasing utterances in *Cinderella Story* movie.

CS/Q1

EXT. FIONA'S HOUSE-YARD-DAY

(Sammy is Fiona's stepchild. She tries to put out the water channel in her yard.)

FIONA : "No, honey. Leave those on. The lawn looks a little brown."

SAMMY : “Fiona, we're supposed to be conserving water. We're in the middle of a drought.”

FIONA : “**Droughts are for poor people**. Do you think J.Lo has a brown lawn? People who use extra water have extra class.”

Based on the data above, **the participants** are Fiona and Sammy. Fiona becomes the addressor of teasing utterance and Sammy as addressee. Sammy is Fiona’s stepchild. **The setting** is in the yard of Fiona’s house at day. **The topic** is Sammy’s suggestion to conserving water. **The channel** used is speech. **The code** is English language. **The message-form** is conversation. **The event** is Sammy wants to put out the water channel in her yard to conserve water because it was in the middle of a drought, but Fiona prohibits Sammy. **The purpose of the event** is Fiona refuses Sammy’s suggestion to conserve water. Fiona feels that she is a wealth person so she is not supposed to be conserving water. She teases the poor people because she feels that she has extra class. From the purpose of the event, it is implied that Fiona’s teasing utterance is the act of refusal.

Fiona follows the maxim of Relevance in the conversation. It is presented in her utterances “Droughts are for poor people”. Here Fiona’s utterance about droughts is relevant to Sammy’s suggestion to conserving water in the middle of a drought.

The phenomenon above can be found in social interaction in daily life. This is the reason why the topic is interesting for the writer to be studied. Starting from this phenomenon, the writer is eager to know how the teasing works. The writer holds this research to give different perspective to the readers about implicatures and politeness of teasing utterances used in movie manuscripts. The

analysis of the data is based on the Sociopragmatics approach. Pragmatics is the study of language use, which is produced in society and Sociopragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics. The data sources are taken from the movie manuscripts that as the reflection of the society. In this study, the movie manuscripts are *Legally Blonde*, *Cinderella Story*, and *Juno*. The three movies show many expressions of teasing utterances. Based on the reason above, the writer conducts a research entitled: **A Sociopragmatics Analysis on Teasing Utterances in Comedy Movie Manuscripts.**

B. Previous Studies

To prove the originality of this research, the writer presents some previous researchers, who have conducted the different study on the Sociopragmatics analysis and the utterances. The writer finds three researches which relate to this research.

Firstly, the research was conducted by Putranti (2007), entitled "A Study on Teasing Utterances in Comedy Movie Manuscripts: Sociopragmatics Approach". In this research, the writer analyzed the forms of teasing utterances, the intentions of the use of teasing utterances and the reasons of the use of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts using Socio-pragmatics approach.

Secondly, the research was conducted by Sugiharto (2008), entitled "A Sociopragmatics Analysis on Sympathy and Empathy Utterances in Movie Manuscript". In this research, the writer used Sociopragmatics approach as theory of Analysis to describe the forms and intentions of sympathy and empathy

in movie manuscript, beside that there are also certain reasons of addressing sympathy and empathy. In order to know exactly of speaker's reason, the writer uses some factors like setting, addresser and addressee, the goal of addressing speech, and so on to analyze them. This research limits the discussion in movie manuscripts of *A Walk To Remember*, *Noting Hill*, *Just Like Heaven*, *Mr Brooks*, *Autumn in New York*, and *The Other Boleyn Girl*.

Thirdly, the research was conducted by Cholis (2007), entitled "A Sociopragmatics Analysis on Blaming and Accusation used of Black American's Speech in Movie Manuscript". In this research, the writer used Sociopragmatics approach as theory of Analysis to describe the types, meaning and the reasons of using blaming and accusation used of black American's speech in movie manuscript.

This research is different from three researches above. Based on the first research, this research has the same topic with the first research who is conducted by Putranti. The topic is teasing utterances. But, this research tries to look deeper the act of teasing in the implicatures and politeness strategies.

The difference between the second research and this research can be seen from category of movie manuscript as subject to study. On Sugiharto's research, the research limits the discussion of sympathy and empathy in movie manuscript of *A Walk To Remember*, *Noting Hill*, *Just Like Heaven*, *MR. Brooks*, *Autumn in New York*, and *The Other Boleyn Girl*. In other word, the research focuses on six of movie manuscripts by using Sociopragmatics approach. But, this research limits the discussion of teasing utterances in movie manuscripts of *Cinderella*

Story, *Legally Blonde*, and *Juno*. This research focuses on three of movie manuscripts by using Sociopragmatics approach.

Based on the third research. The writer takes the same field of study but different category of movie manuscript as subject to study. As result, the writer intends to study about Sociopragmatics analysis on teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts.

Based on the previous researches above, the positioning of this research is to try extend previous studies in implicatures and politeness strategies. This research is originality because this research is different with the three previous studies above and this research discusses about the implicatures of the use of teasing utterances, and politeness strategies of teasing utterances.

C. Limitation of the Study

This research limits the discussion of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts of *Cinderella Story*, *Legally Blonde*, and *Juno*. In other words, the research focuses on three of movie manuscripts by using Sociopragmatics approach. The writer only focuses on the implicatures and the politeness strategies of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts. This limitation is done to make easy in understanding about the study.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statement of this research are:

1. What are the implicatures of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts?
2. What are the politeness strategies of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study based on the problem statement above are as follows:

1. To describe the implicatures of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscripts.
2. To describe the politeness strategies of teasing utterances in comedy movie manuscript.

F. Benefit of the Study

In this research, the writer hopes that this research gives some benefits.

1. Practical Benefit
 - a. The readers are able to recognize and describe the implicatures of the utterances used to show teasing utterances.
 - b. The readers are able to understand and describe the politeness strategies of the utterances used to show teasing utterances.
2. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. The writer wants to complete the previous Sociopragmatics study.

- b. The research gives contribution in Pragmatics studies especially in utterance.
- c. The research enriches the Pragmatics theories in research about movie manuscript.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer gives paper organization in order to make a clear understanding in content of this research.

Chapter I is Introduction which consists of Background of the Study, Previous Studies, Limitation of the Study, Problem Statement, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Research Paper Organization, and Key Terms Used in Movie Manuscripts.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. This chapter relates to Notion of Pragmatics, Notion of Sociopragmatics, Principles of Pragmatics, Context of Situation, Notion of Politeness, and Notion of Teasing.

Chapter III is the Research Method. This chapter consists of Type of the Research, Object of the Research, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Data Coding, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is the Research Result. It concerns with the Data Analysis and Discussion of the Finding.

Chapter V is dealing with Conclusion and Suggestion.

H. Key Terms Used in Movie Manuscripts

Making better in understanding the manuscript, the writer encloses the terms used in writing movie manuscript.

1. Slug Line

Scenes are always preceded by a slug line that tells whether the scene is inside or outside of the location, and whether it is day or night. Examine the following slug line and see if you can easily write one yourself:

For example: INT. DRUGSTORE-DAY

From the example above, the scene is in Drugstore at day

2. Scene Description Lines

The slug line is followed immediately by scene description lines. These tell more about the setting, who is in the scene, and sometimes where they are located and what they are doing. Important instructions are placed here.

Scene instruction lines occur throughout the scene as needed. They often instruct about essential character physical actions.

3. Terms

Only one technical term is needed in Master scene scripts: DISSOLVE. To show that time has elapsed, DISSOLVE is used. This means the ending scene, or shot, fades out while the next fades in. When needed, DISSOLVE should be written at the right margin.

FADE IN can be written at the beginning of the script. FADE OUT at the end. Both terms are unnecessary. If you need to fade to black, write FADE OUT at the right margin.

Characters sometimes talk when aren't within camera range, or are on the phone, radio, etc. When this happens, you write the character name and dialogue as usual, but next to the character name write (O.S). When they are off screen, or (V.O) when the voice is dubbed or reproduced (voice over).

Two other conventions. Everything is written in present tense don't put *ed* on end of words. Put a character's name in ALL CAPITALS in the scene description lines the first time the character appears in the script.