CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In this world, each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities speakers of the language to communicate with each other, expressing ideas, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. There is the study of language systems in all their aspects, how is such a language sentences structured? how is it acquired? how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages? how does it change over time? Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the of language.

The study of language well known as linguistic. There are five main parts of linguistics: the study of sounds, how sound was formed by part of body and sound rules well known as phonology, the study of parts of words, how words created and can add affix in the words that will change the meaning of words well known as morphology, the study of phrase and sentences, how the language rules to make a phrase or sentence and how to make different about phrase and sentence well known as syntax.

The study of the meaning of words in sentence, how to understand meaning of words in a sentence by the reference or combined two or more phrases well known as semantics, and the study of the unspoken meaning of speech or sentences or implicit meaning by speaker or writer well known as pragmatics.

Theoretical linguistics involves the systematic and analytical study of speech sounds, words, sentence, meaning, discourse, and the studies evolve over time. Linguistics includes all of the languages study and the languages as an object of this study. If everyone learns more about linguistics, this study will give more knowledge of the languages. The knowledge on linguistics explain something with correct language. Therefore, linguistics has rule for making a sentence for the oral conversation and written conversation. For talking with other people, everyone must understand about the topic and the context that happened on the conversation. It is important to get the meaning or understanding the conversation.

The study of contextual meaning can learn in linguistic. Study of what the speaker meaning in speakers word well known as pragmatic. Pragmatics acts as the basis for all language interactions and contact. It is a key feature to the understanding of language and the responses that follow this. Therefore, without the function of Pragmatics, there would be very little understanding of intention and meaning.

So what does it mean for a person to be pragmatic? A person who is pragmatic is concerned more with matters of fact than with what could or should be. A pragmatic person's realm is results and consequences. If that's where your focus is, you may want to apply the word to yourself.

Pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations (or the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context). Linguistic context is discourse that precedes a sentence

to be interpreted and situational context is knowledge about the world. In the following sentences, the kids have eaten already and surprisingly, they are hungry, the linguistic context helps to interpret the second sentence depending on what the first sentence says. The situational context helps to interpret the second sentence because it is common knowledge that humans are not usually hungry after eating.

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at movie theatres and at home. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of weeks or months, they may be marketed through several other media. They are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Older movies are shown on television broadcasting stations.

The writer has an example of data to be analyze from *Moana* Movie. The sample data is: ***No one*** *goes outside* ***the reef*** (m. 00:07:09)

The grandmother is telling the story of a brave person named maui to her grandchildren, then the father comes and stops the fairy tale that the

grandmother is telling her grandson. Because there are grandchildren who are afraid to cry listening to the story of the grandmother. The father forbade his son and said No one goes outside the reef. The conversation takes place in the pavilion during the day (S). narrative spoken by Chief Tui (P). moana can only say the sentence papa because moana is still a toddler (E). Chief Tui assures the children that it's safe here and there are no monsters (A). Chief Tui invites frightened children to play (K). instrument used orally (I). the norm used by Chief Tui is "disrespectful" (N). The genre Chief Tui uses is informative (G).From this sample we can Classified that the sense of "No one" is not detailed in the referred for whom. And the reference of " the reef" as a place.

The sentence " No one goes outside the reef " is an informative sentence and has an informational function. the researcher knows that the sentence function is used by chief tui is "informational".

From that classified and identified we can analyze that's In this sentence, we found " No one goes outside the reef" have ambiguity sentence with broad meaning of the sense. The sense "No one" have no forced to whom, just noticed to everyone or every living things with the reference of place is " the reef". So, there is first level (utterance meaning) of speaker meanings.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

Based on the background above, the main problem developed in this research is to know what is Utterance first level of pragmatic meaning in

Moana Movie . The main problem can be formulated into two questions as follows.

1. What are Utterances which exist in the contextual meanings taken from *Moana* Movie?

2. What are function which consist of those utterances whether with or without force ?

3. Which are of those utterances which mostly exist?

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulations of the problem that have been exposed, the goals in this study can be formulated as follows:

a. To know Utterance that exist in the contextual meanings taken from *Moana* Movie

b. To know that function consist of those utterances whether with or without force.

c. To find out what terms that mostly exist.

2. Scopes of the Research

The writer focuses on utterance meaning in *Moana* movie. The writer tries to find those utterances, its forces and references. The theories used are: Jenny A Thomas (2013), Anne O`Keefee (2011) and Betty J.

Birner (2013). By classifying and analyzing those utterances, we can understand meanings whether those use force or not pragmatically.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood many theories of the title components, which have been found in the various books of Linguistics, the writer can conclude and give explanation that :

1. Linguistic

   Linguistics is the study of languages which is discusses about all of the parts of language from word to bigger parts like paragraph, has subfields hierarchically started by Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, and Psycholinguistics.

2. Language

   Language is a communication structure between humans that is used to interact with others. as a tool used to convey a message or purpose of the speaker to the listener. language includes all forms of communication both spoken in the form of oral, written, sign language, gestures, facial expressions, pantomime or art.

3. Pragmatic

   Pragmatics is linguistics that studies the use of language associated with the context of its use. The meaning of the language can be understood if the context is known. commonly called the branch of linguistics that studies the context outside the language and the purpose of speech. the

intent or purpose of the speaker cannot be seen from the mere sentence and meaning, but also from the place and time of speaking, who and what the purpose is.

4. Utterance Meaning

Utterance is the sound of what is said by a person or human being, but not all what is said, the sound or words spoken by humans are said to be Utterances. basically the utterances in pragmatics have explicit meanings which are usually called indirect meanings in an utterance or sentence. the meaning of the utterance cannot be interpreted one by one from the meaning of the word, but rather combines the meaning of the speaker with the conditions to be able to convey the purpose of the meaning of the utterance or sentence.

5. Movie

Movie is a communication medium that is audio visual to convey a message to a group of people who gather in a certain place. The message of the film in mass communication can be anything depending on the mission of the film. However, generally a film can include a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of the contents of messages, sounds, words, conversations and so on.

The Movie is also considered as a powerful communication medium for the masses that are targeted, because of its audio-visual nature, which is

a vivid picture and sound. With pictures and sound, movies can tell a lot in a short time. When watching a film, the audience seems to be able to penetrate the space and time that can tell the life and can even influence the audience.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, the questions and the scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical description consists the definition of language, pragmatic, context, function of language, movie, and reaserch of the relevan.

Chapter III: Methodology of the research contains about the method of the research procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis shows about the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestion gives the conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion) and suggestion (relates to significant of the research).