

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ADDRESSING EXPRESSIONS IN *EAT, PRAY, LOVE*  
MOVIE TEXT AND ITS BAHASA INDONESIA TRANSLATION**

**A THESIS SUMMARY**

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra*  
Degree in English Language and Literature**



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FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY  
2012**

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The dialogues are one kind of communication. It is a spoken discourse consisting of various kinds of speech acts. They have roles to show information delivered by each character. One character in the film can perform many acts while he or she is delivering some utterances. Every time people communicate in their daily life, they commonly call or refer to others by using the term of address which is appropriate with them. In general, when someone addresses someone else, it indicates one's social relationship with other or personal feeling towards that individual.

The formulation problems of the research are: What are the purposes of addressing expression in *Eat, Pray, Love* movie texts and its Bahasa Indonesia translation especially in the second person pronouns?; How are the addressed terms expressed in *Eat, Pray, Love* movie texts and its Bahasa Indonesia translation especially in the second person pronouns?; What are social factors influencing the use of address form used in *Eat, Pray, Love* movie texts and its Bahasa Indonesia translation as the realization of addressing expression, especially in the second person pronouns?

The significance of the study are to give contribution for students in English Department, especially for those who are interested in translating addressing expressions, to be a reference for students who are going to conduct a research in the same field and the role of addressing expressions will lead the viewers of the movie to capture a pragmatic analysis in the text as good as possible.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses some literature reviews. About speech acts, Searle (1969:16) defines that the production or issuance of a sentence taken under certain conditions is a speech acts, and speech acts are the basic or minimal units of linguistics communication.

In the grammatical form the researcher uses a theory of Yule. Yule (1996:54) states that a simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided by three sentence types: declarative, interrogative, imperative.

The researcher also describes about social culture. In social context the study of address form are not only used to convey referential info or refers the other persons, but also to express some informations about/between the addresser and the addressee relationship. There are 3 factors which is influencing in revealing the social-relationship between the speaker and the addresser, power, solidarity, and intimacy.

Based on the research data, the researcher used two research methods. They are quantitative method and qualitative method. The data in the table are measured and valued in terms of quantitative research. Additionally, to support the analysis, the researcher also used the qualitative research. The qualitative research method is used in valuing and explaining the data in words or in making the interpretations of the data from table into words.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS

The researcher finds that from 195 numbers of data, purpose of using addressing expression mostly is directive with total numbers 112 (57.40%), followed by representative with total number 67 (34.30%). Next is expressive with total number 13 (6.70%), then commissive with total number 3 (1.60%). The smallest number is declarative with total number 0 (0%), 92 (47.20%) address terms are declarative sentence, 73 (37.40%) address terms are interrogative sentence, and 30 (15.40%) address terms are imperative sentence, 150 (76.90%) numbers of data express intimacy between the speaker and the addresser in the source language and 124 (63.60%) in target language. Solidarity in source language is expressed in 41 (21%) numbers and 40 (20.50%) numbers in target language. The small number of 4 (2.10%) in source language and 31 (15.90%) in target language express the power factor between the speaker and the addresser.

Also, the researcher finds that declarative sentence is prominent in representative, because the purpose of representative is to state ideas of the speaker. Interrogative sentence is prominent directive, since the interrogative sentences are more polite to get the addresser do or not to do something that the speaker wants. Also, directive can be stated in imperative sentences. The using of grammatical form is influenced by social culture or social context between the speaker and the addresser. Declarative sentences are mostly used in any social contexts because declarative is a basic sentence to transfer informations. Imperative sentences are lack in number since their aim is to get the person to do or not to do something.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Declarative sentence is prominent in representative, because the purpose of representative is to state ideas of the speaker. Imperative sentence is prominent directive, since the interrogative sentences are more polite to get the addresser do or not to do something. Also, directive can be stated in imperative sentences.

Social-relationship between the speaker and the addresser influence the using of grammatical form. The using of grammatical form is influenced by social culture or social context between the speaker and the addresser. Declarative sentences are mostly used in any social contexts because declarative is a basic sentence to transfer informations. Imperative sentences are lack in number since their aim is to get the person to do or not to do something.

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