

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the research, the formulation of the research problems, objectives of the research, and the significance of the research, scope of the research, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Language is an extremely important in interacting with the people around us. We use language to let others know how we feel, what we need, and to ask questions. In addition, language is a particular set of speech norms of particular community that can not be separated in community. We can modify our language to each situation. For instance, we talk to small children with different words and tone than we teach adults business meeting. By using language, we can connect to other people in daily routine. Therefore, the language is a form of communication either spoken or gestured with the hands and structured with grammar, often with a writing system.

Communication becomes the main part in human life. Human uses language as the way to communicate to each other. By using language, it makes people enable to have more interaction with others to convey their ideas, feelings, or thoughts. The communications that happened around people must be said clearly, so that others understand us.

In communication, in order to make the hearer understand about what the speaker says, it is necessarily for the hearer to interpret what the speaker says

by using particular context. As stated by Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Furthermore, Yule (1996:3), states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In addition, as stated by Murcia and Elite (1989:20) pragmatics also explores how listeners and readers can make inferences about what is said or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of the user's intended meaning.

According to Yule as cited in Murcia & Elite; (1989:20) the area of pragmatics deals with speaker meaning and contextual meaning. In this case, pragmatics more focused on what the people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances. An example, when in the kitchen there is a son who breaks a glass and he says to his mom, "I'm really sorry!". He says like that because he wants to apologize to his mom about his mistake. Therefore, the hearer or reader can understand about what the speaker or writer says through a particular context.

As we know that the same utterance might has difference meaning or interpretation in different context. For instance, the utterance "I'm really sorry!", this utterance might be will has "condolences" meaning if the context is talking about someone's death or has calamity or trouble, etc. So that, a particular context influences a certain meaning of utterance that has been said by the speaker. Therefore, context is one of the important things that influence the meaning of the speaker utterance.

We as human being need to express something. We can express it through actions or even only utterances. Through utterances, we can ask someone to help us to get what they want. According to Huang (2007:102), when we say something to a certain person, there are three facets of speech act; (1) Locutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression (2) Illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression (3) Perlocutionary act is the bringing about of consequences or effects on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression.

Related to the speech acts facets above, as stated by Murcia & Elite (1989: 24) states that in communication a speech act are usually performed within a situation that provides contextual elements that help interpret the speaker's intention. Therefore, when the speech act is uttered, the utterance carries **locutionary meaning** based on the meaning of the linguistic expressions. An example "I am hungry", this utterance is the basic descriptions of the speaker's state. After that, it takes on **illocutionary force** when it acts as a request and has intended meaning, "Please give me some food". In addition, it also takes on **perlocutionary force** when a speech act is directed toward an addressee who suffers the consequences.

Austin as cited in Panggabean (2011:6) said "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we *do* something". Therefore, Illocutionary act refers to the intended meaning of the utterances the speaker said. Furthermore, according to Leech (1981:321) illocutionary

acts is what sort of act do we perform in uttering a sentence. In addition, Austin as cited in Grundy; (2000: 51) said illocutionary is performing an act by uttering a sentence.

Actually, illocutionary acts happen in daily life exactly in communication. Language becomes an essential tool in our lives because everyone needs to communicate with others. Everything that people communicate to others through utterances always has an intention. The intentions can be asking for help, giving thank, asking apologizing, asking for help, and making promise, etc. These intentions can be included in illocutionary acts. Therefore, illocutionary acts is one of part in speech acts that cannot be separated in communication.

Related to the explanation of illocutionary acts above, actually, the illocutionary acts within communication not only happens in oral communication in real life, but also in written as like in magazine, newspaper, letters, literature. Illocutionary can be reflected through literature such as movie. According to Webster" s third new international dictionary as cited in Zumaroh; (2012: 22) Movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form. In the movie, the utterances that are spoken by the speakers can be analyzed as a study of illocutionary acts because in their utterance may be contains certain meaning.

In conducting this research, the researcher chooses a movie entitled **“Around The World In 80 Days by Frank Coraci”** as the subject of the research. The researcher chooses this film because it is the famous film that

produced in 1956. Actually, the plot of this story is reminiscence that written by Jules Verne. This film also has ever been made in mini series of television such as Michael Palin: Around the world in 80 days (produced 1989) and Around the world in 80 days (produced 1989) that played by Pierce Brosnan as Phileas Fogg. Not only that, but also this film used as a title of videogame that is produced in 2005. In addition, the story in this film is very interesting, it made the reader or moviegoer is carried away after they read or watch it.

There are some studies on illocutionary acts, first, the thesis of Aziz who the learner of English education program state Islamic college (STAIN) of Tulungagung. This thesis was made in 2013 under the title *illocutionary act and politeness strategies performed by the main character in "Twilight movie"*. In his thesis, Aziz (2013: ix) found five kinds of illocutionary acts : Assertive acts (act of stating, informing, claiming, and complaining), Directive acts (act of asking, commanding, and begging), Expressive acts (act of welcoming, refusing, apologizing, thanking, and praising), Commissive acts (act of offering and promising) and Declarative acts (act of declaring). Besides, there are FTA (face threatening act) or the threats in illocutionary acts at conversational fragments performed by the main characters in "Twilight Movie". They were including Assertive acts and Directive acts. He also found six politeness strategies used by the main characters of "Twilight Movie" as the following descriptive; Tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, approbation maxim, and sympathy maxim.

Second, the thesis of Yuwartatik who a learner of English education program state Islamic college (STAIN) of Tulungagung. This thesis was made in 2013 under the title *an analysis of speech acts in dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne*. In her thesis, Yuwartatik (2013: ix) found two result of the study. The first result contains the types of illocutionary acts ;(1) Assertive (2)Commissive (3) Directives (4) Expressive (5) Declarative. The second result contains the impact are found of perlocutionary acts.

Third, the thesis of Ningrum who the learner of English education program state Islamic college (STAIN) of Tulungagung. This thesis was made in 2013 under the title *An Analysis of Illocotinary Act Found in Selected Spoken Slogan on Television's Advertisements*. In this research, Ningrum (2013: ix) found illocutionary; declarations (declaring), representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting, motivating), expressive (praising), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissive (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), and the dominant illocutionary acts are representatives and commissive.

From some previous studies above, three of the researchers above have the same theme about illocutionary acts but different focused. The thesis of Aziz, he focused on the research of illocutionary acts performed by the main characters, illocutionary acts that containing FTA (face threatening act), and the politeness strategies performed by the main characters in "Twilight movie". Meanwhile, the thesis of Yuwartatik, she focused on the types of

illocutionary and the impact of perlocutionary acts found in the dialogues of “The Black Cat”. The last is the thesis of Ningrum, she focused on the types of illocutionary acts and the meaning of illocutionary acts found in the Selected Spoken Slogan on Television’s Advertisements.

Based on three of previous studies above, the researcher gets the similarity and differences between my research and their research. The similarity is the theme is same researching about illocutionary acts, but the differences is my research only focuses on the directive acts used by the main characters in the movie script “Around The World in 80 Days” by Frank Coraci. Meanwhile, the most of their research is focused on the all types of illocutionary acts.

According to the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct a research about analysis of directive acts used by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci. Therefore, the researcher is going to conduct the research entitled “*Directives Acts Used by the Main Characters in the Movie Script “Around The World in 80 Days” by Frank Coraci*”. Hence, the researcher is going to conduct a library research design.

B. Research Problems

According to the background of the research above, the researcher formulates two kinds of research problems as stated below:

1. What are the directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci ?
2. What are the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci ?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research problems above, the researcher states two kinds of research objectives as stated below:

1. To find out the types of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci
2. To investigate the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci

D. Significance of the Research

In conducting this research, the researcher hopes that the result of this research can give contributions especially for the writer, the reader, and the other researchers as the following:

1. For the writer

The result in conducting this research can give the writer or researcher more knowledge about pragmatics especially directives acts. In addition, the researcher understands about kinds of speech act that is uttered by the people while they are speaking.

2. For the reader

The result of this research can make the reader more careful to interpret what the speaker or writer has said. In addition, the reader can understand about directive acts.

3. For the other researchers

The result of this research can be used as a reference to conduct the further research especially for the other researchers who are interested in this topic.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The discussion of this thesis is to analyze the directive acts. In this study, the researcher analyzes directive acts used by the main characters from the movie script by taking the conversation fragments that is using illocutionary acts especially directive acts. Therefore, the researcher only focuses on the

directives acts used by the main characters in the movie script “around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to make the readers understand about the words that are provided in this research, the researcher provides some definitions of key terms as follows:

1. Speech acts

According to Yule (2006:118), speech acts is type of “action” performed by a speaker with the utterance. We use the term of speech acts to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, informing, etc. Thus, we can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.

As stated by Yule (1996: 47), speech acts is actions via utterance. Furthermore, Adolphs (2008: 23) states that speech act theory assumes that utterances in language use perform certain actions and that those utterances can be understood by means of reference to the context in which they occur.

2. Directives acts

According to Yule (1996:54), directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and they can be positive or negative. In addition, based on

Cruse (2000:342), directives acts have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of the hearer: order, command, request, beg, beseech, advise (to), warn (to), recommend, ask (to).

3. Ordering

According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), Ordering is orders someone to do something, or orders something to be done, they tell someone to do it.

4. Requesting

According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), requesting is to ask for something politely or officially.

5. Advising

According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), advising is to give someone advice about something.

6. Suggesting

According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), suggesting is to mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider.

7. Movie

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th edition, movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/movie theater. Based on Webster third new international dictionary as cited in Zumaroh; (2012:22) Movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or

as an art form. Therefore, in this thesis, the researcher takes the movie script “Around the world in 80 days” by Frank Coraci to be analyzed.