

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses the context of the study, statement of the research problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope, and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

### **A. Context of Study**

In human life, social beings need language to communicate. In communicating, people need language as a means of exchanging opinions, ideas, expressing expressions, conveying words that are converted into sentences and have meaning or meaningless. According to a.s Hornby (1989), language is a system of sounds, words, and utterances used by humans to communicate, feel, and think. Therefore language is the most powerful tool in human communication.

The purpose is to convey sentences or just words to communicate with each other. In social life, to make social interaction and to be part of the relationship in interacting, people always communicate to convey their opinions and meanings to be expressed. The communication can be successful if both the speaker and hearer can understand each other. The communicating around the people the speaker must speak clearly so that the listeners can understand each other and there is feedback.

Not only in social interaction in society but, communication also happens in the teaching and learning process. Some pedagogical features such as eliciting oral responses, corrective feedback, and promoting oral fluency become an

important feature in the instructional context of language learning (Susanto, 2020: 8). It also covers the language that is used to talk to students (Khany & Malmir, 2017; Kumaravadivelu, 2006). Students as the listeners and teachers as speakers. Communication is the key to the success of the learning process so that the material is conveyed properly. In the learning process, the teacher not only produces utterances to explain the grammatical structure but also performs speech acts to support their explanation. So that the language spoken can be understood need more knowledge.

According to Hence (1993: 42), pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. Pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning” In this case, pragmatic more focus on what speakers mean by their utterance than the meaning of words in an utterance. For example “heart” is part of an organ in our body or means love.

Pragmatics is one of the linguistic studies of the use of linguistic signs, words, and sentences, in actual situations. It considers language as an instrument of interaction, what people mean when they use language and how we communicate and understand each other. Pragmatic focused on the literal meaning of an utterance and considers how meaning is constructed as well as focusing on implied meanings. Furthermore, Thomas (1995: 22), assumes that meaning is a dynamic process that involves negotiation between speaker and listener and the context of utterance (physical, social, and linguistic) and the potential significance

of the speech utterances may, defines pragmatics as a field of study meaning in interaction (meaning in interaction).

Pragmatics study has some sub-discussion, they are speech acts. Speech acts are an important subject in everyday communicative life. Action performed via utterance is generally called a speech act. Speech act is part of language which frequently used by a society in communicating. People say something when they are offer help, apologies, complaints, compliments, and invitations, or requests. According to (Searle, 1979: 12), there are three types of speech acts. They are the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary acts are the utterance that a speaker performs, an illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance, and the perlocutionary act is the effect of the uttered which is by the speaker to hearer. Moreover, the features of context into seven, the following are address, setting, channel, topic, message form, key, and purposes (Yule and Brown, 1983: 37)

From the definition above, speech acts are an important part of communication. In this case, communication illocutionary acts not only happen in oral communication in real life but also we can find it written like in a newspaper, literature also in a movie. Conducting this research, the researcher chooses a movie entitled “**The Danish Girl**” as the subject of the research. The researcher chooses this film because it is a famous film that produces in 2015 by Tom Hooper. This film is adapted based on the fictional novel *The Danish Girl* by David Ebershoff and the true story of a married couple and painter from Denmark, Einar Wegener (who has the female name Lili Elbe after a sex change operation

and becomes transgender) and Gerda Wegener who is the main character in this movie. Besides, the film received good reviews, and this film is very interesting. Make moviegoers carried away after they watched it.

In doing this research, the researcher has already read some previous studies related to this research. The research with the study of the analysis speech act in the movie is not a lot. The first research with title *Expressive Acts In The Judges Comment In “The Voice USA 2017”* (Fauzi, 2017). He focused on the type of expressive act and the communicative strategies of speakers in her research. The second “*Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher In “Program Khusus (Pk) Classes” Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali*” by Pravita Widya Wardana. 2018, focuses the research is all utterances spoken by English teacher containing expressive speech acts.

While this study used *The Danish Girl* movie as an object. The researcher chose this movie because there are many dramatic speech acts, as the wife facing her husband's strange behavior and her mixed feelings to tell her husband and the expressions of the main character, which can also be used as research sources. Based on the previous study above the writer intends to conduct a study under the title “*Expressive Acts Used by Gerda Wegener as the Main Characters in the Movie The Danish Girl*” by Thomas Hooper.

## **B. Research Problem**

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the type of expressive act used by the characters in the movie "The Danish Girl"?
2. What is the language context of expressive act used in the utterances used by the characters in the movie "The Danish Girl"?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research problems, the researcher states kinds of research objectives as follow:

1. To know the types of expressive speech act spoken by Gerda Wegener as the main actor in "*The Danish Girl Movie*"
2. To know out what the language context of expressive act used in the utterances that used by the main actor in the movie "*The Danish Girl Movie*"

### **D. Significance of The Study**

The result of this study is expected to give two kinds of benefits. The benefits of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretical

This study can give a contribution to increase knowledge and give more understanding of pragmatic, especially speech act. The researcher hopes that this research can give information and knowledge to the reader about speech acts in general, and the type of speech act.

2. Practical.

This research can give more information and knowledge, especially expressive speech act in the teaching and learning process.

The results of the study are contributed for:

a. The Teacher

The result of this study can help the teacher to determine the type of expressive act type and can be conveyed easily understood by students. In addition, it can be useful for the teaching-learning process and can use several learning media such as films so that students are more interested.

b. The Student

The students can more understand and comprehend about the kinds of expressive speech acts. They can also improve their English knowledge about Pragmatic.

c. Other Researcher

For the next researcher, this study can be used as a reference for those who are interested in researching the same topic.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is limited only to expressive acts especially illocutionary acts through literary work in the movie *"The Danish Girl by Thomas George Hooper"*. Based on the statement of the problem above this study is focused on the dialogue between one actor both in main and supporting actor. Without describing the facial expression and other expressions in the movie.

### **F. Definition Of Key Terms**

1. Expressive Act

According to Yule (1996: 53), the expressive act is those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels.

2. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is the study of the contextual meaning focused on the literal meaning of an utterance and considers how meaning is constructed as well as focusing on implied meanings. Yule (1996: 3).

### 3. Type of Expressive Act

Three types of speech acts. According to (Searle, 1979: 12), there are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are the utterance that a speaker performs, an illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance, and the perlocutionary act is the effect of the uttered which is by the speaker to hearer.

### 4. Context

According to Leech (1983: 13) context is background of knowledge shared by speaker and listener and helps listener explain what the interpretation of speaker's words mean.