CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the basis of this research. It consists of background of the research, statement of research problems, objectives of the research, significance of research, scope and limitation of research, and definition of key term.

A. Background of the Research

In everyday life, people who are essentially social beings and often interact with each other, cannot be separated from language. Oral language and written language are actually used to communicate. Besides, it is the subject of Linguistics, the study of language. Linguistics, as the science, is divided into several branches including Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

The branch of science that examines the language based on context is pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the studies in linguistics. Pragmatic study is very interesting because the pragmatic meanings are not only determined by the syntax, but also beyond syntax. In pragmatics, oral language manifests in the form of speech, or known as speech acts. Yule (1996:47) says speech acts are actions performed via utterances and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation,

promise, or request. Speech acts and speech events are two phenomena that are in a process of communication in conveying or mentioning of intent by the speaker. Thus, speech acts are associated with language pragmatic speech in context.

Pragmatics studies of meaning are affected by the context situation. It means that pragmatics state language context relates with the context of situation. Same utterances may have different context. Yule (1996:3) states that "Pragmatics is concerned with the studies of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) interpreted by a listener (or reader)". An example, "Mom, I wrapped one". Word 'wrapped' contains speech acts, when it is spoken in a context situation where buyer fried rice waited to be served by the fried rice seller. The utterance above can make misunderstanding to the listeners if they do not know the contexts.

In our daily life, we use language for many purposes to communicate the proposition or the utterance to others. We tell to others what we know or think we also use language express feeling, requesting device, make requests, give complain, apologize, make appointments, make offer greeting, and so on. The language seems to have many different functions because there is an opportunity to use the language.

Alan in Aziz (2013:3) states that:

Communication is not just expression propositions because proposition cannot communicate at all so to communicate we must express proposition with particular force performing particular kind of action such as stating, promising, warning, refusing and so on, which come to be called speech act. It is however, important to distinguish between three or sorts of thing

that one is doing in the course producing an utterance. These are usually distinguished by the terms locutionary acts, and illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary acts; it is the sense that, contextual conditions are appropriate. Once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act."

Therefore, Searle in Mayer (2009: 50) classifies speech acts into five classification; they are representatives speech act, directives speech act, commisive speech act, expressive speech act and declarative speech act. In this research, the researcher concerns with expressive speech acts related to thank, apologize, congratulate, criticize, and complain. Types of expressive categorized into expressive for thanks, expressive of apologizing, expressive for congratulation, expressive for greeting, expressive for wishes and expressive for attitude.

Leech in Rahardi (2005: 51) implies that "I shall consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and listener and which contributes to listener interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance". The speaker will choose the language which can be predicted by the listener.

The researcher conducts this study to provide an acceptable model in speaking learning process for English teachers who have to teach non-native speakers. Later, in the teaching of English would especially in speaking course, there still no special textbooks for expressive material. So far, by studying the type of expressive action, teachers can take some samples as authentic models to teach their students to have a communication based on its

situational context. Then this study also emphasized on how formal pattern was formed expressive sentence.

In this research, the researcher chooses the movie entitled *Spirited Away* as the object of research. *Spirited Away* was released in Japan in July 2001, directed by Japanese anime, Hayao Miyazaki and made at Studio Ghibli. Miyazaki, who also directed My Neighbor Totoro (1988) and PRincess Mononoke (1997), came out of retirement to make this film after met with his friend's daughter who was the inspiration for Chihiro, the main character in this movie. Chihiro father's (Akio) was based on the original name of the father's girl. Chihiro mother's (Yuuko) also inspired by the mother. And the name of Chihiro's good friend, Rumi (who gave her flowers), is the name of Chihiro's dubber. Initially, this movie uses Japanese kanji subtitle. The original sound, however, is English version which is translated by john Lasseter.

The researcher chooses Spirited Away movie as an object of research and the movie script as a source of the data, because the researcher found many kinds of expressive act at this movie. So, the researcher is interested to examine this movie. Moreover, it is the most successful films in the Japan and also in several countries. The movie won an Oscar in 2002 as the Best Animated Film category and became the first anime that won an award in that category. The movie also won at the Berlin International Film Feast 2002. Based on some of the considerations mentioned above, hence, the researcher

desires to conduct the research entitled; **"EXPRESIVE ACT FOUND IN "SPIRITED AWAY" MOVIE SCRIPT."**

B. Statement of Research Problems

Considering the explanation above, the researcher formulates the research problems as follows:

1. What are the types of expressive acts found in "Spirited Away" movie script?

2. How are the frequencies of types of expressive acts found in "Spirited Away" movie script?

3. What are the formal patterns of expressive acts that realize the expressive functions in "Spirited Away" movie script?

4. How are the frequencies of formal patterns in expressive acts that realize the expressive functions in "Spirited Away" movie script?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem above, the objective study can be shown in the following sentences:

1. To find out the types of expressive act found in "Spirited Away" movie script.

2. To find out frequency of the types of expressive act found in "Spirited Away" movie script.

3. To find out the patterns of expressive act realizing expressive functions in "Spirited Away" movie script.

4. To find out frequency of the patterns of expressive act realizing expressive functions in "Spirited Away" movie script.

D. Significance of the research

The findings of the study are supposed to be useful for lecturers, English learners, and readers. For the lecturer, they give motivation in enriching the various English learning in speaking class related to the context of conversation in order to create a new standard of English in establish new language competent generation. Next, this research is expected to be useful for the reader, especially how to understand expressive acts in doing conversation.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The discussion in this thesis is to analyze the classification of speech act. According to Searle in Mayer (2009:50), speech act are divided into five categories. They are representative, directive, assertive, comissive, expressive, and declarative. This study is only focused on the expressive speech act. This study is limited to analyze the kinds of expressive act in the form of expressive for thank, apologize, congratulation, greeting, wishes and attitude. The writer analyzes the movie from it is script and take the situation

of the conversation context of utterance to get know the interaction in the conversation of the speakers. And then, the researcher also analyze formal pattern from expressive act in spirited away.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of the key terms in the research are aimed to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting terms. The terms that are related the study are:

1. Speech act

    An utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener.

2. Illocutionary

    A figure of speech that not only serves to reveal or inform something, but it is also used to do something or an action. Form of speech like this of course is often used in everyday life. In fact, we often encounter in utterance or in writing.

3. Expressive act

    Speech acts that reflect the claims psychological and can be a statement of joy, difficulties, joy, hatred, pleasure, or misery.

4. Formal pattern

    Formal pattern that is a composing part of word by word became sentence. This sentence formed from formula.

5. Movie

Movie is a medium that is audio-visual communication to convey a message to a group of people who gather at particular place.

6. Spirited away

One film that can be used as a medium of learning Japanese is film "Sen to Chihiro no Kamikakushi" or better known as "Spirited Away". A film by Hayao Miyazaki is one of Japan in the form of animated films.