CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises background of knowledge, Statement of Research Problems, Objectives of the Research, Significances of the Research, Scope and Limitation of the Research, Definition of the Key Terms, and Organization of thesis.

A. Background of the study

Language is the most important tool in our daily communication. All people in this world must use at least one language to interact to the other, whether it spoken, written or even body language. Language is always related to human society. Language can infect our society lives whether in the end also can change the social culture as McCarthy (2001:48) state that the form and meaning of language have involved in social context and are constantly changing and involving respond in social and cultural development. So that way, language provides broad area to be studied about.

Every people have their own purpose in using language, the use of language may be going to different one to other so that way language is an interesting thing to be analyzed, not only in the form of spoken language but also in the form of written langugae. However, rather than in the term of

components of language, in my mind the way language is used is more interesting part to be observed or analyzed.

In order to understand what other mind, it's necessary to know what exactly the massage the others want to be conveyed is because one to others will have the different interpretation to the same utterance or the text. By understanding the purpose or the reason for what those language is being used, the misunderstanding between speaker and hearer can be avoided and also the communicative function can be computed.

Language has the great power in bringing around public opinion. It can influence people mind. For example, when we persuade someone to do what we want to, rather than using rude language of course we will use polite language. So that way, it is important to study language, not only in term of structure and meaning but also in its context.

The meaning of one utterance or written may be going to be different if we put it in to different context. For example, when the people say *"She is on fire"* which means there is a girl who is very enthusiastic. In other case, the meaning of *"She is on fire"* will be different if there is someone placed in an ocean of flame, the meaning of that utterance will be that girl get burned. By that reason, to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and hearer study about language used in context becomes important. The study about langauge used in context ia called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is one of linguistics' branches. It means that pragmatics is also study about the language. It deals with how language used in context. Leech (1983: 1) state that pragmatics is how language is applied in the communication. Stalnaker (in Horn and Ward, 2006) also shows his idea about pragmatics. He states "the study of linguistic acts and the context in which they are performed."

In other hand, Yule (1996:3) said that "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." By that definition, it can be concluded that the focus of pragmatics is more to what the speaker mean or intend to convey or express to hearer than what those utterances literary mean. He also states that pragmatics study about *contextual meaning* as well. The extra factor such as who they are talking to, when that communication is held, where that communication takes place, and in what circumstance that communication is done are also studied in pragmatics.

However, besides what have been explained above, in order to convincing or expressing themselves, basically people not only producing utterance that grammatically structured or meaningful words, but also doing some actions so that what that utterance can be accepted by their partner. Those actions are called speech acts. In general, Yule (2006:47) states that speech acts are the actions shown up or performed via utterance.

Austin (1962) in Mayer (2009:50) explains that when someone producing utterance (speaking), that person considers not only just uttering something but also doing some acts. Those acts are including locutionary act (act of saying something), illocutionary act (act of what someone does in saying something) and perlocutionary act (act of what does by saying it).

Searle (1979) Mayer (2009:50) classifies illocutionary act into five types which are assertive/representative (*utterance reporting statement of fact verifiable as true or false*), directives (*utterance intended to get someone to do something*), commissives (*utterance committing someone to do something*), declaratives (*utterance bringing about a change in state of affairs*), and expressive (*utterance expressing speaker's attitude*).

Stating from those five classifications of illocutionary act the researcher interests in conducting analysis in directive act. There are the reasons why the researcher interests in it. Firstly, as Searle said that directive intends the hearer to do something. It means that the goal of directive acts is to get hearer to do something that speaker want they to do. Secondly, directives act shows the strong relationship between the speaker and the hearer. It is used to get the greatest attention from the listener in communication. Event though, directive act is uttered by the speaker, but the successes of that act is also influenced by the hearer.

As what explained above, directive act is still branches of pragmatic. So that way, when the speaker wants to utter an utterance of directive act, the speaker can't blindly forget about the context. The speaker also have to concerns the situation and context such as, who the speaker talks to, what things they want to talk about, and what time that happens. We may have seen the example of directive act, not only in real life communication but also in branches of literature such as novel.

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Sumardjo and Saini (1986: 29-30) says that "novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many charactern and various setting."

Such as movie, novel also reflect human daily life. Even though, it is in the written form, the novel there also the communication between the actor included in the novel. So that way, novel also provided directive acts, whether in the form of command, order, request or other.

The Da Vinci Code is one of the greatest novels in the world. It has been sold until 36 million copies up to august 2005, and has been translated into 44 languages, including our country, Indonesia. This book is written by an American author Dan Brown and published in 2003 by Doubleday Fiction

(ISBN 0-385-50420-9). In Indonesia, it published by Science foyer Universe (ISBN 979 335 807) in 2004. The story is very interesting, and it is combining the style of the detective, thriller and conspiracy theory (Wikipedia).

By the reason above, the researcher interests in conducting study under the title " DIRECTIVE ACTS IN *THE DA VINCI CODE* NOVEL BY DAN BROWN"

B. Formulation of Research Problems

Generally, the purpose of this study is to know what kind of dirrective acts found in novel "Da Vinci Code" By Dan Brown. On the strength of the background of the study above, the research problems are formulated as follow:

1. What types of directive acts are found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown?

2. What are the patterns of directive acts found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown?

3. How is the frequency of each type of directive acts found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the research problem that was found out above, the research objective of this study are:

1. To know what types of directive acts found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown are.

2. To know what patterns of directive acts found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown are.

3. To know how the frequency of each type of directive acts found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown is.

D. Research Significance

The results of this study are expected to give contribution and information in both educational area and research area right in the form of theoretical and practical as well.

Theoretically, the finding of this study hopefully gives the explanation about what directive actd is and what directive acts are represented on *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown, and also know how to analyze the text using Searle's theory to demonstrate kind of directive acts represented in *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown.

Practically, this study is expected to be useful for the readers of *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown and also English Students Department State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung in general in constructing more qualified writing. In addition, this study is hopefully being able to give an important contribution for other researcher who is interested in conducting the research of the similar topic with this study in the future.

E. Scope and limitation

In order to avoid the confusion and misunderstanding of what will be studied in this research, the writer will scope and limit subject and the study:

1. Scope

   The writer scopes this study in one of linguistics branches '*pragmatics*', in the context of speech acts area. This study analyzes *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown.

2. Limitation

   Because of the restrictiveness of the writer, this study only studies about directives act used by the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown.

F. Definition of key terms

1. Pragmatics

   Yule (1996:3) said that "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." By that definition, it can be concluded that the focus of pragmatics is more to what the speaker mean or intend to convey or express to hearer than what those utterances literary mean. He also states that pragmatics study about *contextual meaning* as well. The extra factor such as who they are talking to, when that communication is held, where that communication takes place, and in what circumstance that communication is done are also studied in pragmatics.

2. Speech Acts

   Yule (1996:47) believes that in order to expressing themselves, it is possible if people are not only produce utterance consisting of

grammatical structure and words, but also doing some actions by using those utterances. Those actions are called speech act. In general, the definition of speech act is the action that shown up or performed via utterance, and generally when someone do speech act, they will put up some specific labels such as "apology, compliment, invitations, promise, or request."

3. Directive Acts

The utterances that driven the hearer to do something as the speaker want they want to do. Directive acts deal with the speaker desire over the hearer to do something he/she want. It can be in the form of commanding, requesting, ordering, and so on.

4. Patterns

Patterns here is the gramatical relization or the structure of the utterances. It can be in the form of imperative, declarative, interrogative sentence or phrase, or else.

5. Novel

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29-30) says that

"novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many charactern and various setting"

G. The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis comprises three sections, namely Initial, Main, and Final Section.

Initial s\section is divided into cover, logo, thesis title, approval sheets, abstract, acknowledgement, table of contents, list of tables, list of figures, list of appendix, and other enclosures.

The main section includes Chapter I Introduction (consists of background, research problems, research objectives, research significances, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the thesis). Then, Chapter II Review Related to Literature (consist of theoretical background of pragmatic, context, speech acts, direct and indirect speech act, directive acts, and definition of novel). The next is Chapter III Research Methodology (consist of research design, research instrument and data collecting method, and data analysis). Continuing to Chapter IV Finding and Discussion. The last is Chapter V Conclusions and Suggestions.

The final part presents reference, appendices, and researcher curriculum vitae.