CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, formulating of research question, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

A.   Background of the Study

Everyone in the world has language to communicate with another people in every day conversation. Language functions as to communicate with each other, share ideas, tell people what was experienced, express wishes and desires, and solve complex problems. Moreover, by language that contains information, we read or hear, and, above all, it can be done communication in the workplace and across cultures with people from another countries, David (1999: 71). Language allows people to say things to each other and express their ideas, feeling and so on. Furthermore, language is the element of society, work, and play together, to tell the truth and the lie. When people say something, they also use various styles in expressing their ideas that it can be a language function. The language function itself is then studied in speech act.

Speech act, according to Chojimah (2015: 31), is preceded from philosopher's opinion believing that sentence is meaningless unless its truthfulness and falsity can be tested. The sentences having such property are declarative ones whose function is to describe state of affairs. It means that every sentence of the spoken people has some meanings in speech act theoretically. In speech acts, the utterances also occur in a movie or film in which the conversation happens among the characters. Therefore, the researcher chooses *a thousand words* film by Steve Koren to be analysed, then it will be classified into types of expressive acts which belongs to speech act.

Speech act, pragmatical epistemology, is verbal communication. It is derived from the words speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs, and act is the action. According to Yule (1996:3), she states that pragmatics concerns on the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has a consequently, and more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Therefore, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. While Yule (1996:47) adds that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. In another words it can be said that speech act which is based on utterances aims at knowing the meaning of speaker earlier. When people say something, they must have done something. On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related act, Yule (1996:48), that are (1)

locutionary act is 'to say something is doing something'. (2) Illocutionary act is 'in saying something'. (3) perlocutionary act is 'by saying something is doing something'. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech act. People sometimes do not only say a word in daily conversation, but also demand the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing the act, it means that he or she is doing the illocutionary act.

In another statement, Mey (2001 :6) declares that communication in society happens chiefly by means of language. However, the uses of language, as social beings, are to communicate and use language on society's premises; society controls their access to the linguistic and communicates means. Pragmatics, as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how the affect, and affectualize, human language use. Factually, the language used by people remains many purposes or feelings that are posed by certain words construction. That is the case of expressing what the intent is by speech, which sometimes forwarded by an act. All those aim at expressing feeling, making request, complaining, apologizing, and making an offer. Thus, speech act may vary that it has many classification. One of them is illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is the way the speaker conveys utterances to the listener or hearer by using some expressions such as to express feeling, make request, make apology, make promise, and give expression of thank.

As it includes in the part of speech act, it is usually performed within a situation that provides contextual meaning.

In referring to Austin as cited in Searle (1976: 10-13), the most basic category of illocutionary act consists of five types, they are:

1) Representatives

The point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.

2) Directives

The illocutionary point of this consists of the facts that they are attempt (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something.

3) Commissives

Austin's definition of commissives seems unexceptionable and will be simply appropriate as it stands with the cavil that several verbs he lists as commissive verbs do not belong to this class at all, such as 'shall', 'intend', 'favor'.

4) Expressives

The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of

expressive verbs are 'thank', 'congratulate', 'apologize', 'condole', 'deplore', and 'welcome'.

5) Declarations

It is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its member brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. The successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world.

This study tries to analyse about expressive act in *a thousand words* movie. This study also includes in the crucial subject to be studied in-depth because it gives progresses about knowledge of expressing feeling such as thanking, apologizing, and like and dislike. So far, there are various types in expressive act that can be analysed from the movie script. The researcher is interested in analysing the structure of conversational expression in the movie script containing of expressive act in the *a thousand words* movie. In addition, the language of the native speaker in the movie is a reason why this study needs to be conducted. Later on, based on the result of analysis, people are expected to realize the use of situational context in making an expression of speech act. On the other hand, reader can understand about pragmatics aspect in daily life in term of communication.

In this research, the subject analysed by the researcher is some types of expressive speech acts in the conversation of movie script in the film *a thousand words* by Steve Koren. This film has been chosen for contextual

characteristic of how the reader understands how to give expression to the listener in daily activities. On the other hand, the researcher chooses expressive act because she has to experience in pragmatic class and to apply the pragmatic especially for some types of expressive act in this study.

B.   Formulating of Research Question

1. What are the types of expressive act performed in movie *a thousand words*?

2. How is the formal pattern of the expressive act realization performed in movie *a thousand words*?

3. What are the frequency of type and formal pattern of expressive act performed in movie *a thousand words*?

C.   Purpose of the Study

1. To know the types of expressive act performed in movie *a thousand words*.

2. To describe the formal pattern of expressive act realization performed in movie *a thousand words*.

3. To know the frequency of type and formal pattern of expressive act performed in movie *a thousand words*.

D. **Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to enrich the understanding about pragmatics, especially about illocutionary act focusing on types of expressive act in the movie. By reading or watching the script or subtitle in the movie, it is expected to understand the use of illocution especially for types of expressive act and how to apply it in daily life.

The researcher hopes this study will give contribution for:

1. English Teacher

   One of contribution for English teachers is that they can motivate the students in using illocution performed especially in the speaking class. In addition, the teachers will know the use of illocution that related to the context, which, in turn, it can be helpful for students in their speaking.

2. English Learners

   This research can lead English learners to speak based on the context. It is because the learners know and understand the illocution especially the types of expressive acts that can make them improve their ability to speak in English.

3. The Readers

   The readers can learn the illocutionary in pragmatics especially for the types of expressive acts. They also gain the ways on how to apply the expressive acts in their daily activity or their daily life. The

readers can understand or know about expressive acts to speak in the context.

4. The Other Researchers

The result of this study can be used as guidance to study about illocutionary acts especially of the types in expressive acts. On the other hand, this study can be a previous study for other researchers.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is speech act. As speech act, based on Searle (1979: 10-13), is divided into five categories; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative, the researcher concerns on the types of expressive acts, the most dominant of the meaning of expressive act and the pattern occurred in the movie. The researcher focuses on six types of expressive acts found in selected spoken in movie *a thousand words* in order to limit the study.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics, which is the study of how language is used and of the effect of context on language. Pragmatics is also the study of meaning via utterance. According to Chojimah (2015: 3), pragmatics is the one in macro linguistics studying meaning. Such as both semantics and pragmatics, share something in common: they are studying of meaning.

2. Speech Act

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function of communication. Speech act is any of the acts that may be performed by a speaker in making an utterance. Speech act is performed when offering something such as apology, greeting, request, and complaint.

3. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the way the speaker conveys his/her utterance to the hearer by using such of expression proposing. Illocutionary act is also used to do something or an action. The action is often used in daily activities.

4. Expressive act

Expressive act is one of kinds of speech act that expresses a phsycological attitude or state in the speaker. People express the states, such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, and congratulating.

5. Movie

Movie is an artwork in the form of a series motion and pictures that screened, so that it generates an ilusion of the motion and pictures to be presented as a form of the entertaiment.