**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, Definition of Key Terms.

1. **Background of the Research**

 Pragmatics studies of meaning affected by context of situation. It means that pragmatics states language context relates with the context of situation. Same utterances may have different meaning in the different Context. Yule (1996:3), States that ”Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) interpreted by a listener (or reader)”. An example, in a class room which is the teacher explains about a topic and one of student just talks with his friend and the teacher says, “It is too crowded here!”, He says that because he wants the student to be focused. It means that the speaker (the teacher) and the listener (the student) relate with the context of situation because both the speaker and the listener understand what the speaker’s means. The utterance cannot be explained semantically because the speaker doesn’t really talk about the account of the people in the classroom. The same utterance may have different meaning if the speaker use in different situation. For example, the speaker and the listener are in the public place and the speaker wants to tell the listener a secret. The utterance “It is too crowded here!” may means that he wants they move from there.

 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 know such as express feeling, ask advice, make request, deliver complaining, ask apologize, make promise, make offering, say hello, etc. Language seems have many different functions as there are occasions for using language, but for all the apparent diversity the basic uses of language are rather limited.

Alan (2000:331) states that communication is not just a matter of expressing propositions because proposition cannot communicate at all so to communicate we must express proposition with a particular illocutionary force by performing particular kinds 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 sorts of things that one is doing in the course of producing an utterance. These are usually distinguished by the terms **locutionary acts**, **illocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts.** Illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, it is the sense that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate. Once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is the way of the speaker to convey his/her utterance to the hearer by using such of proposing the expression as the example: express feeling, ask questions, make request, make criticism, ask apologize, make promise, give thank, state idea, etc. The objective of studying the illocutionary acts is in order to make both of the speaker and the hearer act and speak appropriately using proper and polite expressions when they are speaking to others. These kinds of expressions are used by both of the speaker and the hearer in order to minimize FTA. It is fully significant between the speaker and the hearer to act and speak properly and politely using such kinds of expression in the illocutionary acts in the hope that communication can be more effectively delivered using appropriate acts. According to Searle (1969) Illocutionary Act is the production or the issuance of a sentence token under certain conditions or the context. Alan (2000:332) states that illocutionary Acts are acts which are internal to the Locutionary act, in the sense that if the contextual conditions are appropriate. From the statement both of Searle and Alan we know that for studying illocutionary acts deal with the contextual condition of the communication to convey a certain utterance by using such appropriate and proper expressions in delivering it.

Austin (1962) implies that there are three kinds of illocutionary act as the following next explanation; ***locution*** is what is said by the speaker or the utterance, ***illocution*** is What the speaker intends to communicate to The addressee, and***perlocution***is the message that the addresser gets or the effect of locution to the hearer. If the communication is successful, the illocution and the perlocution are nearly alike.

Therefore, it is fully important to the speaker and hearer to know how to use appropriate and proper utterance while he/she is talking with other.

 Politeness is a way of encoding distance between speakers and their addressees. It is the term we use to describe the extent to which get action including the things are said, match addressee perceptions of how they should be performed. Being linguistically, Polite involves speaking to other people appropriately in the light of their relationship because inappropriate linguistic choices may be considered rude. Politeness is a communication strategy which people used to maintain and develop relationships. Leech (1983) cited that Since requests are discourteous by nature, politeness is an important issue. Grundy (2000) adds that in being `polite', a speaker is attempting to create an implicated context that matches mat one assumed by the addressee. Brown and Levinson (1978) define politeness as maintaining the H’s face, that is, letting H feel unimposed on and approved in a certain respect. Each utterance in communication can convey meaning in an attempt to create understanding between the speaker and hearer. Politeness is best expressed as the practical application of good manners or etiquette. According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearers' "face." Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself, and maintaining that "self-esteem" in public or in private situations. Leech (in Rahardi 2005: 51) implies that “I shall consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker’s and hearer and which contributes to hearer’s interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance”. The speaker will choose the language which is can be predicted by the hearer.

Here is an example of politeness which deals with Approbation Maxim of politeness strategy. I quote this example from the movie scripts of “Twilight Movie” followed by the description as the follow; Bella--framed in the doorway in a stunning long dress then Edward is enchanted. Bella descends the steps with difficulty, due her leg was hurt and They would like to go Prom Party.

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| --- | --- |
| Bella  | : Alice lent me the dress. It was the only thing that would fit over my cast. Is it too? |
| Edward  | : You're perfect. |

Edward’s response is polite. “You’re perfect” includes approbation maxim of politeness strategy because he tries to convince Bella that she is beautiful or the utterance is one kind of praising.

 In conducting this thesis, I choose “Twilight Movie” as my subject of research because “Twilight” is a movie which gets in touch with the illocutionary acts. It’s mean that there are the conversational fragments about illocutionary acts inside of it. This is one of the contemporary movies based on the novel with the same title, Twilight which was written by Stephanie Meyer. The movie’s script was written by Melissa Rosenberg. Stephanie Meyer is the author of the Twilight Series and The Host. Meyer was born in Connecticut, the second eldest of three sisters and three brothers, and grew up in Phoenix, Arizona. Meyer says that the idea for Twilight came to her in a dream on June 2, 2003, the transcript of which is now Chapter 13 of the book. After writing and editing the novel, she signed a three-book deal with Little, Brown and Company. The sequel to Twilight, New Moon, had an unintentionally staggered release all over North America, beginning in early August 2006. The third book in the series, Eclipse, was released on August 7, 2007. The fourth book, Breaking Dawn released on August 10, 2008. She has said on her website that there will be more than four books, though the narrator might change. Midnight Sun will be more of a companion piece to the series (if published) rather than a genuine sequel. A rough first chapter of Midnight Sun has been posted on her website, though she has stated that it will be edited and otherwise changed before being released as a novel. I quote these descriptions about the overview of “Twilight Movie” from the Stephenie Meyer’s Autobiography taken from the internet.

I choose this movie as the object of research and movie scripts as the source of data because it is one of the famous and attractive film. Twilight had Awards and nominations for some events and categories. Twilight gained recognition and won numerous honors, including: A New York Times Editor's Choice, A Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year, An American Library Association "Top Ten Best Book for Young Adults" and "Top Ten Books for Reluctant Readers", Translation into 20 languages (including to Bahasa Indonesia), A New York Times Best Seller.

1. **Statement of Research Problems**

By doing the analysis of this research, I find some problems, there are:

1. What illocutionary acts are performed by the main characters in “twilight movie”?
2. What illocutionary acts are performed by the main characters in “Twilight Movie” containing FTA (face threatening act)?
3. What politeness strategies are performed by the main characters in “Twilight movie” to minimize the threat pertaining in the illocutionary acts?
4. **Objectives of the Research**

 Conversation will be success if both the speaker’s utterance connected with the listener’s intention. It means that the listener able to interpret what is the speaker’s utterance.

The objectives of analysis are:

1. To find out what illocutionary acts are performed by the main characters in “Twilight movie”.
2. To find out what illocutionary acts are performed by the main characters in “Twilight Movie” containing FTA (face threatening act).
3. To find out what politeness strategies are performed by the main characters in “Twilight movie” to minimize the threat pertaining in the illocutionary acts.
4. **Significance of the Research**

This research is significant to enrich the comprehension about illocutionary act and politeness through analyzing the movie’s scripts. By watching “Twilight Movie” and analyze the script, we are able to understand the use of illocutionary act and politeness strategies. After finishing this research, I hope that this thesis can gives the readers some significances, they are:

1. This analysis may lead the readers how to understand illocutionary act performed to realize the politeness in doing conversation.
2. This analysis is also useful for the reader in doing communication. It will be led the readers more careful to interpret somebody’s utterance.
3. Besides, the analysis can be advantageous to the English learners to enrich their ability in using English, Especially in speaking to make conversation more proper and polite based on the context in realizing good social relationship.
4. For English teachers 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 learning in establish new language competent generation.
5. **Scope and limitation of Research**

The discussion in this thesis is to analyze the sorts of illocutionary act viewed from Representative/Assertive acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commisive acts. The writer analyzes the movie from its script and takes the situation of the conversation as the context of utterances to get know the interconnection both of the illocutionary act and politeness strategy in realizing the politeness strategies in the conversation of the speakers.

In conducting this thesis, the writer is conscious that there are still many error and incorrectness in formulating and present this thesis, so the researcher will get more tightly effort to present valuable thesis for the reader. The critique and recommendation are suggested for the reader to establish more reliable and accurate in the next research.

1. **Definition of the Key Terms**

In order to give clear definition and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the definition of the key terms are given here. Searle (1969:65) give the definition like the following discussion.

1. Illocutionary acts

 Illocutionary acts are the utterances performed in saying a certain proposition or making conversation or we can define what speaker intends to communicate to the hearer (addressee). To support the acts, it includes expression of acts such as asking, promising, complaining, stating, refusing, denying, ordering, claiming, giving, requesting, praising, etc.

1. FTA (face threatening act)

Face threatening act is the condition of being impolite because the way of speaker in delivering the conversation to the addressee. This condition occurs perhaps the diction used, expression used, or maybe others factors that can lead the FTA.

1. Politeness strategies

Politeness strategy is a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges. There are positive politeness and negative politeness that use both to increase solidarity and to decrease imposition or to minimize FTA both of the speaker or addressee.

More over Austin (1962) said that:

1. Locution : What is said by the speaker or the utterance.
2. Illocution : What the speaker intends to communicate to

The addressee.

1. Perlocution : The message that addressee gets, his

interpretation of what speaker says.

1. Twilight Movie

Twilight movie is the movie tells about the love story and relationship between a Vampire “Edward” and a human “Bella swan” and they fall in love each other but their relationship is disturbed by another vampire coven sweeps into Forks. They have to pass tightly struggle to get their true love and finally Bella become a Vampire after she get married with Edward.