

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this introduction present and discuss the background of study, formulation of research problems, research objectives, significance of study, scope and limitation of study, definitions of key terms and organization of thesis.

A. Background of Study

People always communicate one another by using language in their social environment. Language is a crucial thing in life. Language has an important role because it has to explain what the speaker wants the listener to do. The purpose of communication itself is informative it mean that giving the useful information through language.

While people communicate, they use utterance to express what they have in their mind. Utterances produced by speaker do not only function to explain the speaker mind toward the listener, but also mean to show the relationship between them. When we want to know people's relationship through their utterance, we can see it from speech act. Speech act is the act of saying something. As Yule (2000:47) states that speech act is action carried out through language or action performed via utterance. It means that the utterances not only contain the grammatical and word, but also an action.

Austin (1965) states in Mayer (2009:50) that someone producing utterance, that person considers not only the uttering but also the action do

something. Those act including locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutinary act.

Based on Searle (1999:145) in Wardhaugh said that illocutionary act must be performed intentionally. In order to communicate something in a language that will be understood by another speaker as an utterance it must be correctly uttered with its conventional meaning and satisfy in truth condition.

Searle (1976) in NurulChojimah (2015:54)states that there five basic kind of action can perform in speaking, by means of the five following representative act (*related with a speaker's commitment to the truth of something e.g. stating, claiming, telling, suggesting, asserting, or swearing*), directive act (*getting addressee to do something e.g. ordering, commanding, daring, questioning, requesting, etc.*), commissive (*act for getting the speaker to do something or deal with speaker commitment to future action e.g. promising, threatening, offering, warning, etc.*), expressive (*act that express the mental state of the speaker about an event persuade to be true or deal with expression psychological of speaker e.g. thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, etc.*), declaration (*act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refer or act having immediate changes, e.g. declaring war, firing, baptizing, proclaiming, etc.*).

Stating from the five types of illocutionary act by Searle, the researcher is interested in conducting analyzing in directive act. The researcher analyzes the directive act because most of people still have misunderstanding when they talk, especially in dialogue of movie. Usually many people interpreted

what they hear in the dialogue movie. It occurs because of not knowing what is meant by speaker utterance in the dialogue of movie. When sentence said by a speaker, it does not refer to what actually mean but it has indeed meaning. Searle said that directive is get listener/hearer to do something, it mean that the purpose of directive act is to get listener/hearer do something as the speaker wants to do. Event though, directive act is uttered by the speaker, but the successes of that act is also influenced by the listener/hearer.

Directive act is also branches from pragmatics which include in to illocutionary act. So, there speaker wants to utter an utterance with not forget the context that is pragmatics. Speaker also have to know the situation and context such as who speaker talk to, what they want to talk about, and time happened it.

Illocutionary act especially directive act can be found in the life conversation such as conversation in the movie. Movie, if we hear this word we imagine which relations with role play, action, and story. Movie as we know film is recording of moving images and sound to tells a story or inform that people watch on a screen or television. In movie there are many communications between the actors. So that way movie or film very provided directive act.

The Angry Bird movie is the 3D animated comedy movie based on the video game series directed by Clay Kaytis and Fergal Reilly. This movie released in May 2016 on United States and distributed by Columbia Picture. Red is main character in this movie. Red is bird which has different character

with all of the bird. Red famous with anger and cool bird, and make Red must be following the anger management class. Until the groups of Pig come to the Bird island and thief the eggs.

From the stated above, the researcher want to show directive act which is used in every language, although in simple word. The researcher interested in conducting study under title “**AN ANALYSIS ON DIRECTIVE ACT PERFORMED BY CHARACTERS IN *THE ANGRY BIRD MOVIE***”.

B. Formulation of Research Problems

The purpose of this study is to know what kind of directive act which found out The Angry Bird movie. Taken from the issue above the research problems are formulated as follow:

1. What types of directive acts are performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie?
2. What strategies are used to convey directive act performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie?
3. What is frequency of each types of directive acts and strategy performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the research problems, there will be some objectives the study than can be formulated as follows

1. To know what types of directive act performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie.
2. To find out the strategies used to convey directive performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie.
3. To find out frequency of each types of directive acts and strategy performed by characters in The Angry Bird movie.

D. Significance of Study

The result of this research, the researcher hopes that the findings of this study can give contribution for:

1. English Teacher

English teacher will be known the kind of illocutionary act, especially directive act types which used in this study. Also English teacher can find and create various learning materials and not only focused on grammatical form.

2. English Learners

English learning can develop their abilities in understanding pragmatics especially the differences types of directive act; can improve their ability in using English, especially in speaking. In addition can understand the meaning of conversation based on kind of speech act that is uttered by speaker when they are speaking.

3. Reader

The leader can learn directive act and this research can help to understand the directive act and types of directive act in Angry Bird movie.

E. Scope and Limitation of Study

Based on the research problem above the scope and limitation of this study are:

1. Scope

The writer scopes this study in pragmatics, in context speech act area.

This study analyze movie entitle *The Angry Bird*.

2. Limitation

This study only focuses on directive performed by characters in *The Angry Bird* movie.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

It is concerned with the study of speaker meaning as communicated as by the speaker (or writer and interpreted by a listener (or reader).

Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations

between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. (Brown and Yule, 1983:26) states that an analytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations, necessarily belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics.

2. Speech Act

Yule (1996:121) proposes that speech act is performed action via utterance. It means that what speaker said not only produce utterance contain word ad grammar, but also the action perform in utterance.

3. Directive Act

Directive act is deal with speaker's attempt to get the addressee to do something. Speaker tries to make the listener do something as the speaker wants. It can form asking, invite, requesting, questioning, etc.

4. Directive Strategies

Blum-Kulka and her colleagues identified nine (in)directness strategy types (Blum-Kulka et al. 1989b: 18):

a. Direct (impositives)

1. Mood derivable.
2. Performatives
3. Hedged Performatives
4. Obligation statements
5. Want statements

b. Conventionally indirect

1. Suggestory formulae

2. Query preparatory

- c. *Nonconventionally indirect (hints)*

1. Strong hints

2. Mild hints