

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It consists of background of research, statements of problems, research objective, significance of the research and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Problem

As social creatures, people always communicate with the other people using language. Language is the one important tool of communication, explaining what the speaker wants listeners to do. The function of language is as the instrument of communication or to interaction. Language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of each term results solely from the simultaneous presence of the other¹.

According to Wardhaugh, Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.² The definition above that a language in the world constitutes equipment for communication, actually the basic for making a language is starting from the sentences which combines sounds with meaning. Language can make a form like oral language and written language. Then the language has to be conventional so that can be used by human to interact each other.

¹Ferdinand de Saussure, *Pengantar Linguistik Umum*, UGM Press, Yogyakarta, 1990, p. 37

²Ronald Wardhaugh, *Introduction to Linguistics*, McGraw-Hill, Inc, New York, 1972. P 3

Furthermore, Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people or the particular country.³ This statement explains that language is a tool for communication among peoples. In addition, language used for speech, it also can be applied in the writing. Bloomfield said that Language plays a great part in our life.⁴ It means that the language has an important role in our life for doing communication each other, besides that it shows that language as a tool for expressing certain idea.

Moreover, People decide to use particular language based on the context of situation. They can use it appropriate with status scale in the society, for example the conversation between a lecturer and students. The student will speak with a lecturer using the polite words to admire the position it can be different when the student speak with his/her friends. It shows that language and society play important role for getting good communication.

Communication purposes to inform which means an appeal to the mind that this is accomplished through language. When people communicating, they use utterances to express what they want in their mind toward listener. Utterance function is not only to explain the speaker mind toward the listener but also means to show relationship between them. The purpose the communication is to get your message across to others clearly and unambiguously. Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs utterances.

³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford University Press, NY, 2000, p.752

⁴ Leonard Bloomfield, *language*, New York, 1965, p.3

People perform action through that utterance. Austin in Yule⁵, called it speech acts. Utterances also occur in a movie in which the conversation happens among the characters. Meanwhile Searle assures that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts⁶. The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance the speech acts.

A Speech Act is an utterance that serves a function in communication⁷. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech acts are derived from two words are *speech* and *act*. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Many times, in conversation people not only saying, but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act it means he or she is doing illocutionary acts. The hearer tends to do action. In that conversation people are also possible to influence the hearer (affecting effects). When the speaker successfully affects the hearer, it means perlocutionary acts can be performed well. In perlocutionary act the hearer is allowed to make an interpretation on conversation. If it happens in conversation, it means speech acts are applied.

Austin classifies speech acts into three parts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts⁸. Locutionary act is an act of how a

⁵George Yule. *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press, 1996, p 3.

⁶J.R.Searle. *What is Speech Act, An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, Oxford, 1969, p.16

⁷J.L. Austin. *How to do Think with Words*, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1962, p.98

⁸J.L. Austin. *How to do Think with Words*, Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1962, p 99

person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistics expression. When the speaker uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In the other words, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, **“I promise to give you some money”**, the moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act.

The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what is going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer) and which contributes to *h*'s interpretation of what *s* means by given utterance⁹. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The following is the example: **“I promise to give you some money”**

The effect of the utterance above can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. Yet, it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. The hearer may feel angry because of that utterance. This is because the hearer is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker

The previous research with the similar theme is “The Types of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts as found in an American Movie entitled Grown Ups” was written by Fitri Kumalasari (2011) from Andalas University Padang. She observes that there are so many utterances that are used by the

⁹GeoffreyLeech. *Principle of Pragmatics*. Longman, London and New York, . 1983, p.13

characters. The utterance relates to the speech action and speech event. These utterances relate to speech acts include locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary act. The next previous research with the similar theme is “ An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie*” was written by Nur Azni Wardani (2011) from State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatulloh” Jakarta. She observes to understand to interpretasi of the dialog between speaker and hearer that use classification of illocutionart act.

As a result, the writer is interested in illocutionary act, because almost in every daily conversation people use part of classification of Illocutionary act, so the writer more easy for investigation and analysis. The writer focuses on the investigation on dialogue of illocutionary speech act in *Titanic* movie. *Titanic* is a kind of romantic movie that was realeased on Desember 19, 1997. The writer choose this movie for the object, because it has conversation of main character and representative our daily life, also the movie is one of media that reflect human social life or history.

1.2. Statement of Problem

The context has a huge role in determining the meaning of the sentence uttered. Searle said, “speech act is the production or issuance of a sentence token under certain condition and basic or minimal unit linguistic communication involves linguistic act”¹⁰. The unit of linguistic communication is not only, as symbol word or sentence but message of symbol of word itself. Speech act is

¹⁰J.RSearle. *What is Speech Act, An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* , Oxford, 1969, p.16-17

theory of language and act: he said language may not have syntax or vocabulary but study of the meaning of sentence and study of performances.

In the *Titanic* movie, the writer finds utterance each character used not only grammatical but also meaning of the sentence uttered. Speech act is our utterance which can make someone do something as a response to it. Speech acts succeed or fail depending on conversational context. For the explanation about illocutionary act the problem that will be discussed in this research can be stated in the questions below:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in the *Titanic* movie based on Searle's theory?
2. What are the contexts of illocutionary acts practiced by the main characters in the *Titanic* Movie?

1.3. Research Objective

The aim of the research are:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in the *Titanic* movie based on Searle's theory.
2. To explore the contexts of illocutionary acts practiced by the main characters.

1.4. Research Significance

The significance of the research is:

1. The research hopes that this research will give more understanding especially in pragmatic Field especially illocutionary act in directive.
2. The research will inspire other research prospective to explorer deeper about the illocutionary act area in directive.

15 Definition of Key Term

This research have some key term. There are:

1. Illocutionary Act : an act performed in saying something that has a conventional force such as informing, ordering, warning, complaining, requesting or refusing.
2. Titanic : is a 1997 American epic romantic disaster film directed, written, co-produced, co-edited, and partly financed by James Cameron.

16 Organization of Writing

This paper is divided into five chapters. They are:

Chapter I : **Introduction**, this chapter consists of background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and the organization of writing itself.

Chapter II : **Theoretical foundation**, this chapter serves some theories, including: Pragmatics, speech acts, context, and all about movie.

Chapter III : **Research methodology** that contains of research

design, sample of data, source of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV : **Findings and discussions.** It elaborates of data analysis related to the finding and the further discussion the data that will be presented in this part.

Chapter V : **Conclusion and suggestion.** It includes the conclusion and suggestion of data analysis related to the finding the data that will be presented in this part.



