

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of research, statement of problem, research objectives, significant of the research, clarification of key term and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Research

According to Hunsaker (2008), “communication is a tool to solve problems”. The problem solving is defined as a process of eliminating the difference or incompatibility between the results obtained and the desired result. Because inter-human consisting of more than one person can solve the problem by way of communicating. The speaker must solve the problem: if I want to produce something with the speaker's consciousness by using language. What path should I take to achieve that goal? which in the intent of the speaker here is a communication that how to be understood by the speaker. In addition to the speaker, there are certainly other parties who must solve the problem of the speaker. If the speaker says something what he wants, I understand. With this communication conception, the pragmatics are approached with a rhetorical approach. Speakers are considered trying to achieve their goals within the limits imposed by it by the principles of good communication behavior. People always communicate with the other people using language. Language is one of the important tools from linguistic because linguistic is studying about language. There are many languages to use people for communications. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is increasingly known in the present time. According to

Levinson (1983: 9), "Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context underlying the explanation for the meaning of language". This means that into the understanding of language refers to the fact that in order to understand something the expression language of speech also requires knowledge beyond the meaning of the word and its grammatical relationship, its relation to the context of its use. One of many varieties of pragmatics is speech act. Speech is the activity of someone using the language to the partner said in order to communicate something. What the meaning is communicated not only understandable based on the usage of language in the narrative but also determined by the aspects of communication comprehensively, including the situational aspects of communication. According to Austin (1960), speech act is a theory of performative language, where saying something is do something. Can be interpreted when the speaker said the words, the words not only produce speeches that contain words and grammatical structure but also perform actions in the utterance.

Communication is a tool to deliver a message. In the delivered a message is not always a single meaning. There is a wide variety of listeners interpretations of a message conveyed by speakers. Not always the listener understands what the speaker is saying. Because everyone has different meanings about the message conveyed by the speaker. In order for the message reaches the recipient correctly. Then the message must be clear, efficient, decisive and thorough. In fact delivery of messages is difficult to understand by the recipient of the message. Therefore the speech act is required in this case, because with the theory of speech act the message receiver will know clearly what message is delivered by speaker

correctly. A speaker will succeed in delivering a message to the listener if he or she knows what the situation is. Because every situation in progress will affect the meaning of the message conveyed by the speaker to the listener.

According to Chaer (2010:17), “communication is a process by which information is exchange between individual through a common system of symbol, sign, or behavior”. Based on the definition above, three important points must exist in the communication they are speaker, message, and listener. The interaction to the society is a need, in other words, people cannot live alone without any help from other. So, communication is very important thing at anytime and anywhere.

Communication occurs in every aspect of life, such as economy, culture, society, and politics. It is commonly described in some media, especially in the electronic media, like the movie. The movie becomes the most influential media than any others media since as audio and visual, they work together to make the audience interested to watch. In the movie, there are several conversations that can be analyzed through speech act, especially illocutionary act. But not all movies can be analyzed using that theory. The movie is in great demand by all ages. Then the film is so popular today. In every conversation in a movie played by a character, not everyone understands what the character said. There are some who do not understand that. Therefore the speech act can be used to know the various other meanings conveyed by the speaker to the listener.

Austin in Hatim and Mason (1990) distinguish three different kinds of action which are performed when a language user produces an utterance.

Locutionary acts are the action performed by uttering a well-form, meaningful sentence. Illocutionary act is the communicative force which accompanies the utterance, promising, warning, conceding, denying, stating and ordering. Perlocutionary acts are the effects of the utterance on the hearer/reader the extent to which the receiver's state of mind/knowledge/attitude is altered by the utterance in questions.

As a result, the researcher is interested in the illocutionary act, because almost in everyday conversation people use part of the classification of the illocutionary act. The researcher more easy for investigation and analysis illocutionary act. The researcher focuses on the investigation of the dialogue of illocutionary act in *Lawrence of Arabia* movie script. It is a kind drama movie that was released in 1962. The researcher choose this movie for the object because it has the conversation of the main character and representative our daily life, also the movie is one of the media that reflect human social life or history. Based on the point of view above, it is necessary to have farther research the form of the paper with the title: Illocutionary acts in the *Lawrence of Arabia* Movie Script.

The previous research with the similar themes is "*Illocutionary acts performed by the main character in Alice In Wonderland Movie*" was written by Suganda (2015). This research aimed to find kind of utterances in *Alice in Wonderland movie* by main character and to analyze the function of illocutionary acts in *Alice in Wonderland movie*. The result of this research is the researcher found 30 data of illocutionary acts. There are 9 assertive, 10 directives, 2 commisive, and 9 expressive. Then she finding function of illocutionary acts. There are 6 competitiveness, 8 convivial, 10 collaboratives and 1 conflictive.

Meanwhile in this study has conducted a movie entitled "*Lawrence of Arabia*" movie script. The research of problem are found the types of illocutionary act are presented by main character, the context of illocutionary acts practiced by main character. So the difference is not on the object but also in the reserch question and to complete from existing research in this study trying to explain context of illocutionary in speech act.

Hidayah (2017) has also conducted about speech act. The research entitled: "*Illocutionary acts Acts Used by the Main characters of the Devil and Daniel Webster play text Stephen Vincent Benet*". In this research, researcher found illocutinary acts used by main characters which are determined the illocutionary acts. The types of illocutionary which are found in the utterences used by main charachter of Devil and Daniel Webster are constative, directives, commisive and acknowledgment.

The last research was done by Indriawati (2008) with the research entitled: "*Illocutionary Act Used by Indonesia This Morning Presenters On Metro TV*". She aimed to find what type of illocutionary act and what the function of illocutionary act in Indonesia The Morning Presenters On Metro TV. Based on Social purpose: competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The result in this research shows that Indonesia This Morning Presenters found four type of illocutionary acts. They are representative, directive, commisive and expressive. The type of illocutionary act used by this research is representative. The presenters also use four function of illocutionary acts based on the social purpose. Competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The function of illocutionary acts were mostly in this research is collaborative acts.

Based on the explanation above, this research is different from previous studies. Although the statement problem about the type has been analyzed by the other researchers, one thing that is very different from the previous studies is the context of illocutionary acts that are not analyzed by them. Therefore, this research is trying to research the void in previous studies.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The movie consist of speech act on every utterance to support the story. In every utterance have differences meaning from speaker to hearer. The problem in this research is many speech acts that are can be not understand by the listener, that causes misunderstanding. Based on that problem the research questions are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are presented in the *Lawrence of Arabia* movie spoken by Lawrence?
2. What are the contexts of illocutionary acts practiced by the main characters in *Lawrence of Arabia*?

1.3 Reseach Objective

In accordance with the problem of the study, the purposes of the research are:

1. To describe types of illocutionary acts presented in the *Lawrence of Arabia* movie spoken by Lawrence.
2. To explore the contexts of illocutionary acts practiced by the main character.

1.4 Research Significance

The significances of this research are:

1. Theoretical Significance

To increase insight into language, an aspect the study of linguistics. This research will be useful for the student of S1 UIN, other researchers, or readers (communities of language) to know more about speech act and this research can be added for the next research who interest with speech act, also can give the inspiration who want to develop the similar topic research.

2. Practical Significance

To get understand speech act, to know other meanings in which the speaker speaks in every utterance. To know the other context of the speech because one speaks an utterance, the meaning of the utterance is not very singular.

1.5 Clarification of Key Term

1. **Speech act:** The term speech act used in this study explain about utterance have no single meaning, many interpretation from speaker to listener. This study, refers to theory from Austin (1975) says “that the smallest unit in communication is speeches acts, such as asserting, questioning, ordering, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating”.
2. **Illocutionary acts:** The term illocutionary acts used in this study explain about in which the illocutionary act is the act to which performative verb,

refers to theory by Austin (1962:99) stated that illocutionary acts is “performance of an act in saying something”.

3. **Lawrence of Arabia:** The term drama is a literary work whose physical appearance verbally displaying a dialogue or conversation among the characters, refers to theory by Budianta (2002: 95). *Lawrence of Arabia* Movie Script is a kind drama movie directed by Robert Bold on 1962.
4. **Context:** The term context used in this study explain about interpretation other meaning refers to theory by Leech (in Nadar, 2009:2) shows two types of the meaning. There are intended meaning and interpreted meaning. Intended meaning is the meaning that the speaker wants to achieve and interpreted meaning is the meaning that is interpreted by the hearer. Both of them depend on the context of utterance and use. This study has closed relation with speech act.

1.6 Organization of writing

This paper is divided into five chapters. They are :

- Chapter I : **Introduction**, this chapter consist of background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research of significance, clarification of key term and the organization of writing itself.
- Chapter II : **Theoretical foundation**, this chapter serve some theoris, 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 : **Finding and discussions** that 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.

