

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, statement of problems, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

### 1.1. Background

Every person uses language as the way to communicate. Language influences human life as the bridge to have relationship with other people or society. Sometimes, people do not aware that they use the language by making unstructured utterances in communication. However, it is not a problem because the most important is that their speech could be accepted and there is no any misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when they have conversation or communication.

Tarigan (1989), gives two definitions of the language. First, language is a system that systematically, perhaps also for generative systems. Second, language is a set of symbols as you like it or arbitrary symbols. Human are the only creatures who speak the word, whatever the human being, both when gathered with friends to play, fighting, and other activities must be speaking the words.

The study of language teaches us how to communicate, how we feel, how we think even how we behave in daily life. It is impossible to communicate without language. The language of every country are different from another country. They have their own languages caused by cultural differences or lifestyle. As we know that people in the world become a speaker and interpreted by a listener. There is a

communication which related by a speaker and listener. In other word, there is an interaction processed by circumstances surrounding the utterance. The study of a meaning as communication by a speaker and interpreted by a listener is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study about speaker meaning. In other word, pragmatics is a study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. According to (Yule, 1996), the advantage of studying language via Pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. In pragmatics, the hearer not only understand the meaning of spoken by the speaker, but hearer also understand the context for interpreting an utterance. It means Pragmatics encompasses the most basic things of utterance with referring expression, assume to be the case prior to make an utterance and the others such as how to talk in interaction, perform via utterances and follow from what is asserted in utterances. When the speakers utter some words, then the listeners are responsible to give a respond. The process of saying and responding the utterance is delivered by an act called speech act.

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. As introduced by Oxford philosopher (Austin, 1962) and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle,

speech-act theory considers the levels of action at which utterances are said to perform Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, and Perlocutionary Acts.

The study of speech act is very important for us. One importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act is also decided by the language ability (Austin, 1962) of speaker to convey the message in communication. Hence, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly. In addition, when we speak with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker does not only speak the source language but the speaker must interpret the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said.

Speech acts include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture. A speech act theory is a theory where the effect of an utterance is analyzed in relationship to the speaker and listener's behavior. Speech act is categorized by five classes, they are: declarative, representative, directive, expressive and commissive. In speech act categories, greeting is included into expressive.

Expressive speech acts are one of the five basic categories of speech acts identified by Searle (Searle, 1969). Expressives remain underresearched, though select categories of expressive speech acts, especially offering thanks and compliments, have received more extensive attention. Eight distinct subcategories of expressive speech acts are identified in this study. These categories are agreement, disagreement, volition, offering thanks, apologies, exclamations, expressions of sorrow and greetings.

Greetings are the words we say when we meet someone. Each country has different ways of greeting, whether caused by cultural differences or lifestyles (individualism and grouping). When we visit other countries, we must know this different in order to avoid misunderstanding. Greetings are found among many higher primates, as well as any number of preliterate societies and all civilized ones (Goffman, 1971).

When most people think of a greeting, they consider it as the first words spoken in a turn-taking routine used to acknowledge the presence of another person or persons (Goffman, 1971). A greeting can be as simple as a nod of the head or a wave of the hand. It also can be a statement that forms an adjacency pair, in that there is an initiation of contact followed by a response, both of which can be either verbal or nonverbal and may conclude with a warm embrace (Omar, 1990) Greetings appear to be a universal construct in that all languages engage them in some form. Even animals have some kind of greeting, and as evidenced by watching common pets greet other animals, including humans.

This paper will analyze greetings in a film. Film is chosen as the object of this research because the researcher took the topic about expressive speech act. The researcher thinks that it would be better if this object took from the film because we can really see how the facial expression of the characters when they express greetings in the film, so it can make the analysis easier.

*The Fault in Our Stars* is a 2014 American romantic drama film directed by Josh Boone under the 2000 Fox Pictures, Tempel Hill Entertainment and TSG Entertainment, distributed by 20th Century Fox and release for the first time on

May 16<sup>th</sup> 2014 at Seattle International Film Festival. This film is made based on the famous novel in 2012 with the same title by John Green.

Many people like watching film, but not every person gives concern about every utterance's meaning which speaker said in the dialogue. Film is one of the public entertainment facilities that are always interesting to follow and there are so many things we can learn by watching film. Film is a thing to convey messages to the public through story. The film is also interpreted as an artistic media for artists and filmmakers to express their stories and ideas. In this film, many types of speech acts are performed by the characters, one of them is greetings that will be the main analysis of this paper.

There are three previous studies that support this research. The first study was conducted by Ulin Nafi'ah with the title "*Expressive Speech Act In The Harry Potter And Chamber Of Secret Movie Script*". She analyzed about what are expressive speech acts are found in the Harry Potter and Chamber Secret movie script and how are that expressive speech act syntactically realized.

The second study is from Sri Mulyani with the title "*Illocutionary Act in The Movie Aliens in America*". She analyzed kinds of illocutionary act contained in the movie *Aliens in America*, what is the function of illocutionary act in the movie *Aliens in America*, and what are the similarities and differences among illocutionary acts contained in the movie *Aliens in America*.

The third study is from Choerunnisa Rumaria with the title *An Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Dead Poets Society*. She analyzed illocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching in the Dead Poets Society, what are the perlocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching in the Dead Poets

Society, and what does Mr. Keating commonly do as a good teacher when teaching as reflected in the speech acts.

Those researches are different from this present study, this research focuses on the situation when the greeting speech acts are expressed in *The Fault In Our Stars*' Film and what are the function of these greeting speech acts that expressed in *The Fault In Our Stars*' Film.

## 1.2. Research Question

Expressive Speech Act is the most common speech act that we use in our daily life . There are a few kinds of expressive speech act that expressed in this film, one of those kinds is greeting. These expressions of greeting expressed in various situations, the certain situations will produce the different expression of greeting. Every utterance spoken by the speaker must be have a function, including greetings. So, what the functions are of these greetings that expressed in this film by the characters. Based on the explanation of the background, the main problems of this research are in what situation the greetings are expressed in this film and what are the function of these greetings that expressed by the characters in *The Fault in Our Stars*' Film. In accordance with the main problem, the research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. In what situation greetings are expressed by the characters in *The Fault in Our Stars*' 2014 Film?
2. What are the functions of these greetings that expressed by the characters in *The Fault in Our Stars*' 2014 Film?

### 1.3. Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, here are the formulation of the research objective:

1. To find out in what situation the characters express greetings in *The Fault in Our Stars*' 2014 Film.
2. To find out what are the functions of these greetings that expressed in *The Fault in Our Stars*' 2014 Film.

### 1.4. Research Significance

The significance of this research is divided into two parts. First is theoretically, this research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the knowledge. This research is also generally directed to the readers and especially to the students for further analysis. And second is practically, this research is directed to those who are interested in this research.

### 1.5. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, some terms have used this research, some terms need to be defined as follow :

- a. Pragmatics : pragmatics is the study which belief in what communicated is more than what it is said. Pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that will determine the way they say and what they want to say.

- b. Speech act : speech act is the production or issuance of a sentence token under certain condition and basic or minimal unit linguistic communication involves linguistic act.
- c. Expressive : expressive is a kind of speech act that serves to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a situation, such as greeting, thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling.
- d. Greetings : greeting is present to know each other with communication to show attention and to suggest a type of relationship or social culture either individual or group that will contact with each other.

#### **1.6. Organization of Writing**

This paper composes five chapter :

- a. Chapter I consists of introduction which describes background of research, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.
- b. Chapter II consists of theory that used in this paper, which are definition of Pragmatics, speech acts theory, speech act categories, definition of greetings, types of greetings, context and aspect of speech situation.
- c. Chapter III presents the research methodology of the study. It begins with the method of research, samples data, source of data and technique analyzing data.



- d. Chapter IV, the researcher explain about the data analysis, it involves the situation and context of the utterance of greetings and its function.
- e. Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestions.

