

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significant, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of Research

The words are produced by communicating in every people and word is utterance a form of language. According to Austin “Language and linguistics, that is moving in the twentieth century to the center of intellectual and aesthetic concerns of a language” (Austin, 1962). Steadily developing a language of interest in humanity as a sign-using species in his life enabled linguistic methodology to invade a variety of disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities. In literary studies in particular successive fascinations with new critical hermeneutics, structuralize codes, deconstructive chasms, and discourse hybrids have kept interested in the nature of language at the center of disciplinary attention (Quigley, 2004). The linguistic turn has been welcomed in a literary study with alternating enthusiasm and, these reactions are directly related to the repeated struggles in the discipline to build an appropriate relationship between theory, history, and criticism, and among the three of them and ideology.

In this research, the writer explains about a study of the linguistic field. Learning about linguistics study is very broad and has many sub studies in the linguistics. The writer will discuss about pragmatic language in this research, because the study about speech act is related and include in the pragmatics study. Pragmatics is sub study of linguistics, according to Yule, “Pragmatics is a study of the meaning of a speaker, and the contextual meaning between speaker and hearer is more complicated. If the speaker gives a message to hearer but not delivered, it means the hearer is cannot understand what the speaker message” (Yule, 1996). That is Pragmatics study is about speaker meaning between the conversation speaker and hearer. In the study of Pragmatics includes five subjects, there are:

context, deictic, implicates, presupposition, and speech act. Yule (1996) says that the speech act is defined as “an action via utterance”. The utterance is not only containing the structure of grammatical and words but contains the actions of utterance. Utterance becomes an object of speech act analysis, which can be seen in a conversation and a particular sentence structure.

According to Austin (1962), “All of the sentences do not only describe or report something. In the conversation, the people do not only speak, but there is action behind that” (Austin, 1962). The speech act can be analyzed from utterance the character on the movie. In the speech act study there are two discussions, namely direct speech and indirect speech. Direct speech is a sentence that is quoted from someone’s words without changing words and always quotes around the sentence. A conversation directly by the speaker that can be understood and the conversation are not made up. In direct speech usually uses a quote mark and begins with a capital letter. In a direct speech, the speaker must suspend normal practice and use the point of reference of the quote speaker.

Indirect speech is included in the speech act. Indirect speech is a conversation that is not directly carried out by the speaker to the hearer. Usually, the message given by the speaker retells a message and changes in a word. According to Austin, Speech act have three locution, illocution, and perlocution. Apart from distinguishing speech acts according to their general function, also can be distinguished with regard to their structure. Austin argued that the locutionary act does not determine the illocutionary act being performed. Thus, the utterance can perform a speech act directly or indirectly, by way of performing another speech act (Austin, 1962). In most language use in the world, there are three main types of sentences there are Imperative (Command), Declarative (Statement), and Interrogative (Question). Each of these sentence types has a different illocutionary force. Imperative is a request and usually the sentence does not recognize the subject, therefore the verb does not change. Declarative is a sentence that has several changes, including pronoun and possessive adjective, time and place, and tenses. Interrogative is a sentence are divided into two categories, there are auxiliary, and question word. It is very clear that both of them direct speech and

indirect speech use a term that is a meaning they learn and have a broad meaning to discuss not only a lexical meaning but also discuss grammar, as well as the function of speech in speech. Therefore, in this research the writer analyzes a form of indirect speech act and declarative, imperative, and interrogative in the *Coco* movie.

The writer chooses *Coco* movie as a literary work there are three reasons subject. The first is the main character; Miguel has his own mission to do his expertise. Miguel is different in his family. Even though his family forbade Miguel from playing music but Miguel was secretly able to play music and sing songs he liked without his family's knowledge. Also, the movie is different from another story in Disney production, set in Mexico because director Lee was very fond of Mexican culture then the director's imagination was poured into movie animation. Second, the story of a movie, in the story of *Coco* movie has two settings, namely in the real world and the world of the dead. This setting makes movies unique and interesting. The third is *Coco* movie got many awards from 2017-2018 such as the winner of the best family film and best animated feature on New York Film Critics Circle Award (2017), Best Animated Feature Film on Academy Awards, USA (2018), BAFTA Awards (2018), Alliance of Women Film Journalists (2018), Annie Awards (2018), Broadcast Film Critics Association Awards (2018), Central Ohio Film Critics Association (2018), Dallas-Fort Worth Film Critics Association Awards (2017), Chicago Film Critics Association Awards (2017), African-American Film Critics Association (AAFCA) (2017), Awards Circuit Community Awards (2017), Chicago Independent Film Critics Circle Awards (2017), Denver Film Critics Society (2018), Empire Awards, UK (2018), Golden Schmoes Awards (2017). Best Animated Film on Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films, USA (2018), Art Directors Guild (2018), Gold Derby Awards (2018), Austin Film Critics Association (2017), Atlanta Film Critics Circle (2017), Boston Online Film Critics Association (2017), Boston Society of Film Critics Awards (2017), and many more (IMDb, 2018).

Good movies do not provide entertainment but are able to provide moral values, means of information, education, and artistic expression. Movies are also able to bridge messages and solutions to themes that develop in society, be they historical, economic, political, social and cultural. One type of movie that is now starting to develop and be in demand by audiences is animation movies. This can be seen from the emergence of animated movies played in various cinemas and several television channels. Animated movie was originally intended for children, now the audience began to spread among teenagers to adults. One of the famous animated movies is *Coco*. The *Coco* movie is directed by Lee Unkrich and Produced by Pixar Animation Studio, from Disney Present. *Coco* is a movie based in Mexico tells the story of a 12 years old boy named Miguel. This child lives and grows in a family that really hates music. This was a challenge for Miguel who really wanted to become a reliable musician like Ernesto de la Cruz. The initial idea of making *Coco* movie came from the director who did have his own interest in culture in Mexico.

Every conversation made by characters in this movie is inseparable from the aspect of communication. Communication is an arbitrary verbal symbol system that is used by a member of the language community to interact among others (Dardjowidjojo, 2008). The characters in the movie interact in the form of communication with other characters. Communication is contained in a dialogue. The dialogue carried out by the characters in the movie is to convey information in the form of thoughts, intentions, and feelings indirectly speech act. The writer will apply the technique of speech act, especially technique of indirect speech acts to analyze the main character utterance in the movie, and using Austin theory. Also, the writer will find the utterance analyzing forms of indirect speech act and kind of declarative, imperative, and interrogative in the Miguel's utterance in The *Coco* movie. Therefore, the title of this research is "Indirect Speech Act of Miguel's Utterance in The Animation Movie: *Coco*".

## 1.2 Statement of Problems

Besides on the background above, the problem research is to describe an indirect speech act of Miguel's utterance in the movie: *Coco*. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What forms of indirect speech act are included in Miguel's Utterance in the *Coco* movie?
2. What kinds of declarative, imperative, and interrogative in indirect speech act in Miguel's utterance in the *Coco* movie?

## 1.3 Object of Research

Based on the research above, the writer focuses on the object of research can be formulated as follows:

1. To find the forms of indirect speech act are included in Miguel's utterance in the *Coco* movie.
2. To find the kinds of declarative, imperative, and interrogative in indirect speech act in Miguel's utterance in the *Coco* movie.

## 1.4 Significance of Research

Based on the focus and purpose of the study, there are several research benefits that are viewed from two objects, are theoretical and practical. The first is theoretically, the research findings are expected to enrich the comprehension and understanding of pragmatics learning, especially about speech act in The *Coco* movie context. The second is practically, the research finding will be useful for English lectures, student of English literature, another reader, and another researcher. The first Significance of research for English Lectures, this study is expected to contribute to the teaching of speech act in the context of The *Coco* movie. Lecturers can use the findings of this study as an additional resource in pragmatics subject. Second is for Student of English Literature, this research can be used as another reference for the students of English Study Program who want to conduct research on pragmatics, particularly based on the theory of speech act on The *Coco* movie. The third is for another readers, this research is expected to

provide a solution for readers to better understand speech acts either indirectly in movies. The last is for another researchers, this research hopefully can help another researcher who wants to analysis an indirect speech act in the movie.

### 1.5 Previous Study

This research is analyzing *Coco* animation movies because in the movie dialogue there are pragmatic aspects of speech, one of which is speech acts. Dialogue is closely related to speech situations that refer to pragmatic speech acts. Leech states that the most important context in pragmatics is the background of understanding possessed by speakers and speech partners in making interpretations of what is meant by speakers when making speeches (Nandar, 2009). The importance and understanding of the context are how one interprets a speech or sentence. From previous research related to the research that will be written, there are four previous study. The first by Usep Muttaqin a graduate paper from Faculty of Adab and Cultural Studies, from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and the title is “*Speech Acts of Zaid’s Utterance in Moustapha Akkad’s movie The Message*”. The paper is analyzing about Zaid utterances using speech acts theory by Searle and using a qualitative descriptive method. The results find four types; they are representatives, commissives, directives, and declarations (Muttaqin, 2013).

The second is a graduating paper from Adhiksi Cindy Pilania from Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang. The title of the paper is “*A study of Speech Acts in a Spongebob Squarepants Movie*”. The paper is using Yule’s theory and then using a qualitative method. The result of utterance in speech acts used a declarations (0%), representative (27%), expressive (26%), directive (43%), and commissives (4%) (Pilania, 2011). The third is a journal from Keili Kristiani Muhartoyo from BINUS University. The title of the paper is “*Directive Speech Act in The Movie: Sleeping Beauty*”. This research uses qualitative method which the result of the analysis showed that the directive speech act of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21, 6%), and the least frequently use direct speech act directive speech act (0, 7%). The study also used Yule’s theory of pragmatic

(Muhartoyo, 2013). And then the four previous study by Moch. Luthfi Hakiem from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The title of the research is “Directive Speech Acts in Captain America: The First Avenger”. This research uses descriptive qualitative method which the result of analysis showed four types of directives divided into two sub-classes, advisives and mandates that employed by the characters in the film Captain America. The study uses Amy B M Tsui’s theory (Hakiem, 2013).

This research will review with all previous researches. The first previous study is about speech act and analyzes the utterance, then using Searle’s theory. The second is about speech act in movie, using Yule’s theory. The third is about directive speech act in the movie using Yule’s theory. The last is about directive speech act in the movie using Amy B M Tsui’s theory. The difference research between the three previous studies that the discussion of speech act is not specific compared to research that will be writing by the writer and the theory of speech act is different. The same research is discussing about speech act and its object of study in movies and uses qualitative methods. The difference is that from the four unspecified previous studies discussing the speech act and the writer more specifically discussing the speech act, which is discussing the indirect speech act. Then the writer will discuss using different theories from the four previous studies, which is using the theory of Austin. Whereas from previous research using the Yule’s theory. In Muhartoyo’s research from BINUS University and Moch Luthfi Hakiem’s research from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, there was almost the same discussion with what would be discussed in this study, that is using direct speech but the writer using indirect speech and the object study is the same that in the movie. But in the previous study, it was not Specific to discuss direct speech in the utterance of the character of the movie.

## **1.6 Key Terms**

In order to make the research is clearer and more accurate, the writer gives key terms. They are pragmatics, speech act, indirect speech, declarative, imperative, and interrogative.

**a. Indirect Speech**

Indirect speech expresses the contents of a statement or an utterance made by the speaker without explicitly quoting it. Searle says that an indirect speech is one of that is performed by means of another (Searle in Thomas, 1995).

**b. Declarative (Statement)**

Declarative (statement) is a sentence that has several changes, including pronoun and possessive adjective, time and place, and tenses.

**c. Imperative (Command)**

Imperative (command) is a request and usually the sentence does not recognize the subject, therefore the verb does not change.

**d. Interrogative (Question)**

Interrogative (question) is a sentence are divided into two categories, there are auxiliary, and question word.

