

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses introduction of the research. This chapter consists of five parts. They are background of the study, research question, objectives of the research, significance of the research, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

It has been commonly recognized that language has a crucial function in society. Language is highly required in producing and preserving relationship among people since communication is the basic needs to all human communities. It is widely defined as the process along with actions such exchange information, delivering thoughts, feelings, or expression and other activities which need language.

Additionally, human beings acquire language as their means of communication. Language especially in written form contains of meaning that may lead to different understanding for readers. The differences of meaning exist since every word is understood based on readers' idea, understanding, or concepts. A sentence or an utterance in which people use to express feelings and thoughts is generally containing meanings that may have multiinterpretations meanings to the reader or hearers in terms of the usage of language itself.

In the sense of meaning, it needs to be clear since it is important in daily conversation. A communication will be successful when there is no misinterpretation. Knowing the form of written and spoken language is used, the points of grammar, syntax, style, and the choice of words and the way in which a word or phrase is normally and correctly used will be useful to make a good communication. When a person speaks to another, the speaker must be aware what is being talked

In addition, the study of meaning can be undertaken in various ways. Linguistic pragmatics is an attempt to explicate the knowledge of any speaker of a language which allows that speaker to communicate facts, feelings, intentions and products of the imagination to other speakers and to understand what they communicate to him.

The object of pragmatics is the study of the usage of language in context, and its domain is generally viewed as complementary to the domain of linguistics, which studies linguistic systems, including both their formal (phonological and syntactic) and content (semantic) structures (Moeschler, 2012). It is sometimes characterized by dealing with the effects of context. This is equivalent to saying it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as 'context.' One must be careful, however, for the term is often used with more limited meanings.

Additionally to pragmatics function, it deals with language and society. Society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in an informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about the situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or informal. Besides that, it is also crucial that we need to know the purpose behind our utterances.

In terms of pragmatics study, Austin can be considered as the main trigger of interest in the study of pragmatics. Austin argues that one way to make a good distinction is not according to their truth or falsity, but by how language is used everyday. Through performatifnya hypothesis, on which the speech-act theory (speech-act), Austin argues that by speaking we do not just say something (to make-statements), but also to do something (perform actions). Speech aimed at describing something called constative and speech that aims to do something called a

performative. The first subject to the requirements of truth (truth condition) and the second is subject to the terms of validity (felicity condition) (Afrian, 2012).

In terms of speech theory, J. L Austin's explanation of the speech act is then further worked by John R. Searle. Austin initiated the work and laid its foundations, while John Searle, Austin's most illustrious students, further systematized it and solidified its foundations. According to Searle (1979), action generated by the speech contains the three other action related, it means locutions (locutionary act), illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The Locutionary Act related to the production of meaningful speech, The Ilocutionary act primarily concerned with the intention or purpose of the speaker, and the perlocutionary act related to the effects of listener understanding the speaker's intentions are realized in action. Moreover, as further developed by Searle may be a follow-speech (direct speech act) and the follow-speech (indirect speech act). In a direct speech act direct relationship exists between the sentence structure to function, whereas in indirect speech act, it does not directly use the (form) other speech-acts

In addition, Searle also mention five kinds of follow-speech function, which is assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and the declaration. Assertive or representative is a follow-speech which says about something the speaker believes is right; directive is a speech-act that requires the listener to do something; commissive is a follow-speaker speech used to express something that is going to do; the expressive speech is a follow-stated feelings speakers, and a follow-speech declarations is that change the status of something (Yule, 1996).

In relation to pragmatics as a part of linguistics which deals with meaning in context, the term Implicature is also always associated with pragmatics. Grice in Afrian (2012) stated that the notion of implicature can be defined is a new way of describing meaning. Grice's main contribution to the theory of meaning was his original, non-conventional way of treating meaning in conversation, non-natural

meaning. Implicature's Grice refers to two kinds of implicatures, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is an implicature generated from logical reasoning, speech containing implicatures this type can be exemplified by the use of words even. Conversational implicature is an implicature is generated due to the demands of a particular context.

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing illocutionary act and implicatures in the book entitled *Time Distortion in Hypnosis: An Experimental and Clinical Investigation* written by Linn F. Cooper and Milton H. Erickson in 2004. The book is a detailed study of a single, specific hypnotic technique -aside from that of symptom disappearance by direct verbal suggestion-with which the writers of the book personally familiar. As such, it constitutes a signal contribution to the field. Time distortion under hypnosis is one form of time manipulation. Its therapeutic implications were detailed by Dr. Erickson, in an article written in collaboration with Dr. Cooper, as early as 1950.

The main reason in which the researcher analyze this hypnosis book is due to several reasons. The first reason is due to language is since the implementation of language function is not only directly realized in the materials but in the forms of oral spoekn. In this case, the experimenter hypnosis the subject through instruction. The experimenter's instruction itself is also realized by means of language functions such as giving instructions, asking questions, and replying to questions.

The second reason is the linguistic analysis of text in this research is part of a broader project of developing critical analysis as a resource for social research and analysis especially toward hypnosis book which is still less of interest to be analyzed by English literature students of this university.

There has been several studies conducted which is focusing on illocutionary acts analysis. The first study entitled *An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts And Implicatures*

In Understanding Toefl Short Conversation in 2012. Based on the analysis, the finding of this study revealed that TOEFL short conversations consist of four illocutionary acts classifications of five. There are Directive, Expressive, Assertive and Commisive. Most of the illocutionary acts found in TOEFL short conversations are directive, assertive and expressive. Meanwhile, Commisive is sometimes found in TOEFL short conversations. This study also gets the data of the implicatures on the utterance in TOEFL short conversations. There are some implicatures that can help the test takers in understanding the intended meaning of the utterance in TOEFL short conversations.

The second study is entitled *An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Novel The Old Man And The Sea By Ernest Hemingway* in 2018. The result of this study showed that the four types of speech acts produced by the main characters are representative, directives, expressive and commissives. The analysis showed that the purpose of the main characters using speech acts are various according to what types of speech acts he produces. It also relates to the story in novel. This analysis shows that the types of speech acts determine the reasons of the main characters uses speech acts in his utterances.

The third study is entitled *The Types of Illocutionry Acts on the Hackerman's Utterances in Cyberbully Movie* in 2018. The finding of the study found that the illocutionary act in on the movie are directive, assertive, and commissives. Based on the analysis, the most types of illocutionary act used by heckerman's utterance is directive (33 data), and the second is assertive (21 data), while the lowest data is commissive (1 data).

Based on the previous studies above, it could be regarded that the study of illocutionary act is considered to be crucial in recent years due to its function as on linguistics branch focusing on meaning in language use.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the problems stated in the background of the study, there are two main problems to be analyzed by the researcher. Those problems are presented in two questions below:

1. How is the illocutionary acts found in the book of *Time Distortion in Hypnosis?*
2. How is the implicature found in the book of *Time Distortion in Hypnosis?*

1.3 Objectives of the research

Regarding the problems of the study, this research is aimed to:

- 1 .To describe the illocutionary acts found in the book of *Time Distortion in Hypnosis*
- 2 To describe the implicature found in the book of *Time Distortion in Hypnosis*

2.1 Significance of the research

Theoretically, this study enriches the readers' knowledge especially students of English language department about the theory of illocutionary acts as well as its implementation as a part of communicative competences in English as Foreign Language context.

In terms of the lecturers, and students of English department, the results of study is expected to give contribution in applying the illocutionary acts appropriately in English teaching and learning. Additionally, it is expected that the finding of this study can be used as a reference for further research of pragmatic study in literary works conversation in English language field.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

1. pragmatics

pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the way in which context contributes to meaning.

2. Speech act

A speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener.

3. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary acts is one of actions which is accomplished via utterance with a communicative intention.

4. Implicature

An implicature is something the speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, even though it is not literally expressed. Implicature can aid in communicating more efficiently than by explicitly saying everything that want to be communicated.

1.5 Organization of Writing

This research is divided into five chapters as follow;

1. Introduction

This section presents background of research, research questions, objectives of research, and significance of research,.

2. Literature Review

This section provides related literature review about pragmatics focusing on types of illocutionary acts.

3. Methodology

In this section, research design, data, data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysing data are discussed.

4. Discussion

The finding and analysis of on types of illocutionary acts found and spoken by the experimenter and the subject in Hypnosis book are discussed.

5. Conclusion

The last section is conclusion in which the researcher concludes the whole explanation of the research especially reviewing the result of the analysis.

