

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the research

Communication is an important thing to be able to interact with other human beings. Communication means connection between people in the world, in particular. Communication is an activity of sharing your message and idea to other people that need to have mutual participation. By communicating to each other, a person can fulfill his or her own needs. The goal of communication is to deliver a message from a speaker to a hearer.

Language is part of communication. When one wants to interact or sharing their thoughts with another people, there is a system that they need to use to make it work. The system that can be used to communicate with others is no other than language. Excluding body language and sign language, there are roughly 6,500 spoken languages in the world. There are many ways to communicate that is one of the main points why language has existed.

There are many spoken languages, one of them is English. English is one of the most spoken languages in the world with millions of speakers. English, as one of the global languages, is used in major countries. Not only in the main country, but almost every part of the world uses English as their native language today. As a non-English speaker, the importance of English to communicate in most of other countries is that English is one of the most important foreign languages that people need to learn.

It's not avoidable that English is kind of hard to learn, especially for a non-speaker. From grammar to it's language context and meaning, there are so many part of English to understand. Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all other things that need expressing. Linguistic is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects. To be specific, linguistics is the scientific study of language, and involves an analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context. In linguistic, it divided into a number of subfields such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Pragmatics as a subfield of linguistic is a study about the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance. Pragmatics explains about context-bound of an utterance. Context holds the important role and can't be separated in learning pragmatics. Context is a main point of what a speaker is talking about that need to be understand and interpret by the hearer of what the speaker means by the given utterance. In communication, people use utterances to imply meanings, those meanings can be guessed from the context. Without context, people will have difficulty in interpreting what are being said. That is why people have to interprete the meaning of utterance so what is expected from that communication can be fulfilled.

Furthermore, speech act as a part of pragmatics, is an action via utterances. To be exact, when a speaker expresses something via what the speaker

says – which is called an utterance, the speaker actually performs an action through utterance. When pragmatics studied about the context of an utterances, speech act is one of the context that need an action to be fulfilled. In making those utterances, the speaker at least performs three kinds of speech act.

With regards, J.L Austin (1962:108) stated 3 types of speech act, these are, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act. Firstly, Locutionary act roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to ‘meaning’ in traditional sense. Secondly, Illocutionary act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking. i.e. utterances which have a certain (conventional) force. Thirdly, perlocutionary act achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring and even say, surprising, or misleading. Illocutionary act performed with a goal to told someone an utterance and it needs the hearer’s understanding to do an action to that information they heard. For that, the most important study from the three kinds of speech is illocutionary acts. It becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatic comprehension.

Utterance can be found in daily life. People always perform speech act In their daily life. Sometimes people don’t realize that utterances which people produce, it includes speech act. For example an utterance

(1) Dad, my shoes doesn’t fits me anymore.

If the utterances is delivered by a boy to his father in a shoe store, it can be understood that the boy requesting his father to buy him a new shoes, so he can

use it to school. This category covers acts in which the sentences are aimed to make the listener to do something.

Utterances can also be found in dialogues of a movie. The dialogues performed in a movie contains several utterances which sometimes are bound to the context of situation, thus the kind of speech act which often appears is illocutionary acts. Most of the times, people just watch movie without understanding the real context of it. They just take what the speaker says as literally without realizing there are more meaning into it. It's a shame because there are more on it in one utterance. Knowing such phenomena, it is important to study about speech act. By speech act we know how to deliver and undertand the intention or purpose correctly. This research focusing on the problem above and specifiy on directives act.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze and classify speech act in a research entitled “ AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOANA MOVIE”

1.2. Identification of the research

In this research the main problem occurs because of there are not so many people understand about English. To give a better perspective, people often rely on subtitles while watching English movies. People have problem in real live to understand the context of what other people said, thus, it's the roots of misunderstanding. Not understand some words is one point but not able to understand the whole context of the utterance is another.

Moreover, there are not many people understand what illocutionary is. Even though people using illocutionary in everyday lives without knowing it. With more types of illocutionary acts out there, that can be categorized by the utterances people said on daily life. This research is to analyse what is illocutionary, also to let the reader understand and know types of illocutionary act in utterances that people use in daily basis.

1.3. Focus of the research

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher needs to limit the problem. This study focuses on one of the types of illocutionary act that is directive illocutionary act found in the movie. The researcher wants to analyze and classify illocutionary act in the characters' utterances of Moana movie.

1.4. Research Question

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problems of this research can be formulated as the following questions:

1. What kind of directive illocutionary acts are implied in Moana movie?
2. What are the dominants directive act used in Moana movie?

1.5. Objective of The Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this research is to find out what directive illocutionary acts are implied in Moana movie and to find out the dominants directive act that used in Moana movie.

1.6. Significance of The Research

By having this discussion, the researcher hopes the result of this research could contribute some advantages. Some of the expectations are;

1.6.1. For the students

The researcher hopes this research would be useful for the students especially for students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR to increase their knowledge about pragmatics especially speech act, and it might show the students the importance of studying pragmatics so they will learn more in order to be a good English teacher in the future.

1.6.2. For the lecturers

The researcher hopes this research could help the lecturers to motivate the students especially for students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR to improve their knowledge about speech act and make the students interested in pragmatics.

1.6.3. For the other researchers

The researcher hopes this research could increase the knowledge of the other researchers about speech act. Moreover, the researcher hopes this research would be useful as a reference for the other researchers who are going to make a research about speech act.

1.7. Assumption

Based on the formulation of the study above, the writer assumed that there are several types of directives illocutionary act spoken by the characters in Moana movie.

1.8. The Definition of Key Term

1.8.1. Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts are acts done in speaking (hence illocutionary), including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using a performative sentence: christening, marrying, and so forth.

1.8.2. Moana

Moana is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy adventure film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 56th Disney animated feature film. The film was directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, and co-directed by Don Hall and Chris Williams.

Moana is a sweeping, CG-animated adventure about a spirited teenager who sails out on a daring mission to prove herself a master wayfinder and fulfill her ancestors' unfinished quest. During her journey, Moana meets the once-mighty demi-god Maui, and together, they traverse the open ocean on an action-packed voyage, encountering enormous fiery creatures and impossible odds.

1.9. The grand theories.

The researcher uses some experts' theories related to pragmatics and speech act. But for the main theories of explaining about speech act and illocutionary act, the researcher conducts the research based on theory proposed by John Searle who based on J.L Austin's theory. Thus this research is analysis of illocutionary act on Moana movie based on John Searle's theory. This research

also used methodology that is qualitative descriptive design based from Rugaiyah (2016).

1.10. Research Methodology

1.10.1. Method of the research

This research will be conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. The descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the theory. According to Rugaiyah (2016:1), "*Penelitian qualitative adalah penelitian tentang riset yang bersifat deskriptif dan cenderung menggunakan analisis.*" In other words, qualitative research is about qualitative description which is used analysis to the research.

Meanwhile qualitative research focuses its analysis on the process of making the deductive conclusion and also on the analysis of the relationship between the object of the research, using scientific logic. Thus this research will use this methods to analysis the type of illocutionary act that are directive act in Moana movie.

1.10.2. Source of data

The data source of this research is a movie titled Moana . Moana is 1 hour and 47 minutes long movie, the researcher used the movie script to collect the data.

1.10.3. Instrument of the research

The instrument to collect the data is important in doing a research. There is instrument which is used in conducting this research. In this case, the researcher

uses documentation as the instrument of the research. According to Rugaiyah (2016:23):

“kajian document merupakan sarana pembantu peneliti dalam mengumpulkan data atau informasi dengan cara membaca surat-surat, pengumuman, iktisar rapat, pernyataan tertulis, kebijakan tertentu dan bahan-bahasan lainnya. Penggunaan dokumen ini berkaitan dengan apa yang disebut analisis. Cara menganalisis isi dokumen ialah dengan memeriksa dokumen secara sistematis bentuk-bentuk komunikasi yang dituangkan secara tertulis dalam bentuk dokumen secara obyektif”

“documentation is the tool to compile datas and informations by reading letters, announcements, meeting overviews, written statements, policies, and other discussions. Using documentation also related with analysis. The way to analyze a documentation is by reviewing documents systematically, form of communication that poured into writing in objective documentation”

Based on the statement above, to gather the information or the data that the researcher would like to find, it is related to analysis. In other words, all kinds of the research instruments must be analyzed and checked correctly in written or spoken form. The researcher uses documentation as the research instrument in Moana movie to be analyzed correctly and carefully.

1.10.4. Data collection technique

Data is the most important element from a research. In this research, the researcher will use documentation in collecting data. Documentation that the writer is talking about is in form of the movie script. From the movie, with the

help of the movie script, the researcher collect the data that needed. The steps of collecting data in this research are as follow:

1. Reading the script of the movie
2. Collecting data by finding characters' utterances in the movie script fit neatly into categories of illocutionary act.
3. Classifying the characters' utterances into directive illocutionary act.

1.10.5. Data analysis technique

This researcher used qualitative data analysis from Huberman and Miles (1984). The researcher selected utterances from the movie and then classified the data into directive illocutionary acts and then analyze the purposes of illocutionary acts in the movie.

In this research, the datas are analyzed by several steps as follows:

1. Collecting

The researcher collected the data (of illocutionary act) from the movie script of Moana . Firstly the researcher watched the movie thoroughly, looking out for every scene that have illocutionary act in the dialogue. Then the researcher read the script of Moana carefully.

2. Selecting

The researcher selected all the utterances that consist of directive illocutionary act in the movie. The researcher put the utterances in an apendix. In

this part the researcher listed all the possibility utterances that have directive. From the first scene to the last one, all utterances are listed here.

3. Classifying

After selecting the utterances, the researcher classified the utterances into directive illocutionary act. All the selected utterances are classified into the type of directive acts such as commanding, ordering, warning, suggesting, request, forbidding, inviting, asking, begging or advising.

4. Analyzing and Describing

After classifying the utterances, the researcher analyzed and describe the directive illocutionary acts on Moana movie.. After cleanly analyze them, the researcher described every each utterance according it's meaning.

5. Presenting Qualitatively

After analyzing and describing the data, the researcher presented the data presentation by showing the real and correct data. After all directive acts finished, the researcher have to find out which one is commonly appear and which one is rarely appear in the movie. And presenting it as the complete data.