

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about Background of the study, Scope and Limitation of the study, Statement of the Problem, Purpose of the study, Significance of the study, and Definition of key terms.

### **A. Background of the study**

Communication always occurs in the daily life of all human beings in the world because it is a part of life to communicate with others. Language is a tool of communication used by people to communicate and to express their feelings such as sad or happy, to express thoughts and ideas with others in order to get or to achieve what they want in their communication.

When every person has conversation with others, it produces an utterance as type of action in the process of communication. That means language can be used by many people to express their activities such as requesting, ordering, thanking, promising, refusing, asserting, and treating. Those are called speech act. Speech act is the act of saying something. In our social life, it always communicates to share our intention to the hearer (addressee).

Common people usually make an utterance with intended meaning of what our words given. Meaning can be understood via context of what the speaker intention. Understanding the context will make easy to catch the speaker means in his/her utterances. In daily communication, people not only say something but also force someone (addressee) to do something for him/her. People should have the ability to interpret the meaning of speaker's utterances in order that the communication can be reached.

The study of speaker meaning is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics which is concerned with the study of meaning in context of the speaker utterance. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener

(or reader). It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases and those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996:3). Furthermore, Griffiths (2006:132) defines that pragmatics is the study of how senders and addressees, in acts of communications, rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning. In addition, by studying pragmatics, must be able to talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 1996:4).

From the statement above by *Yule* and *Griffiths*, it can be understood that Pragmatics is used to study about speaker meaning according to the context of the utterances and situation where it occurs. In pragmatics, not only interpret the meaning of a speaker to the single word or sentence but must interpret what the speaker means. There are many advantages that can be learnt from pragmatics study such as: understanding meaning based on context of the speaker utterances, speakers assumptions, goals, etc. In pragmatics, have to be able to interpret the speaker utterance in order to understand the actual meaning of speaker utterance.

Speech act is one of the branches of pragmatics because it has important role in the study of communication. Speech act has three types of acts such as, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. All of them have different function in understanding speaker utterances. As stated by Austin (1962) in Meyer (2009) that when speaking (or writing, for that matter), it performs various "acts": locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The difference between locutionary and illocutionary acts is sometimes referred to as, respectively, the difference between "saying" and "doing."

The locutionary act is a kind of speech act to express something. Locutionary act sometimes called as the act of saying something, or sometimes called as utterance act. This concept related to the propositional of the sentence. The sentence or utterance in this case as the units that consist of two items, that is topic/subject and predicate/comment. The second act is Illocutionary. Illocutionary is an utterance that can function as an

expression or informing something and can be used to do something. Illocutionary act is whatever of activities done by the human in expressing something related to the context as what Austin (1962: 45) suggested. And the third act is Perlocutionary. Perlocutionary acts are generally performed by uttering something; acts that produce effects upon the listener. A perlocutionary act carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act of causing a certain effect on the listener and others.

The researcher analyzes illocutionary act because most people still have misunderstanding when they have conversation with others. It occurs because of not knowing what is meant by the speaker utterance or sentence. In a communication, people use their way of speaking by certain means of the utterances expressed so, it is essential for them to know what the utterance means when it is delivered. When a sentence is said by a speaker, it does not refer to what actually means by the sentence but it has indeed meaning.

Film entitled “Everest” which had been released in 2015 is interesting to analyze. This film is a successful and adventurous expedition. Everest is a 2015 British-American biographical adventure film directed and co-produced by Baltasar Kormákur, co-produced by Tim Bevan, Eric Fellner, Nicky Kentish Barnes, Tyler Thompson and Brian Oliver and written by William Nicholson and Simon Beaufoy, adapted from Beck Weathers' memoir *Left for Dead: My Journey Home from Everest* (2000)

The film was a commercial blockbuster, grossing \$203 million worldwide over a \$55 million budget and received positive reviews from critics. This movie has been nominated in Best Action or Adventure Film in Saturn Awards.

It is hopefully by analyzing the speech acts, watchers or students especially would take some advantages by knowing the speech acts appeared in the dialogs of the film. The watchers or students in which most of them prefer watching to reading would increase their understanding in the actor or actresses utterances in English by recognizing the types of speech acts that they use in the dialogs of the film.

There are several studies which have been some conducted previously by researchers. Those are on the field illocutionary by :

1. The first previous study was conducted by Wardani who graduated from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah in 2011. Her study entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* Movie”. The Result of her study is find out the context and classification of Illocutionary Acts used in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie and understand the interpretasi of the dialogue beetwen speaker and hearer that use Illocutionary Acts
2. The second previous study was conducted by Faidhah who graduated from State Institute for Islamic studies Salatiga in 2014. Her study entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act of The Novel “Port Royal” by Linda Chaikin”. The result of her study is find out what are the types of illocutionary acts in the novel and it could be authentic material by teachers or lecturers to teach speech acts especially about illocutionary act for English Language Teaching

The focus of the previous study. My current study took the topic of this research are that most of students prefer watching film to reading text or any other the media. Besides that by understanding the speech acts the learners may understand each scenes of the film. By recognizing the speech acts, the learners hopefully will get some important information occurring in this world accurately especially in English language films and obtain or improve their vocabulary through the dialogs of the film.

## **B. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The scope of the research is Linguistic and the limitation of the study is Illocutionary Acts in “Everest” movie.

### **C. Statement of the Problem**

Related to the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in “Everest” movie?
2. What are the functions of each utterances expressed in “Everest” movie?

### **D. Purpose of the study**

Based on the statement of the problem above, the researcher is going to analyze the following objectives:

1. To know the types of illocutionary acts used in “Everest” movie.
2. To know the functions of each utterances expressed in “Everest” movie.

### **E. Significance of the study**

After implementing the research, the researcher expects that this research will be beneficial to:

1. Students

The students know more about linguistic especially about speech act in the language. It is very useful for them therefore they understand usage of pragmatic from their life.

2. The Teachers

The result is able to be used the teachers to increase materials for learning process.

### 3. Other researchers

The result of the research can be used as increment reference and information for then is used for researching relation the field next future.

## **F. Definition of Key terms**

### 1. Speech Act

Speech act is the basic units of linguistic interaction, such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, and confirm an appointment (Griffiths, 2006: 148).

When the person utter something to someone, our utterance also performs various acts such as requesting, asking, stating, offering, thanking, etc. For example, "Can you pass the salt for me?" it is included in requesting.

### 2. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996:48). When people say to others, they actually do not only say but their utterances also perform an act. For example, "It is hot in this class." (Speaker) and the statement means that the speaker wants the listener to turn the fan on or the speaker wants the listener to open the window.