

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Human has spoken variety of languages. Human uses the language as a medium to tell their thought, idea, or their experiences. Humans often use various types of languages, such as: mother language, English and Indonesian. The language is used to express inner thought and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as establish and keep our culture. Language is only one of the common activities of a society. Language is a communication using in our daily life, language is also the most important aspect in the life of all humans.

Linguistics explains about aspects of language in its use. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. A science of the autonomous and using scientific methods. The theory of applied linguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the general theory and methods in the study of language. The branch of Linguistics can be divided into phonology, morphology, syntax, Pragmatics and Semantics. Because of that, the applied linguistics can be applied in all fields. One of them is education.

Humans sometimes uses language in Pragmatics and Semantic form. Pragmatics means the sentences used more than saying the words, the speaker needs to hearer to do things, while semantic means the speaker says the words in literary meaning that connect to things. For example, “ *This tea is too hot*” there are two meaning, the speaker needs a cold tea the tea is not too hot. The way of

human to speak in order to ask or say something to the hearer to get the point depends on the hearer's understanding.

In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterance. Yule (1998:47) states that actions perform via utterances are generally called speech act. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. Such as, the situation is in the office and a boss has a great deal of power, then the boss's utterances is "*You're fired!*", this is more than just a statement but the utterances can be used to performed the act of ending employment.

According to Jhon Searle (1996) Speech Act is the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.

Jhon Searle theory (1996:12) explained about the five types of speech act, there are Assertive, Directives, Commissive, Expressive, and Declaratives. Assertive is kind speech act can be judged for truth value. Directives are an attempt to get hearer to do something. Commissive are statement that functionas promises or refusals for action. Expressive are speech act that function to express the way we feel (the speaker's attitude) toward something. Declaratives are speech acts that change the reality in accordance with the proposition of the declaration.

Speech Act not only reflected in Linguistics, but also can be reflected through movie. It can be found that in the movie consist of utterances or dialogue

and the dialogue itself is a language. Dialogue in movie is a literary and theatrical form consisting of written or spoken conversational exchange between character by two or more people. From this explanation, the writer understands about that speech act happen not only in human's daily life but also reflected in the movie. Because movie has a conversation, and certainly the sentences contains of pragmatics and specific to be categorized in speech act.

These screenplays can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. In them, the movement, actions, expression, and dialogues of the characters are also narrated.

Example from the utterance that uttered by the character namely Hanum. She talks with her friend, namely Fatma in Restaurant. Conversation between Hanum and Fatma.

Fatma : Makan lagi sayang rotinya. (kepada anaknya)
(Honey, eat the bread please)? (to her children)

Hanum : Enggak usah, jangan Aisya!!
(No, no Aisya)!!

Enggak usah Fatma

(No Fatma)

F : Kenapa?
(Why)?

H : Mereka bilang “ katanya kita makan daging kita sendiri kalau kita makan klosang (roti buatan Eropa) ini, **pengen aku kasih pelajaran rasanya ke mereka.**

They said“ its like we eat our body if we eat the klosang (made a bread europe),

I want to make them understand. → Directive

F : Hanum, Hanum..

Udah, aku ada cara lain kok.

(I have another way).

Based on the utterances above, the bold sentences is categorize on Directive type. In speech act, Directive means attempt to get hearer to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It can be uttered in a form of forbidding, insisting, advising, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, requesting, suggesting, etc. It can be categorized as Directive type because the character, Hanum uttered the sentence which has a purpose. The purpose here means an action. Hanum said that she wants to give a warn for the people who do not admire the religion. The speaker not only uttered but also forced the hearer to do an action. The sentence above can be formed in the Pragmatics or Semantics meaning. In this case, the Semantic meaning the speaker's utterances does not intend to get the hearer to do something, but in Pragmatics meaning, Hanum's utterance not only saying the word or statement but also have meaning or purpose to hearer (Fatma) that forced her to do something.

Looking at those explanation above, the writer is interested in discussing the Speech Act study in the movie. This is because the movie itself showing the picture so the writer can see directly the expression of the characters while

speaking or uttered a sentences. By doing this research the wrieter will help people to know and understand about speech act especially.

B. The Problems of the Study

The problem of the study are formulated as follows :

1. What types of speech act uttered by the main character's "*on 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" Movie's script?
2. What is the dominant types of speech act uttered by the main character's "*on 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" Movie's script?
3. What is the meaning of the dominant types of speech act uttered by the main character's "*on 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" Movie's script?

C. The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the main character's utterances, on the movie script entitled "*99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" movie's script. To find out the answer of the problems of the study, the writer used speech act theory based on Jhon's Searle. There are: Assertives, Directives, Commissive, Expressive, and Declaratives, which are find in the "*99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" movie's script.

D. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are :

1. To find out the types of speech act that used on "*99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*" Movie's script.

2. To analyzed the dominant types speech act that used on “99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa” Movie’s script.
3. To find the meaning of the dominant types on “99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa” Movie’s script.

E. The Significance of the Study.

The significance of the study, divided in two, there are:

Theoretically, the result of reseach can be a reference for the researcher or those who plan to do the further researcher in the similar topic in Lingustics field. Especially on speech act and the reader who wants to increase their knowledge about pragmatics.

Practically, people who love watching “99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa” Movie’s script. It is better for them to study or understand the speech act that used in the utterances, especially the moral lesson which is on the “99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa” Movie’s script. The writer hopes that this study will be useful for the students of English Department who are interested in analyzing the study or research using pragmatic subject.