

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is most important thing in the world because language is used as a means of communication. It is an aspect of human behavior that involves the use of vocal sounds in meaningful patterns and corresponding written symbols to form, express, and communicate thoughts and feelings. When someone communicates with other people, the speaker conveys the message or information to the listener. When receiving the message, the listener pays attention to many other factors apart from the language itself. It means the communication is the act of transmitting information from one person to another person.

Nowadays the use of language has been very important in all aspects of life: it seems that language is inseparable. Languages can be exposed into two ways, namely written language and spoken language. Written language can be found in novel, newspaper, poetry, comics, etc, while spoken language can be found in speech, dialogue, song, movie, etc

Spoken language is a communication done directly between a speaker and a listener; it is a requirement that in spoken language there are two participants involved. Spoken language done in two ways which we call as one direction and two direction communications. Spoken language as well as written language has so many functions like giving order, persuasion, information, and instruction. Both written language and spoken language basically have the same purpose or

goal, but they are served in different ways; spoken language served through mouth, meanwhile written language served through writing. Gerot & Wignel (1994: 158) says that spoken language is typically more dependent on its context than written language is. And also they are different from the language structure; usually written language is more formal and grammatical than spoken language is. When we use written language there are some criteria or requirements like structure, style, or kinds of writing to be considered before being published for the sake of avoiding misunderstanding or misperception; otherwise in the spoken language the speaker doesn't concern too much on the criteria. Besides it is easy to capture the meaning of a text by finding out the central meaning of a clause since as Trask (1997: 42) says that 'clause is a grammatical unit containing a subject and a predicate, every sentence at least has one clause.'

As a speaker who produces and conveys some utterances or sentences, consciously or unconsciously, we may produce three acts at the same time. According to Austin (1955: 108), there are 3 acts and he defines it understandably with some understandable sentences. He defines it with sentences below:

First, we distinguish a group of things we do in saying something, which together we summed up by saying we perform a locutionary act, which is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. Second, we said that we also perform illocutionary acts such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, &c., i.e. utterances which have a certain (conventional) force. Thirdly, we may also perform perlocutionary acts: what we bring about or achieve

by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising, or misleading. Here we have three, if not more, different senses or dimensions of the 'use of a sentence' or of 'the use of language' (and, of course, there are others also). All these three kinds of 'actions' are, simply of course as actions, subject to the usual troubles and reservations about attempt as distinct from achievement, being intentional as distinct from being unintentional, and the like.

There have been some researches related to the Illocutionary Acts, such as:

Illocutionary Acts of Governmental Statement's in The Jakarta Post (Hutabarat, 2011). She analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts in The Jakarta Post and she found that there are all of the illocutionary acts in The Jakarta Post and assertive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act.

Illocutionary Acts in Sophie Kinsela's Novel "Confessions of A Sophaholic (Manalu, 2010). She analyzed the types of the illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of the illocutionary acts in Sophie Kinsela's Novel "Confessions of A Sophaholic and she found that there are all of the illocutionary acts in Sophie Kinsela's Novel "Confessions of A Sophaholic and directive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act. The reason why the writer chooses Illocutionary acts as the analyzer is because the experience that the writer got when he was studied this topic

in fifth semester. The subject was Pragmatics and it is about part of speech act. Essentially, there are three kinds of speech act, such as: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In his view, three of them were really confusing and similar. Thus, by doing this research the writer wants to find out why he thought like that in the past and after he get it, he will tell the answers to the next students who will studies this topic and to the next researchers who will analyze this topic. This research is focused on the illocutionary acts which are conveyed by Naruto and friends who are the star players in Naruto Shippuden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire.”

The reason why the writer chooses Naruto Shippuden movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire” as the media is caused by some possible answers. First, because the fame of this movie. In 2005 the Cartoon Network acquired the license to show *Naruto* in America, and subsequently experienced astounding improvements in ratings, even increasing their fickle “tween” audience (9-14-year-olds) by 70%. The raw numbers indicate that 790,000 American “Tweens” watch *Naruto* on the Friday and Saturday night time slot each weekend, and the child audience (6-11-year-olds) improved by 22%, reaching a total of 654,000 American children. *Naruto* ranks first in its time slot across all television for ratings and viewership among 9-14-year-old boys (Le, 2007:4). Second, there are a lot of illocutionary acts that I can find in this movie. There are almost of every utterances in this movie contain of illocutionary acts. Third, this

movie is well educated. In other words, not only has so many illocutionary acts, but also this movie is educating someone when they watch it.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the writer would like to analyze the illocutionary act of Naruto Shippuden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire”

B. Problem of Study

The problems of the study are formulated as follows:

- 1) What are the types of Illocutionary acts used in Naruto Shipudden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire”?
- 2) What are the dominant types of Illocutionary acts used in Naruto Shipudden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire”?

C. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

- 1 To describe the types of illocutionary acts Naruto in Shipudden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire.”
- 2 To describe the dominant types of illocutionary acts used Naruto Shipudden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire.”

D. The Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the illocutionary acts of utterances using theory of speech act and context by Finch.(2000: 94-97). The source of data is limited to the utterances that are produced by Naruto and friends to his addressees in movie entitle “Naruto Shippuden Movie 3 “Inherited the Will of Fire”

E. The Significance of the Study

The significances of this study are expected to be useful for:

- 1) The students to learn more about illocutionary acts and to analyze any text based on the illocutionary acts.
- 2) Those who want to conduct further research in illocutionary acts.