

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

In communication, people use language for asking or giving information, describing elements and others. Language has a big position in our life in communication. It becomes the main term for people in relation to the activities. Commonly, language is the process or set of processes used to ensure that there is agreement between the sender and receiver for meanings assigned to the symbols and the schema for combining them in communication.

Communication is the social media in connecting some ideas in order to convey the information and interact with others. People share their idea in many ways such as by writing, singing, and actually by communicating directly to whom they want to speak. That is the cause why communication is very important for people to connect and share ideas.

Generally, people use many variations in communicating in order to share their feelings and ideas. As we know, the communication can be performed as direct and indirect condition. Direct communication is done by talking and sharing our ideas directly to the receiver meanwhile indirect communication can be done by writing ideas then the receiver read the ideas.

According to Buck (2002), there are two types of communication. They are: verbal communication and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using words as elements. Nonverbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using gesture, body

movements, eye contact, facial expression, or general appearances as the elements. These two types are the general media of people to interact each other in which the speech act occurs. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words of speech acts are derived from two words are *speech* and *act*. Speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. In many times, people not only saying, but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act it means that he or she is doing illocutionary act. The hearer tends to do action. In that conversation people are also possible to influence the hearer (affecting effects). When the speaker successfully affects the hearer, it means perlocutionary acts can be performed well. In perlocutionary act, the hearer is allowed to make an interpretation on conversation. If it happens in conversation, it means speech acts are applied.

When people communicate with others, they produce speech act. Speech act is part of language, it concerns with what people say through the language such as in meaning of the utterance. When they communicate, the meaning of their language can be in semantics and pragmatics. So, the language can be analyzed based on the aim and meaning of the speaker whether it is semantics (real meaning) or pragmatics (contextual meaning).

According to George Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning and also studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act in a concrete situation in conversation analysis. Simply, pragmatics is interpreted as contextual meaning. Widely, pragmatics is the aspects of meaning

which is used in communication among speaker, utterance and addresser which can't be predicted. There are some concepts in pragmatics, such as: *deixis, reference and inference, presupposition, entailment, implicature and speech act (locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act)*.

Speech act is a subdivision of pragmatics. Speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language (Yule: 1996). Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so the communication is not only about language but also with action. According to George Yule (1996), the action performed by producing an utterance when people speak will consist of three related acts. They are locutionary act (utterance), illocutionary act (process of meaning from the utterance) and perlocutionary act (utterance effect on the hearers).

We always perform speech act in our daily life. Sometimes we don't realize that the utterances we produce consist of speech act. We often use utterances with indirect meaning. Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. For example:

Claudia : "Darling, the mango in the fruit market looks delicious and fresh."

Radit : "We are too late, honey!"

Claudia : "That's ok. Let's go home."

Locution is speech. In this condition, Claudia's first statement is the locution which shows the performance of the utterance in saying something. Notice how Radit didn't respond to Claudia's question by saying, "Yes, the fruit looks

delicious and fresh.” What Claudya actually said is her locutionary act (utterance) and the illocutionary act was “We are too late, honey!”

An illocutionary act is what a person does *in saying* something else. Illocution (in speaking) becomes il-locution through phonetic assimilation. In saying that we are too late, Radit was telling Claudya that he doesn't want to buy the mangoes exactly.

Beyond communicating the state of late time and the answer to Claudya statement, Radit accomplished one more thing *through saying* "We are too late, honey." He doesn't want to buy the mango and ask Claudya to go home soon. A perlocutionary act (perlocutionary, through speaking) is focused on the response others have to a speech act. The response of the situation is that Claudya understand of what Radit's aim that he wants them to go home soon so she says “That's ok. Let's go home.” So, the context of meaning of an utterance is depends on how the listener get the point of what the speaker's aim.

Illocutionary act has some different types. Yule (1996) has set up the classification of illocutionary speech act as five subdivisions. They are: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each type has different context and meaning. All of these types will become the media for the writer to analyze utterances used by main character in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*.

Dialogue in movie is one of the way in communication which consisting a written or spoken conversation between characters by two or more people. Dialogue is communication doing by the collaboration of conversation so they can

speak each other. In this time, the writer will analyze Alex's dialogue as the main character in that movie.

There are many advantages in analyzing speech act especially illocutionary in a movie because it will guide us in determining every word spoken by the cast in that movie. In this study, the writer analyzes Illocutionary Act on Alex's Dialogue in Movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*. Generally, people analyze speech act in daily conversation on how it occurs through the contextual meaning. It will be interested if we analyze speech act in movie because there will be a challenge to define what context of each sentence or expression used by the character there. It is the reason why the writer chooses movie in analyzing illocutionary act.

B. The Problems of the Study

In accordance with reason presented above, the problems of this study are formulated as:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act performed by Alex in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*?
2. What is the dominant illocutionary act performed by Alex in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*?
3. Why does the dominant illocutionary act occur on Alex's dialogue in movie "*Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*"?

C. The Scope of the Study

The scope that is used in this study is about pragmatics subdivision by analyzing the types of illocutionary act, the dominant illocutionary act and why the dominant illocutionary act occurs on Alex's dialogue as the main character in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*.

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are summarized as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act which are used by Alex in movie "Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted".
2. To find out the most dominant type of illocutionary act which is used by Alex in movie "Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted".
3. To find out the reason why the dominant illocutionary act occurs on Alex's dialogue in movie "Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted".

E. The Significance of the Study

This study covers the using of illocutionary act on movie dialogue. The analysis of illocutionary act on Alex's dialogue in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* is expected to be success in determining the types of the illocutionary act, the most dominant type of illocutionary act and the reason why the dominant type of illocutionary act occurs in the movie. The benefits of the study are in theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the result of the research can be a reference for the researchers or those who want to conduct a research in literary works process in linguistics field especially on illocutionary act.

Practically, the writer hopes that this study will be a useful input for English Students to enrich their understanding about the illocutionary act especially in movie, and finally for the readers who are interested in doing the linguistics research especially for pragmatics section to give information about the illocutionary act through movie.

