CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

It is a truism to say that language is essential to human life. It cannot be denied that language allow people to say things to each other and express their communicative needs. Therefore, language is the most significant and colossal that human behavior that has evolved, or in the other words it is developed in accordance with his/her fellowman and that it grows as more and more human beings contribute to its development.

In addition, language is a representative of thought, feeling, action, and destination. Language stays alongside with human activities. Means, whatever we do in our life, we use language. In conveying the message to others, people always use speech acts as the core of language. The meanings of words or utterances depend on the meaning of the word or utterances themselves and situational context.

Related to those explanations above, linguistics which is regarded as the study of language, explains about aspects of language in its use. One of the interesting topics in learning language is to deal with the language which is used or what the user intends to convey by using the language. Therefore, learning language is also about language meanings. Yule (1987: 3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listeners or readers. Pragmatics is a study of the way in which language is used to express or interpret real

intentions in particular situations. In linguistics, pragmatics studies how people comprehend and produce a communication act in concrete situation, which is usually a conversation and become a bridging the explanatory gap between sentence meaning and the speaker meaning. Sentence meaning is the literal of the meaning of the sentence, which the speaker is trying to convey. (http://en.Wikipedia.Prg/wiki/pragmatics).

Further, Yule (1996:47) says that action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. In discussing speech acts, it is important to make a distinction between locutions, illocution, and perlocution. Austin (1962:171) states that "Locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocution is an act in saying something. It is part of the speaker's strategy in meaningfully using language. Perlocution is the act those are performed with the intention of producing further effect on the hearer. There are five types of illocutionary acts; they are declarative (declaring, marrying), representative (affirming, conveying, claiming, denying, and etc), expressive (apologizing, complaining, dislike, and etc), directives (advising, challenging, commanding, and etc), and commisives (offering, promising, swearing, and etc).

Sometimes in a conversation, what the addressor says is indirect. "He or she tends to hide the real meaning of the utterance to make it more polite". For example: the conversation between Daniel and Hot Road in Transformers movie. When they go fishing, and suddenly something fall from the sky.

Daniel: Hot Rod the shuttle's coming lets watch it land.

Hot Rod: **Talk about dull Daniel**.

The locutionary here that the speaker just saying it without the intended meaning. The illocutionary act here when the speaker said the utterance, the hearer will take the intended meaning from the utterance that is the speaker feel worried and uncertain to follow Daniel. The perlocutionary act here is the hearer got the effect of the utterance. However, it is not easy to know the intended meaning of the utterance because the addressor/speaker does not mention it clearly (Finch, 2000:96).

There are many different things that speakers can do with words and some utterances that the speaker produces are not statements or questions about some pieces of information, but action (Austin, 1962:178). From Austin's explanation above, it shows that words are not only something the speaker use to say something but also to do something. Sometimes when the speaker says something, the speaker does not just say it exactly, but there is some implicit meaning behind it. Therefore, the words or the utterances that people produce also can lead to misunderstanding.

As it is know that communication is called successful when hearers recognize the linguistics meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it (Allan, 2001: 15).

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

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.

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 all of the illocutionary acts are available 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 to be the analyzed is because the previous researchers analyzed illocutionary in novel and newspaper, so the writer takes this subject studies about illocutionary act in movie. It is knows that communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistics meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it. Actually illocutionary is the part of speech act. There are three part of speech acts. In the writer views, it's important to make distinction between them. Thus, by doing this research the writer want to find out why the writer thought like that in the past and after the writer get it, the writer will tell the answers it by using movie as an object. The writer will get it to the next students who will study this topic and to the next researchers who will analyze this topic. The writer takes pragmatic approach as the way of analying, considering how the speaker uses the language in the social interaction with others. The usage of illocutionary act also used in the movie because a movie is actually a representation of the real conversation in naturally society. Making film also has the social dimensions for several reasons. Film makers are member of society, and, as such, are no less

subject to social pressures and norms than anyone else. Furthermore, all film making occurs within social context. This research is focused on the illocutionary acts which are conveyed by Transformers Movie "Dark of The Moon". I want to analyze the intended meaning of the main character's utterances and also the frequency of the type of illocutionary acts.

The reason why the writer chooses Transformers "Dark of The Moon" as the media because the fame of this movie. It was announced that Paramount Pictures would move *Transformers: Dark of the Moon*'s release date of July 1 till June 29 in order to monitor an early response to footage. Exclusive early premieres in select 3-D and IMAX theaters took place June 28, 2011, one night before worldwide release in 2-D and 3-D (including IMAX 3D) formats—each featuring Dolby Surround 7.1 sound.

Critical reception of the film was mixed to negative, with several critics calling it better than *Revenge of the Fallen* and praising the film's visuals and 3D action sequences, but criticizing its writing, acting, and length. *Dark of the Moon* grossed $1.12 billion worldwide, and is currently the fifth highest-grossing film of all time, the second highest grossing film of 2011 (behind *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 2*), the highest grossing film in the *Transformers* series, and the tenth film to gross over $1 billion. The film was nominated for Best Visual Effects, Best Sound Editing and Best Sound Mixing at the 84th Academy Awards. A sequel to the film, directed once again by Michael Bay, is scheduled for release in June 20.

B. The Problems of the Study

In accordance with the previous background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated by following:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in "Transformers" movie script?
2. What type's illocutionary acts is dominantly used?
3. What makes the dominant of illocutionary act used in Transformers movie?

C. The Objective of The Study

Related to the problem of the study, the objective of the study is formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts used in "Transformers" Movie script.
2. To derive the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used in "Transformers" Movie.
3. To analyze the reason the dominant type of illocutionary act occurs in the Movie.

D. The Scope of The Study

It is necessary to make the limitation of the study. The main point of the study is related to the main character's spoken word in movie action scripts entitled "Transformers". All kinds of illocutionary act that are classified according to its function become the scope of study such as; (1)

assertive, (2) directive, (3) commisives, (4) expressive, and (5) declaratives. The writer will investigate the analysis concerned only the type of illocutionary acts.

E. The Significant of The Study

It is becoming useful that the significant of this study can contribute a better understanding of studying language development that presenting notion, information, and idea through its function.

It is expected that the result of this study is useful for:

1. It is suggested to English teacher or lecturer because they to know speech acts well and they can use Speech Acts which contains the ideas of kinds of illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive as the content of their teaching. In addition they can do the application of illocutionary acts in writing such as asserting, promising, excommunicating, exclaiming in pain, inquiring and ordering.

2. The students of university are suggested to learn Speech Acts which contains kinds of ideas illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive in order to help them to find out the information which are stated based on illocutionary acts.

3. Other researchers suggested who learn Speech Acts which contains kinds of ideas illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commisives, declaratives, expressive in order to help them to get the information which are stated based on illocutionary acts.