

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language plays an important role in human daily life. People use language to communicate with others. To communicate is to express a certain attitude. When people communicate with others, they actually produce an utterance as type of action. Grundy (2000: 49) states that language is as a representation of action. It shows that people can do many things through language, such as promising, thanking, asking, ordering, or even threatening others. Henceforth, the theory of communication is discussed in one of the subfields of the study in linguistics, i.e. the study of language meaning. It is concerned with how languages manage and resolve ambiguity. This category includes the study of semantics (how meaning is inferred from words and concepts) and pragmatics (how meaning is inferred from context).

Relating to the expression of a proposition with the purpose of doing action, this study focuses on a branch of the theory of communication which is well-known recognized as speech act in pragmatics. In speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting. Renkema (1993: 21) states that speech acts are kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. Austin in Alston (2002: 2) mentioned that there are three elements of speech act; they are (1) Sentential act is uttering a sentences or some sentences surrogate, (2) Illocutionary act is uttering a sentences (or sentences surrogate) with a certain content, the sort of act paradigmatically reported by indirect discourse, and (3) Perlocutionary acts is

producing an effect on some audience by an utterance. From all of these three acts, the illocutionary act, is nowadays commonly classified as speech acts.

Illocutionary act is the act which is performed as a result of the speaker's utterances. Renkema (1993: 22) defines illocutionary act as the act which is committed by producing utterance, by uttering a promise, a promise is made by uttering a threat, and a threat is made. Meanwhile, Edmondson (1980: 30) defines illocutionary acts which are viewed as an utterance by means of which speaker communicate his feelings, attitudes, beliefs, or intentions with respect to some events or states of affair. It means that illocutionary acts are performances of which speaker communicates something to the hearers to do something like what the speaker's utterances and it gives some effects to the hearers. Austin in Alston (2002: 2) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, they are including, merely asserting, acknowledging, concluding, remarking, and insisting called asserting. Ordering, requesting, suggesting, imploring are called directives. Promising, contracting, and betting they are called commissives. Adjourning, appointing, nominating, pardoning, are called exertives. Thanking, congratulating, expressing, contempt, relief, enthusiasm, delight are called expressive.

Speech act can be uttered within literary works, for example promises, lies, excuses, declarations, imprecations, requests for forgiveness, apologies, pardons, and the like said or written by the characters or by the narrator in a novel (Miller,

2001: 1). Not only can be found in human daily life, but speech act can also be found in many texts, such as in a movie. A movie is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting

various actions and more than the presentation of life of human being or the mirror of life of human beings. This study discusses the movie “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” written by Titien Wattimena and Anggoro Saronto as the object of the study. This movie tells about a love story of Vino (Duke Dolken) and Mura (Maudy Ayunda) which is threatened by death. Mura, the main female character suffers a heart disease that makes her life become so deserted. Day by day, her health condition becomes worse. But, she always shows her struggle in facing that particular difficult situation to everyone she loves, including her boyfriend, Vino shown by the utterances she delivered. Each character also faces their problems and solves them with their own way. This movie is interesting to be analyzed by using illocutionary act theory.

In that movie, Mura is the first actresses who told many about motivation words although she was sick, but in here we haven't known about what kinds about utterances were used by Mura to motivate others. And because of that the writer interests to analyze the illocutionary act because of Mura who is suffering heart disease can still calm and delivered supporting words to other character. The writer would like to comprehend what types of illocutionary act she used. Then after finding what the dominant illocutionary act is, the interesting thing will appear that we can use the dominant illocutionary act to make ourselves useful for many people. Because there are many people suffer the same thing like Mura but it is just a few can do as her. When we know the illocutionary act she used than we can see from her side and can heal many people from their disease.

In this movie tells about “Malaikat” which is the English is “Angel”. In Islam, it is said that Malaikat is creatures that are always obey what Tuhan Orders. It means Malaikat are Always do good things. It is also said that in one of Surah in Al- Quran that malaikat has two, three, and four wings.

Segala puji bagi Allah Pencipta langit dan bumi, Yang menjadikan malaikat sebagai utusan-utusan (untuk mengurus berbagai macam urusan) yang mempunyai sayap, masing-masing (ada yang) dua, tiga dan empat. Allah menambahkan pada ciptaan-Nya apa yang dikehendaki-Nya. Sesungguhnya Allah Maha Kuasa atas segala sesuatu. (Q.S. Faathir 35:1)

It means Malaikat have very good and always doing good things and have wings. In the movie “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” was described about an Angel without wings. In the movie, in the other hand different from the story about Mura, there was a father who was actually the main character of the movie but he just got not too many scenes who was so kind to his sons. His wife left him because he became poor which they were rich in the past. And his son (Vino) who also became to hate his father, felt that he had a responsibility to make his little brother happy which his father cannot make. Then one day when his brother got a disease and should be operated but his family cannot pay for it, there was an organ seller offered him to sell his heart and he can get much money. He agreed and got the money, as the change, when a person need his heart he should be ready for it. Then when the seller asked him to give his heart, Vino unknown that his father know about it and his father change Vino’s heart to his heart. His father died for him.

His father is so kind who is described as an Angel, but because he is just a human being, he hasn't wings. So why this film entitled "Malaikat Tanpa Sayap" (Angel without wings).

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the elaborated background of the study, this research can be formulated in the following questions.

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used in the utterances of the main female character, Mura and the main male character, Vino in "Malaikat Tanpa Sayap" Movie?
2. What is the most and the most least type of illocutionary acts used by the utterances of the main female character, Mura and the main male character in "Malaikat Tanpa Sayap" Movie?
3. What context determines the illocutionary act used by the utterances of the main female character, Mura and the main male character, Vino in "Malaikat Tanpa Sayap" Movie?

C. The Objectives of the Study

According to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study can be formulated as follows.

1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts used by the utterances of the main female character, Mura and the main male character, Vino in "Malaikat Tanpa Sayap" Movie.

2. To describe the least and the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by the utterances of the main female character, Mura and the main male character, Vino in “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” Movie.
3. To describe the context determines the illocutionary act use by the utterances of the female character, Mura and the main male character, Vino in “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” Movie.

D. The Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to be useful in defining the types of illocutionary acts and giving information about them especially for the types of illocutionary acts which used in “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” Movie in order to give people more comprehension toward the utterances uttered by the main female character, Mura in this movie.

Besides that, this study is also expected to give practical contribution in enriching the knowledge of illocutionary acts for readers who are interested in this study and being one of the alternative references for them.

E. The Scope of the Study

There are some theories about illocutionary acts, in this study will be limited on the Austin Theory applied on the main female and male characters in the movie, Mura and Vino in “Malaikat Tanpa Sayap” movie.