

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Language has a big contribution to human life; it is a tool of social interaction or tool of communication. Humans use language in their speech, either spoken or written, and to share or express their ideas, opinion, feelings, suggestion, and interaction in both spoken and written communication. Language is also supported by language component. One of those components is pragmatics.

The communicative act usually represented by the utterances. The communicative act via utterance are generally called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 2000:47). These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech act apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing and utterance. Black (2006:17) adds that the term of speech act does not refer simply to the act of speaking, but to the whole communicative situation, including to the context of the utterance (that is, the situation in which the discourse occur, the participants and any preceding verbal or physical interaction) and paralinguistic features which may contribute to the meaning of the interaction. While Austin (1962) pointed out that in analyzing a speech act, we need to make a distinction between the locution and the illocution. The locution is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. The illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding,

offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. Furthermore Fransiska (2013) found that a movie speaker doing by uttering those words:arguing, asserting, denying, informing and describing.

A different approach to distinguish types of speech acts can be made on the basis of structure. A fairly simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided, by the three basic sentence types. The three structural forms: declarative, interrogative, imperative and the general communicative function : statement, question, and commend (request).

Speech acts have been expressed in society, especially in culture. Speech act mostly used by community leaders to defiance their culture. Research on speech acts have developed along with culture itself. Toba Batak is one of the tribes in North Sumatera. Toba Batak language continues to grow and serve as a means of communication, support and the symbol of community identity Toba Batak. The function can be observed through the actives of society in communication each other.

Wedding ceremony are the traditional ceremony which is important for the Batak people, because people who are married have the right to hold the ceremonies and other traditional ceremonies such as welcoming the birth of a child and giving the name of the child and so on. Hutabarat (2012) states Toba Batak traditional ceremony is a ceremony that attended by the three elements of *Dalihan Na Tolu*; namely *hula hula*, *dongan sabutuha*, and *Boru* who actively participate in that traditional ceremonies. Weddings ceremony is also a path that brings "Dalihan Natolu" of the parents the groom to "Dalihan Natolu" of the

parents the bride. Batak wedding ceremony should inaugurated, by custom "Dalihan Natolu" and religious ceremonies as well as civil records.

The process of wedding ceremony in Toba Batak culture embraces exogamy law. It can be seen in the fact that the Toba Batak society: people do not take a wife from among his own clan group (namariboto), women left the group and moved to the husband's group, with the aim to preserve the strain husband.

In *Toba Batak wedding ceremony*, Toba people love to utterance advices, pray and blessing when their children want to have a household, and these utterances usually called by them as "Umpasa". Umpasa contains advice that is indirectly asked the listener or bridal couple to do something action.

Studies focus on speech acts on *Umpasa* at Toba Batak wedding ceremony "marujuk". Umpasa is the phrase is often used in *Batak Toba Wedding Ceremony*. In the ceremony "marunjuk" speech acts that are used are different from everyday language, as in the ceremony of "marunjuk" is usually used umpasa 'poem', 'phrase', phrases, and special words;

For example:

Ampapaga dolok

Ampapaga sibuluan

Unang hita marbada

Ai hita do marsogot hita haduan

The meaning is:

Ampapaga mountain

Ampapaga sibuluan

Let us not quarrel

Because we are today, we are tomorrow too

It means that the advicee asked the hearers to do something that is not to fight with their significant other. The writer is interested to analyze the advice given types of speech acts in wedding ceremony when they give utterances of poda.

Previous research found different one each other. Putri (2012) found that the most dominant type of speech acts in standup comedy is representative. It means, in delivering their material, the comics dominantly convey their belief that some proposition is true and they also indirectly provoke the audience to believe their words. Furthermore Sari (2013) found that the using of speech act to express what the speaker wants play a great role in the novel. Based on the previous research this study interested to analyzed in Umpasa Toba wedding ceremony.

Humbang Hasundutan which centered in Dolok Sanggul, generally inhabited by Toba Batak tribe. Tobanese itself used by a tool of Toba Batak tribe's communication and Tobanese is the most dominant language used by the people rather than the others language. Humbang Hasundutan is selected as the object of this research because this area has native customary and using Toba Batak fluently in their everyday life, as the reasons mention above, this study will focus on *Speech Acts in Toba Batak Wedding Ceremony*.

B. The Problems of Study

Based on the background of study, the problems of this study were formulated as the following.

1. What types of speech acts which conveyed used by the older people as advice to the bridal couple during the Toba wedding ceremony?
2. What type of speech act is dominantly uttered which conveyed by the older people as advice to the bridal couple during the Toba wedding ceremony?
3. In what context does the speaker convey most dominant type of speech acts during the Toba wedding ceremony?

C. The Scope of Study

Many steps in the tradition of Toba wedding ceremony, such as pre-wedding ceremony traditions, the wedding ceremony tradition, and after wedding ceremony tradition itself (Marsibuha-buhai, Manjalopasu-pasu, and PestaUnjuk). This study is limited only in observing the speech acts utterance which is used by the older people as advice to the bridal couple during the Toba wedding ceremony based on types of speech acts by Austin's theory (1956).

D. The Objectives of Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study were:

1. to find out the types of speech acts which conveyed by the older people as advices to the bridal couple during the Toba wedding ceremony.

2. to find out the dominant type of speech acts which conveyed by the older people as advices to the bridal couple during the Toba wedding ceremony.
3. to find out what context does the speaker convey most dominant type of speech acts during the Toba wedding ceremony.

E. The Significances of Study

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

1. Understanding by the student how to use or utter the speech acts in the situational context of communication.
2. Giving more information and explanation of how to use or utter the speech acts in are used.
3. To give a guidance or reference for the further research about analysis of speech acts.