

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some sub chapters, namely background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they will describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of study

Every human being in this world has to communicate each other to fulfill his or her own needs. In reaching the goal of communication, at least, there will be two parties; they are speaker and hearer. A successful communication only reached if both of the speaker and the hearer are able to convey and understand thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other. When the speaker communicates to other hearer, he or she is performing an action via utterance, which in linguistics known as speech act.

In English, there are some specific names for speech act; they are apology, complaint, invitation, promise or request and command. The different kind of speech act applies to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that the hearer will understand his or her intention. The circumstances around the speaker and the hearer are usually the factor that helps the hearer to know the meaningful utterance of the speaker. One of the speech act used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others is known as commanded by Yule (1996).

Searle (1969), assured that all linguistic communication involves linguistic act. The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance the speech act. It means that speech act tend to use spoken language than written form.

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech act are derived from two words are speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. That is the reason, why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech act. Many times, in conversation people not only saying, but also hearing. When the hearer is doing an act it means he or she is doing illocutionary act. The hearer tends to do action. In conversation, people are also possible to influence the hearer (affecting effects). When the speaker affects the hearer successfully, it means act can performed well. In act the hearer is allowed to make an interpretation on conversation. If it happens in conversation, it means speech act are applied.

Based on Austin in Levinson (1969), point of view speech act divided into three parts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act means performing the act of saying something Wijana (1996), the purpose of this is just to inform the reader. Usually locutionary considered as linguistic meaning. Second is illocutionary act, it means that performing an act of doing something Wijana (1996). The illocutionary act analyzed based on context; it is about what is going on behind the text.

Context is the knowledge background assumed to be shared by s (speaker) and h (hearer) and which contributes to h's interpretation of what s means given by utterance Leech (1983). For example "It feels hot, isn't it?" To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. The last one is act. act means the act of affecting someone Wijana (1996). In , there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do.

Then Searle (1969), continued Austin's theory about illocutionary act by dividing illocutionary act into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The types of speech act will be identified in *Cinderella* movie.

The writer interested in knowing more about the illocutionary act produced by the characters in this movie and how they used them. The writer only observed the utterances, which occur between Ella and Kit; the writer ignored other characters. So the writer is interested in analyzing this movie, because the writer believes that movie has some words or sentences which contain illocutionary, and from the main characters.

For instance, the writer takes a conversation occurs in the movie, as follow setting: Ella go to forest ride horse alone, suddenly Kit come stop Ella and while chatting, and question her condition. Let see an example of illocutioanary act that are taken from the dialogue of *Cinderella* movie.

Kit: "Lady are you okay?"

Ella: "I am alright, thanks you....."

The writer only focused on the action of speech act produced Ella and Kit in *Cinderella* movie because both of them are the main characters. As the main characters, they must have conversations, which contain speech act, in the movie. The writer chooses this movie, because the writer wants to draw attention of speech act occurring in conversation between Ella and Kit.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The problems of study are as follow:

1. What are illocutionary act that used by the main characters in conversation of *Cinderella* movie?
2. What are dominant types that used by the main characters in conversation of *Cinderella* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This objective of the study formulated as follow:

1. To describe illocutionary act that used by the main characters in conversation of *Cinderella* movie.
2. To describe dominant types that used by the main characters in conversation of *Cinderella* movie.

1.4 Significances of Study

This research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can enrich linguistics research, especially in the field of pragmatics. Moreover, it gives supplementary contribution to students who study speech act, especially speech act of illocutionary act.

Practically, it gives consciousness to the society that there are phenomena of speech act of illocutionary act. Thus, it can help Students to understand deeper in studying the directives speech act, especially speech act of illocutionary act.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the speech act on her selected movie; *Cinderella*. Especially on conversation used by the main characters, because the writer is sure that in *Cinderella* movie find a lot of speech act in it.

Austin in Levinson (1969), stated that speech act divided into three parts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The research entitled “*A Study of the Main Characters Speech Act in Cinderella Movie*” the researcher only focuses on the speech act. Particularly in two types, this research only focused illocutionary act, which includes in directive conversation by the main characters.