

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains all parts on introduction which include background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is the most important aspects in human daily life. Language is used everyday by human being to communicate each other. In social interaction, language is used by human being to express his/her thought, ideas, love, knowledge, culture, and emotion by using sound, sign, gesture or body language in many purpose. It can be said that language as a role of communication which cannot be separated from human's life.

Communication is the social media in connecting some thoughts in order to convey the information and interact with others. According to Buck (2002), there are two types of communication. They are verbal communication and nonverbal communication. The way of communicating messages by using words as elements is called verbal communication, whereas non verbal communication is the way of communication messages by using body movements, facial expression, eyes contact, and gesture. Those two types are the general media of people to communicate each

others in which the speech act occurs. Akram (2010:2) said that speech act plays an important role in affective communication; these acts are functional units in communication.

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. In general, speech act is the acts of communication. Speech act is the key concept in the area of study of pragmatics, the study of speaker's intentions and what the speakers mean when they use the particular linguistics in context (Hatch, 1992). According to 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. Searle (1969), speech acts is observed on what the speaker says when due to communication. Searle (1969) mention that when we communicate each other, we do not only produce symbols, words and sentences which do not have meaning but also have some meanings. Besides, Austin (1962) in his book "How to Do thing with Words", categorizes the types of speech acts into three kinds; locutionary act (performing the acts of saying something), illocutionary act (performing an acts of doing something), and perlocutionary acts (performing the acts of affecting something).

According to Searle (1969), the illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. On other words, illocutionary act can be defined as using a sentence to perform a function. When a speaker says something, s/he may perform some functions of act through the utterances such as question, tell, request forgive, and others. For instance, when we say "it's very hot in here", the speaker has some intention to order the listener to open the window or turn on the fan or air conditioner

(AC). There are five basic kinds of action of utterance which are promoted by Searle (1969), they are representative, directive, commissives, expressive, and declarations. From all of these kinds, the writer decided to choose directive utterance for her studies.

As one of the classification of illocutionary acts, directive is an illocutionary acts which is used to make the hearer doing something in the future. The kind of illocutionary act has world to words direction of fit (Searle, 1979:13). Bonvillian (1997) states that directive is particularly sensitive to context of speaking and to social characteristics of issuers and addressee. She says that the speaker should phrase request in order to have greatest likelihood of positive result, but because of a social relationship that exists between the interlocutors, the speaker must be sensitive to the addressee's feeling. In other words, the speaker must make his/her request clear enough so that the addressee comprehends on the directive intends.

Directive is one of the realizations of the speaker's desire in order to make the hearer do what the speaker wants. Directive occurs in several different conditions where it has connection between speaker and hearer. It means that people making directives in daily life to ask someone to do something. When people make directive they should know the condition when they want to ask something. Occasionally, when directive occurs in unsure condition it will make the communication does not deliver to the hearer, so directive does not happen. It happens if the hearer realize what the speaker means. So that, making a directive it can be careful thought in something that load the hearer.

The usage of directive is not only found in daily conversation but also commonly in a movie. According to Richard Barsam (2009), movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence. Movie correlates with the daily life condition. Also, movie shows everyday happening that make them as mirror to the real world phenomenon.

Nowadays movie or film becomes popular in daily life people. Since movie or film becomes one representation the phenomenon of daily life, the writer is interested in using movie as a source of data. The writer here is deciding to choose a movie because in a movie the writer found out many directive utterances in its script as well as to know the meaning the utterance used in illocutionary acts, because movie closer in daily conversation appeals of interview and talk show.

Avatar is one of adventures movie which have 'epic science fiction' themes and the most popular movies in box offices in the world on 2009. The movie is directed and written by James Cameron, produced by James Cameron and John Landau, and distributed by 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox. Avatar movie was a box office movie around the world and also nominated in Academy Awards including Best Picture and Best Director, and won three Best Cinematography, Best Visual Effect and Best Art Direction. Avatar is set during the 22<sup>nd</sup> century on a small moon called Pandora, which orbits a gas giant, and is inhabited by the tribal Na'vi, ten foot blue humanoids that are peaceful unless attacked. Humans cannot breathe Pandora air, so they genetically engineer human/Na'vi hybrids known as Avatars that can be controlled

via a mental link. A paralyzed Marine named Jake Sully (Sam Worthington) volunteers to exist as an Avatar on Pandora, falling in love with a Na'vi princess and becoming caught up in the conflict between her people and the human military that is consuming their world.

Let's see example of directive utterance that is taken from conversation in *Avatar* movie. The conversation is occurs between Jake Sully and Eytukan in the Hometree on Pandora.

**Jake** : **You have to get out of Hometree! Run to the forest! Please, I'm begging you!**  
**Eytukan** : (yelling and speaking Na'vi) Everybody outside! Go to the Forest.

([imsdb.com/script/avatar.html](http://imsdb.com/script/avatar.html))

The utterance from the example above which in bold format "*You have to get out of Hometree! Run to the forest! Please, I'm begging you!*" it belongs of beg, in which beg is the kind directive utterance of requestive. As the speaker, Jake Sully wants Eytukan as the hearer do something based on his desire to leave the Hometree and save his soul because the sky people will ruin Hometree. Jake utters his utterance in deep feeling; he believes that the hearer is capable to fulfill his beg. He also shows his seriousness to get the respond from the hearer (Eytukan).

In this case, there are some reason why the writer choose *Avatar* movie as a source of data, the first, *Avatar* movie is a historical drama film based on true story which happen in the moon in 22 century ago in which the dialogues in the movie contain dialogues that exist in real life or represents our daily conversation. Secondly, the phenomenon of directive utterance can be easily found in most of dialogue in

which the characters are involved in different situation and condition of dialogue and also they use different ways to communicate and choice of words. Differentiation in choice of words showed the character in language that the use, especially in directive utterance. Third, the main character's dialogue in *Avatar* often makes the hearer to do something in different ways and strategies when utters his/her utterance. This will help the reader to understand how to make hearer to do something.

From the some reason above, the writer conducted the study under the title "*An Analysis of Directive Utterances Produced by Main Character "Jake Sully" in Avatar movie script*".

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

Based on the background of the study above, the writer arranged the research question to make easier to solve into two questions are:

1. What are the types of directives utterances used by main character "Jake Sully" in Avatar Movie script?
2. What are the meanings of directive the Jake's utterance in Avatar movie script?
3. What is the most frequent occurrence of the type of directives utterances found in main character "Jake Sully" in Avatar movie script?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

In general, the objective of the research is to describe phenomenon of speech acts in communication that reflected in Avatar movie script. The specific aim of the research problem above, the writer formulated objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify the types of directives utterances that used by main character “Jake Sully” in Avatar movie script.
2. To clarify the meanings of directive the Jake’s utterance in Avatar movie script.
3. To find and explain the most frequent occurrence type of directives utterances that found of main character “Jake Sully” in Avatar movie script.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The writer expects the result of this study to give theoretically and practically benefit for other researcher and reader. So that, there are significances of the study as follows benefit:

Theoretically, this study can be used as an additional resources or reference, particularly for English department a student who taken linguistics concentration who are interested in the study of directive utterance. In addition, the result of this study can bring out news idea for next researcher to analysis directives utterances in other source of data and enrich knowledge about pragmatics theory in general and especially in the directive utterance. Meanwhile, practically, the writer hopes that people who read this study then can apply the directive utterance in their daily life.

The results of this study also give specific knowledge and understand more clearly about directive utterance.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The scope of this study is pragmatics study. The focus of this study is directive utterances produced by main character “Jake Sully” in Avatar movie script. The writer focuses on six kinds of directive utterances which were proposed by Bach and Harnish (1979). Those are *requestives*, *questions*, *requirements*, *prohibitions*, *permissive*, and *advisories*. Further, the limitation of this study is all of utterance which is only produced by Jake Sully as main character in Avatar movie script is containing types of directive utterances.