

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, research problems, research objective, significance of the research, organization of the writing and clarification of keyterms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a system arbitrary for human communication in the world, and all people use it in this daily activity as the most effective ways to communicate. By using language people can get some information, idea, news and they can also share about what they feel and what they think to others as it is stated by Fromkin (2003: 3) that language can be source of human life and power, and also closely related to communication.

Communication is a process of share meaning through verbal and nonverbal behavior involving two or more people. Mulyana (2008: 3) argues that communication can happen if something that can create a response from speaker to listener through message or sign of verbal or non-verbal without having to make sure that speaker and listener communicating have a same symbol. In this case, the meaning contained in the communication especially through verbal one can be studied by what we call as pragmatics.

Riemer (2010: 22) says that “pragmatics concentrates on the ways in which these basic meanings are used in practice, including such topics as the ways in which different expressions and different context”. Pragmatics includes deixis, implicature, presupposition, and speech act. Deixis is knowledge of the

circumstance like the person, place or time of the utterance to be interpreted referentially, Implicature is implicated by virtue of the fact that the speaker and hearer are cooperatively contributing to a conversation, presupposition is implicit assumptions that accompany certain utterances, and the last, speech acts can explain in other paragraph.

Speech acts as one of the pragmatics studies are acts which involved in production of language (Leech,1983). It means that speech act is a performed action when the speaker says something and listener responds to what the speaker say. According to Yule (1996: 48) speech acts have three basic types, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Speech act can be connected with the context.

Akmajian (2001: 388) states that “context of an utterance is an expandable notion”. It means that the speaker and the listener responds to each other by saying something to the speaker and the listener. Context of situation is a particular context in which a text is produced and thus some situation type can be characterized in terms of field, tenor and mode (Halliday, in Mathiessen, 2004: 33). These characteristics of situation used to distinguish between a situation in a conversation such as what’s going on in the situation, who’s talking part in the situation and what role is being played in the situation which included to field, tenor and mode.

The topic of speech acts connected with context of situation is very interesting to be studied, especially in the dialogue of movie where lot of speech acts are contained in this one of the literary works, such as in movie. In movie we

can see a lot of the utterance spoken by main character, which will be applied in the *Furious 7*'s movie.

Furious 7's Movie is chosen as a research object commonly known as *The Fast and Furious 7*. This movie is the seventh movie of the *Fast & Furious* series. The movie will peel his departure one of the main cast character *Brian O'Conner* from the racing world, as it is known that the actor *Brian*, is *Paul Walker* who had died. The movie was released in the US on April 3th, 2015. The movie was directed by *James Wan*, the director of *Malaysian* and produced by *Neal H. Moritz* and *Vin Diesel* that participate in the film with name is *Dominic Torreto*'s phenomenal character.

Similar studies have been carried out by previous researchers such as: Hidayah (2007) with the research entitled: "*Illocutionary Acts Used by the Main Characters of the Devil and Daniel Webster play text by Stephen Vincent Benet*". The purposes of this research are to answer the questions of what and how the illocutionary acts used by the main characters of the *Devil* and *Daniel Webster* play text by *Stephen Vincent Benet*. The result of this reseach is the researcher found illocutionary acts used by the main characters which are determined the illocutionary acts. The types of illocutionary which are found in the utterances used by the main characters of *Devil* and *Daniel Webster*' are constatives, directives, commisive and acknowledgment.

The second research was conducted by Indriawati (2008) with the research entitled: "*Illocutionary Acts Used by Indonesia This Morning Presenters on Metro TV*". This research aimed to find what the type of illocutionary act and what the

function of illocutionary act in *Indonesia This Morning Presenters on Metro TV* based on the social purposes: competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The result is this study shows that *Indonesia This Morning presenters* used four types of illocutionary acts. They are representative act, directive act, commissive act, and expressive act. The type of illocutionary acts mostly used by *Indonesia This Morning presenters* is representative acts. Furthermore, the presenters also use four functions of illocutionary acts based on the social purposes: competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The function of illocutionary acts were mostly used by *Indonesia This Morning presenters* is collaborative acts.

The third research was studied by Mustofa (2009) with the research entitled: "*Illocutionary Acts in Barac Obama's Inaugural Speech*". This research aimed to found two problems, what types of illocutionary acts used on *Barack Obama's inaugural speech*, and what functions of illocutionary acts used on *Barack Obama's inaugural speech*. And the result of the research is the most frequent assertive act performed by *Obama* is informing, the most frequent directive act performed by *Obama* is recommending, the most frequent commissive act performed by *Obama* is promising, the most frequent expressive act performed by *Obama* is thanking, and the most frequent expressive act performed by *Obama* is declaring. Finally, all of the types and the function of illocutionary acts used by *Barac Obama* in his inaugural speech, during the observation period of this study.

The last research was done by Fransisca and Silitonga (2013) with the research entitled: *Illocutionary Act on Alex's Dialogue in Movie Madagascar 3 : Europe's Most Wanted*. this research formulated three problems, to find what types

of illocutionary act performed by Alex in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*, what dominant illocutionary act performed by Alex in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*, and why the dominant illocutionary act occurred on Alex's dialogue in movie *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*. The result of this research is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used there is representative. The total percentage is: representative 42.90%, directive 38.26%, commissive 3.19%, expressive 12.75%, and declarative 2.90%. Representative becomes the most dominant type because there are many elements of representative used such as arguing, asserting, denying, informing and describing.

Based on the explanation above and those similar studies, the writer will try to analyze the same topic, that is speech acts by focusing on illocutionary acts in the utterance spoken by *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* as main character in *Furious 7* the movie and the characteristics of situation in *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* as main character in *Furious 7* the movie, so the writer will try to analyze with the research entitled "Illocutionary act in *Furious 7* Movie Script".

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background above the writer finds problems in movie entitled *Furious Seven*. The writer wants to classify the illocutionary acts and the characteristics of situation in that movie, and then the writer proposes the problems with two questions, as follows:

1. What are the classifications of illocutionary act related to *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* utterance as main characters in *Furious Seven* Movie script?

2. How are the characteristics of situation found in the classification of illocutionary act above related to *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* utterance in *Furious Seven* Movie script?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on statement before, the research objective of this analysis, are:

1. To find the classifications of illocutionary act related to *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* utterance as main characters in *Furious Seven* Movie script.
2. To know the characteristics of situation found in the classification of illocutionary act above related to *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* utterance in *Furious Seven* Movie script.

1.4 Significance of Research

There are two benefits that can be described theoretically and practically:

Theoretically: this research is hope to be useful for the readers who want to learn about speech act focusing on the classifications of illocutionary act and the characteristics of situation in a movie.

Practically: this research is hope to be useful for the readers as one reference for next researcher who want to conducted similar research about pragmatic study especially for speech act and focusing on classifications of illocutionary act and the characteristics of situation related to *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* utterance in *Furious Seven* Movie script.

1.4 Organization of Writing

In this chapter, the organization of writing is divided into five chapter, as follows :

- In chapter I introduction, This chapter presents the background of the research, research problems, research objective, significance of the research, organization of the writing and clarification of keyterms.
- In chapter II literature of the review, In this chapter writer discusses some theories related to this study. The discussion will present some theories like pragmatics, speech act, classification of illocutionary, context, context of culture, context of situation and *Furious 7* the movie.
- In chapter III research method, this chapter presents the methodology of the research. It begins with research method, source of data, the technique of collecting data and the last technique of analyzing data.
- In chapter IV finding and discussion, this chapter discusses the finding and discussion based on data analysis in the research question in previous chapter, there are the classification of illocutionary acts and the characteristics of situation in *Dominic Toretto* and *Brian O'Conner* Utterance in *Furious 7* Movie Script.
- The last chapter V conclusion and suggestion, this chapter presents the conclusion of the research and the suggestion for the future research after the writer analyzes and interprets at the acquired data from the previous chapter. The conclusion is covered from the statement of the research problems while the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in conducting the similar research.

1.5 Clarification of Keyterms

In this section to avoid the misunderstanding to read the terms in this research, so the following will be present clarification of keyterms, as follows:

- **Speech acts:** Yule (1996: 133) explains that “the term of speech act is describes actions such as “requesting”, “commanding”, “questioning”, or “informing”. It means that speech act describes people’s in daily activity based on their utterance.
- **Illocutionary act:** Accordin to Austin (1962: 108) “illocutionari is perform act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking the utterance which have a certain (conventional) force”. It means the action to do something like informing, ordering, warning, undertaking via utterance.
- **Context of Situation:** According to Halliday and Hasan (1989: 46) context of situation is the immediate environment in which a text is actually functionally”. Context of situation is the particular context whict the text is produced.
- **Characteristics of situation:** Halliday and Hasan (1989: 14) explains that **a. Field** is what happens in the situation, **b. Tenor** is who is talking a part in the situation and the last **c. Mode** is what part is language playing in the situation.