

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the research, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, research scope, conceptual framework, and the result of previous studies that become references in working on this research.

#### **1.1. Background of The Study**

In human life, language is one of the essential things which is used to communicate with others in their daily life. Language cannot be separated from human beings because it has an indispensable role, either spoken or written. It takes important things because they can extend what they want to say and also can communicate what they want. Besides that, language is also used to express their feeling, idea, and even thought. Language and its dynamics on the internet is an are a of great interest to many scholars from the field of linguistics, media sciences,

psychology and sociology. (Crystal, 2001) contends that as the focus shifts from technology to people and purpose, the role of language becomes central. 'If the internet is a revolution then there is likely to be a linguistic revolution'. When people speak, they use language to achieve a variety of functions like expressing different emotions, start an argument or even insult someone. All of the 'things' described before can be said to be speech acts: 'acts done in the process of speaking' (Sadock, 2009).

The continuity of human life, language used for communication with each other is necessary when the speaker and hearer understand what they are talking about. Nowadays to communication, there are many ways with the internet and a lot of varieties chatting and calling applications, which makes the best result for communication. The communicative act or called as the utterances of the speaker, commonly represent verbal communication. It means that people produce do not only an utterance which is focused on grammatical structure and every word but also the way they perform the utterance.

Using an utterance, whether as a speaker or as an addressee, seems to be a smooth, uniform type of activity. As speakers, we have one mission to select some string of words to convey our message, and as addressees, we also have one mission, to interpret that string as conveying that very message. A closer examination, however, reveals that two quite distinct procedures are actually implemented in each act. The first comprises encoding or decoding, the second, triggering or drawing inferences. Codes are stipulated conventions associating specifically linguistic expressions with their formal or functional use conditions. Inferencing is not unique to linguistic competence or signs. Based on our general cognitive abilities in drawing on various assumptions and deriving conclusions based on those assumptions.

One branch of linguistics that studies the utterances of the speaker is pragmatics. Pragmatics discussing the relation between utterance and speaker to know the meaning. According to (Yule, 1996) said that pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (reader). It means that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996). Pragmatics is the study of the science of language about the relationship of signs to people who interpret the sign related to (Paltridge, 2006), "Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that is grammatical in the structure of language." Pragmatics examines the conditions for the use of human language as determined by the social context. Pragmatics have five fields of study, consists of speech act, deixis, conversational implicature, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. Pragmatics itself explains how using language in context, and the way in people produce and understanding the meanings through language. In other words, pragmatics tells about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions. One of pragmatics fields of study is speech act, this research is a part of speech act studies. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which is a study about how context contributes to the meaning. Pragmatics consists of speech act, deixis, conversational implicature, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. Pragmatics itself explains how using language in context, and the way in people

produce and understanding the meanings through language. In other words, pragmatics tells about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions.

Speech acts are one of the most important components of pragmatic competence (Searle J. , 1969), Speech act is part of the pragmatics study, in that there is a relationship of interaction between speakers and hearers. (Yule, 1996) defines speech acts as actions taken through speech. Whereas (Cohen, 1996) defines speech acts as a functional unit in communication. It means speech act is an entity that determines the central in pragmatics so that it makes the basic principle in pragmatics. Speech act also the basis for analyzing other pragmatic topics such as presuppositions, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. Speech actions have different forms of agreeing to a goal. Speech acts are the study of intended meaning the utterances spoken and written. Moreover, the most significant things in speech act are the message of the speaker intention, so the hearer understands a message from the speaker. Speech act is divided into three parts; those are a locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Speech act is the utterance which the speaker says, or the speaker performs in every speech. The study of speech act is significant for everyone. The importance of studying speech act is to make comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance.

The biggest contribution from Austin about speech act theory is the differentiation of locution, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Austin said that every time the speaker said, he did three concurrent actions, namely (a) locutionary act, (b) illocutionary act and (c) perlocutinary act. According to (Austin, 1962) if the speaker intends to express something that is certain directly, without asking the speaker to carry out the contents of the conversation, the intention is called locutionary act. If the speaker intends to express something directly, with the unique power of utterance, which makes the speaker in accordance with what he says, the intention is called illocutionary act. Meanwhile, if the speaker intends to cause a certain response or effect to the partner, the intention is called a perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary act has function, that to appears in the intent or purpose (for what the speech was delivered). Illocutionary acts other than stating something also states the act of doing something, therefore it is referred to as The Act of Doing Something (action to do something). For example: "This room is sweltering." (A lecturer told a student during college). In the context of the discussion, it can be interpreted that the speech functions, intends, or aims to ask students to open a window, door, or turn on the air conditioner so that the room will cool. According to (Searle J. , 1969)said that based on its function, speech acts can be distinguished into assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. A directive is a form of speech that is intended speaker to influence the hearer to take action or do something from the speaker's utterance. There is asking, suggesting, requesting, advising, commanding and recommending and etc. The example is "Harry, help me to improve my task". The speaker asked the hearer (Harry) to take the appropriate action, which is to help him to improve his task. In human's utterance, a lot of directive action, direct or indirectly.

Suggesting and asking are a kind of directive illocutionary act. Suggesting is the action which make someone do something appropriated with the speakers utterance or opinion about what must to do and usually gives an idea or can changed what the idea before. It means suggesting is the act to suggest someone to do something. (Searle J. , 1979) explains the suggestion to do it is therefore made indirectly in : accordance with the generalization that alluding to a reason for doing something is a way of making an indirect directive to do it. It means suggesting is the act to suggest someone to do something. For example: "How if you buy a new car, there's a new edition."The phrase *How if* shows the act of suggesting. The suggestion's function is to put an idea into somebody's mind.

And asking has two functions, first function the same as "request," to ask or request someone doing something. The second, asking has the original function, to ask a question to the hearer answer to his question. Asking is the action which purposed to do something together accordance with the speaker said. (Searle J. , 1979) explains an asking is the act can ask someone to do something or ask question. Asking has two function. The first, asking, has the function the same

as "request," to ask or request someone does *P* (Propositional Content). The second, asking, has the original function, to ask a question (e.g., "ask whether," "ask why," "ask whom") to the hearer answer to his question (special propositional content condition). For example: "would you like to play together?". The word *Would* shows the act of asking. It is the first function, asking for ask or request someone do something. And "what are you doing?" The word *What* shows the act of asking.

An utterance is not only expressing something, but saying something contains responsibility speakers to do something related to the content of the utterances headed. With the action focused, the speaker and the speech partner can do it various things by using these utterances. Suggesting expression is the act of the statement or utterances for advising to make someone better in the next time, or to get other choices when deciding on a decision. Asking expression is the act of asking someone to do something or of an information.

Perlocutionary acts is one of speech act types that depend on the production a specific effect of utterance. The effect that hearer produced also called as the act of affecting someone. Perlocutionary effect is an influenced effect which speaker tries to influence the hearer to do something. This research will relating the perlocutionary act of suggesting and asking, as the result this research searched the effect of suggesting and asking in this movie. (Leech, 1983) The perlocutionary act is the effect caused by some utterances that are uttered by the speaker to the hearer. It can be said that this act is the act of affecting someone. Perlocutionary means the intention conditions when the speaker intends to cause a certain response or effect to the partner. For example: "There is a snake next to you!", if we say this utterance to someone, there will be some effects caused by that utterance. After the hearer heard that utterance he/she may run.

The role of movie in society as a medium of communication and today have a big effect, because the movie also has a lot to play in the formation people's mindset. According to Wikipedia, movies, also known as films, are types of visual communication which uses moving sound and picture with form videos to tell the stories or teach people something. Movies is the types of entertainment,

a way to make people have fun. A lot of genre in movies, example: action, romance, tragic, horror and etc. Various kinds of stories are displayed in it, more or less and can indirectly change the mindset of society or audience after watching the film. This can also be said of strength movie as one of the communication media. A cartoon is the most favorite movie for kids, teens, and the adults. There is two types 2D and 3D, with various interesting story and plot.

In this research, the researcher chooses *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie which is written by phill Johnston and pamela ribbon. In the movie there are conversations has a purpose to suggest and ask the partner that shown by characters. The movie is telling about friendship which there are suggesting and asking and supported this research. This movie continued from *Wreck-It Ralph in 2012*. In the end Sugar Rush is reconnected, Ralph returns to the arcade without Vanellope, but he keeps in touch with Vanellope through chat videos. There is so much moral in our real life, about struggle to achieve our goal, hard work, optimism, and loyalty in friendship.

Based on the background that has been described, the researcher was interested in describing utterances of character in *Ralph Breaks The Internet (2018)* movie, which shows the action of suggesting and asking related with that theory. And what the function and the perlocutionary or effect of suggesting in this movie. This is because many found directives that focus on asking and suggesting, which appropriated with this problem, the researcher took the title of the study "Suggesting and Asking Expression in *Ralph Breaks the Internet (2018)* Movie". The researcher used pragmatics to support the researcher argument. The researcher used Searle's theory of directive illocutionary acts especially suggesting and asking as the reference in this research.

## **1.2.Statement of Problems**

A human's utterance contains a speech act, which has a function in his/her utterance. Via the communicative force of an utterance the act happened. The topics that used in this research searched the speech act that shows an act which is done by utterance performed or (speaker) utterance makes the hearer do

something. This research discussed the characters' utterances and focused on looking for the suggesting and asking expression of the characters that are shown in *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie, which related to the asking and suggesting in the character's utterances. This research could prove that there are suggesting and asking in this movie. Based on the background of the research, some problems could formulate as follow:

1. What are the functions of suggesting and asking expression found in *Ralph Breaks the Internet* (2018) movie?
2. How are the perlocutionaries from suggesting and asking expression found in *Ralph Breaks the Internet* (2018) movie?

### **1.3. Research Objective**

Based on the problems, researcher focuses the research on analyzing suggesting and asking in *Ralph Breaks the Internet* 2018 movie. The research aims:

1. To identify the function of suggesting and asking expression found in *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie.
2. To analyze how the perlocutionaries from suggesting and asking expression found in *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie.

### **1.4. Research Significance**

The significance of this research is divided into two:

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher's findings of suggesting and asking in character's utterance, expected to enrich the comprehension and understanding of suggesting and asking topics in the Pragmatics area. The researcher also expected to give a contribution to linguistics fields about speech act, especially directive illocutionary act, asking and suggesting with pragmatics approach with the theory of Searle. This paper can describe the other researcher that analyzes the speech act of *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie as the object of this research. It is hoped that through this

research, theoretical significance for theory development. And practical relevance for English literature students, English literature department, other researchers, linguistic communities, and also for the reader who interested in the pragmatic, speech act, and directive, especially about suggesting and asking.

## 2. Practical Significance

In addition to theoretical significance, the researcher expects this research has practical relevance.

### a. The Readers

The researcher hopes this research can be beneficial for the reader to give knowledge about suggesting and asking in this movie and become the reference for their study. And for the public readers, the researcher just expected to understand more about speech act, and types of the speech act in *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie here as the object in this research can decide something, what's the purpose of suggesting and asking? What's the function of suggesting and asking?. It might be helpful for them to see it in a pragmatic approach with this object.

### b. Other Researchers

The researcher hopes the other researchers can do this research for reference in their study about directive illocutionary, especially about the suggesting and asking. Also, the researcher expects the other researchers could do better research about suggesting and asking. And the researcher expected to contribute to the academic fields, an academic linguistics field. Because only a few researchers are doing research focussed on this matter and with this research hopefully can give help for other researchers in the next research to find how to analyze a movie or the other literary works with the pragmatic approach with the suggestion and asking analysis. People still unfamiliar with speech act in daily life, especially for English literature students who watch the video, movie, etc. only what they want to know. Still, utterances in real life or literary work has a meaning, purpose, and function. And with this research, the researcher hope can help them to understand more about the directive illocutionary act with the literary works.



### c. English Lecturers

The researcher expects this research can give contributions to Pragmatics teaching, especially on suggesting and asking. Moreover, this research could be an evaluation material for lecturers in education.

## 1.5. Conceptual Framework

This research will analyze the suggesting and asking in character's utterances in this movie. The object that will be analyzed is all the main character's utterances. This research will examine the suggesting and asking in character's utterances in this movie. The occasions that the researcher chooses are when the character's utterances in this movie suggested or asked someone else. The researcher decides those occasions because those occasions are categorized in suggesting and asking in a speech act field.

Furthermore, the researcher wants the same topic in both situations as well to know the suggesting and asking in character's utterances which to make someone or the other do something through the suggestion and asked something. The objects will be analyzed using Searle's theory of speech act features themselves. (Searle J. , 1969) stated that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer: *ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending*. According to (Vanderveken, 1990), the directive contains: *asking, commanding, requesting, suggesting, adjuring, forbidding, begging and so on*.

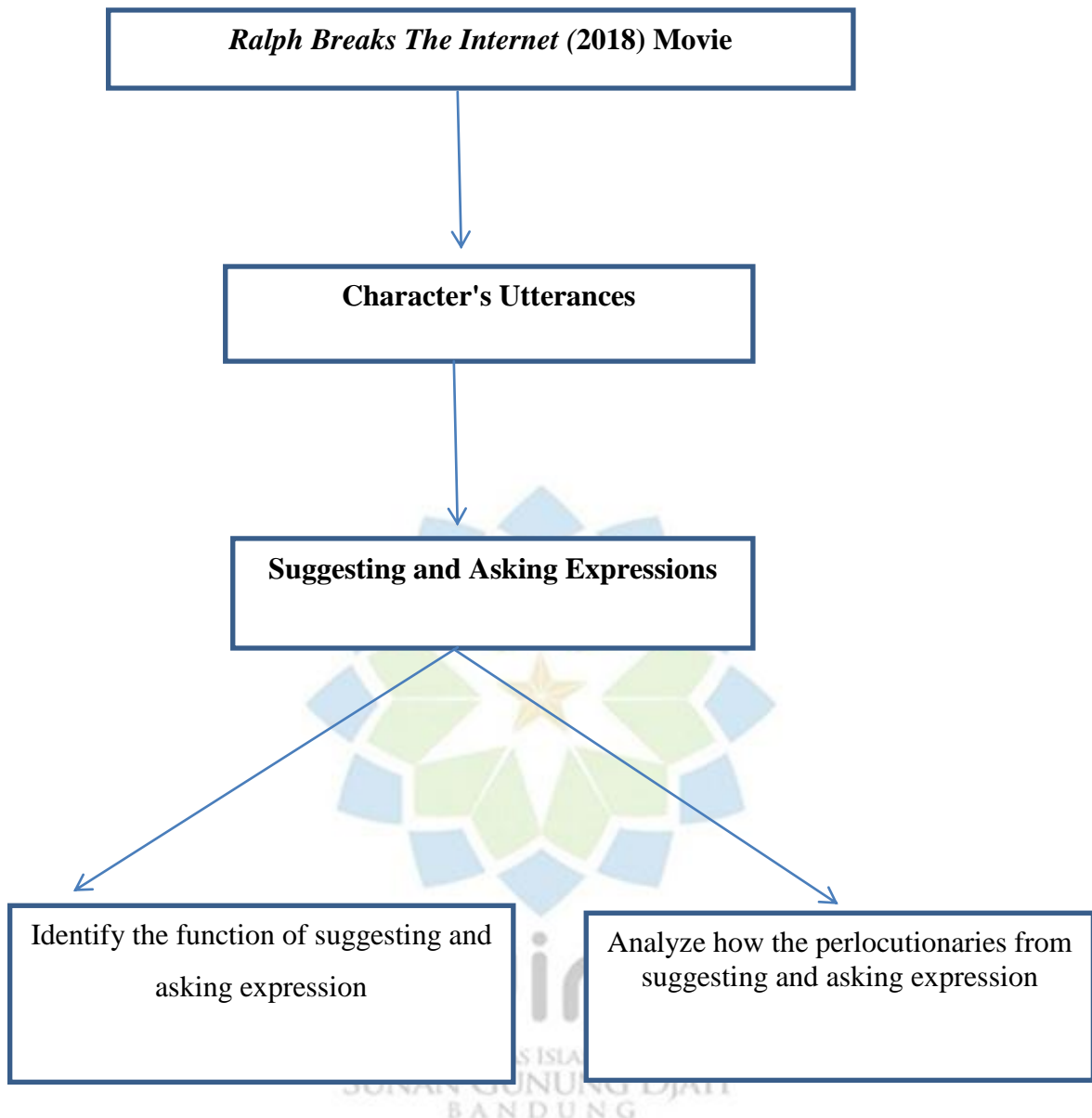


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

### 1.6.Previous Study

The researcher has read some previous research related to this undergraduate thesis as a reference for this research. The first is the undergraduate paper *Directive Illocutionary Acts in The Miracle Movie* made by Septiani (2017). The result of this undergraduate paper is the researcher finds only the types of Directive Illocutionary Acts used, which occurred directly or indirectly in the dialogues of *The Miracle* movie. The second is the undergraduate paper made by

Alfarisi; the title was *Directive Illocutionary Act in Al-Quran Surah Ali-Imran*. The paper's result shows that discussed directive illocutionary act in Al-Quran surah Ali-Imran as a research object. This research focused on finding the types of directive illocutionary act, the dominant types and the function in Al-Quran surah Ali-Imran.

The third the undergraduate paper *Directive Speech Acts in Divergent Movie* by Masfufah Hasanah. This research investigates the utterance of characters that are supposed included in the directive speech act. This research focused to find the types of directive in *Divergent* movie and the responses or reaction in directive itself. The other paper is *Directive Speech Act in Kungfu Panda* (2008) by Gita Nuraeni. This research discussed the types of directive speech act performed in *Kungfu Panda* (2008) and how the effects of the directive speech act. The last previous inspired by Ani Fatat's thesis, the title was *The Types of Illocutionary Act on the Hackerman's Utterances in Cyberbully Movie*. This research focused on finding the types of directive illocutionary act, the specific function, and statement on Wackerman's utterances.

The difference between this study and the previous study, the topic is more spesific on suggesting and asking expression. This research also describe the functions of suggesting and asking expression and analyze the perlocutionaries from suggesting and asking expression in *Ralph Breaks The Internet* (2018) movie.