

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this research focus on introduction which consist of background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significances, theoretical framework, and previous study

A. Background of Research

Linguistics as a science of language studies has various branches. Among these branches are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. All of them relate to elements in language. Phonology is the study of sounds, how words are spoken or how letters are voiced. Morphology is the study of morphemes, the smallest part of language that has meaning, how a letter affects a word. Syntax is study about the arrangement of word, how a word is arrange and produces a sentence or phrase that has meaning. Semantics is the study of meaning, what is the meaning of word and how a word affects a sentence, and Pragmatics is the study of speech from the point of view of the speaker.

This research focuses on pragmatics, a study of the ability of language users to connect and harmonize sentences and contexts to be understood by the hearer. In communication between the speaker and the hearer, pragmatics will helpful. Nevertheless in the society, people communicate without using pragmatic, this case can cause misunderstandings in the conversations that occur.

Pragmatics not only teaches about context of the topic but also teaches about how to use the language, understand the meaning in communication, and how to use natural language in the communication. Pragmatics is very useful in the conversation on human life.

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case can cause misunderstandings in the conversations that occur. Pragmatics study many things. There are Context & co-text, Conversation, Cooperative principles, Implicature, Presupposition, Speech acts, Politeness, Reference, Deixis, Definiteness and indefiniteness.

One of the most important part of pragmatics is speech act. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech acts 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 acts.

One of the types speech act is Directives. Directive is an attempt by speaker to get hearer to do something. The examples of directives are asking, begging, commanding, ordering, requesting, and so on. When people communicating, they use utterances to express what they want in their mind toward listener. Utterance function is not only to explain the speaker mind toward the listener but also means to show relationship between them. The purpose the communication is to get your message across to others clearly and unambiguously. Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs utterances.

One of the most familiar and often use by people is asking. Based on Longman dictionary, there are two meanings that best explain what ask is, the first is ask that have meaning to speak or write to someone in order to get an answer, information, or a solution and ask that use to make a request for help, advice, information. In line with the Longman dictionary, Cambridge dictionary explain that ask have several meaning such as ask that refers to question which mean ask to put a question to someone, or to request an answer from someone. The other meaning of ask is ask refers to request which mean ask to speak or write to someone saying that you want them to do something, to give you something, or to allow you to do something.

Asking in pragmatics is a branch of the directive speech act that focuses on question and answer, Asking is one type of directive speech act that aims to get something from the interlocutor. Something obtained in the asking process can be in the form of items needed or in the form of assistance that the speaker need.

Based on the explanation above, there are two meanings that most commonly explain what it is asking, there is asking mean ask something in the form of goods and services and there is asking mean ask for answers from the interlocutor, for example asking about opinions about something. The use of asking in real life is different depend on the situation and condition where the conversation happen.

The example of asking that mean ask something from the interlocutor is as follows:

A: "Hey bro, **do you have more pencil?**"

B: "Let me check first, take this I have more"

A: "Oh ok, thank you"

B: "yeah anytime"

On the dialog above A does not pencil, so he asks to B does he have more pencil so A can borrow. The sentence on the dialog above that contains asking because in sentence *do you have more pencil?* the speaker ask something to the hearer. Asking show by the use of auxiliary in the beginning of the sentence and end by question mark.

The example of asking that mean ask for answers from the interlocutor is as follows:

C: "Dude, do you like my outfit today?"

D: "yes, I like it"

The dialogue between C and D contain asking for answer. We can see C ask to D about her outfit that she wear, so C use ask to get answer from D about her looks and the answer of D is contain about opinion.

Based on the explanation above, ask have some meaning depends on how it is used. The most frequent use of asking is used to request information and ask to ask for something more like help, objects, direction, etc. Asking is very related to question. There are several way of asking question in English. There are four form of question, there are question using *wh*-word to ask questions, using auxiliary verbs to ask questions, using modal verbs to ask question and using tags.

The reason researcher choose pragmatics as the study used in this research because trough pragmatics we can understand the utterance from the interlocutor. Pragmatics teach us how we understand the context and co-text also the meaning of the utterance. Researcher in this thesis choose movie as the object because movie has many conversation which is utterance between the speaker and the interlocutor. Movie itself is the real depiction of our daily lives, even though there are various fictional elements inserted. This point shows that the film can be analyzed using the pragmatics approach because in the film contains a lot of utterances.

The movie that researcher choose is *Avengers Infinity War* movie. This is one of the best movie ever based on <https://www.imdb.com> and <https://www.rottentomatoes.com> the website that provide the information of the movie. The movie got many achievement, there are rating 8.5/10, Cumulative Worldwide Gross: \$2,048,359,754, in Indonesia the movie gain Rp.293.81 billion Rupiah and this movie also the 5th best-selling movie of all time. The achievement of *Avengers Infinty War* movie show how many people are watch and like this movie.

Based on the information above, The movie is suitable to analyse with pragmatics approach, the reason are many people who watch this movie therefore with this film taken as an object, many people will feel relate and easy to understand with the analysis explained in the movie. There are about 40 characters that show up in this movie. Singer, (2018) states there are 28 marvel heroes, 4 supporting character and 8 villains.

Every character that shows up have their role and characteristic, for example Dr.Strange is the character that have a serious characteristic which is his utterance formal and serious. The utterance delivered by every characters have style and form that different. Depend on many characters that appear in one movie, the movie is very interesting to be analyse trough directive speech act especially ask because there are many characters that have different characteristic, role, and attitude which can be representative of real life.

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the background of study of this research, the researcher has two question that can be stated in the question below:

1. What are the forms of question shown by the characters in the *AVENGERS INFINITY WAR* Movie?
2. What are the functions of asking used by the characters in the *AVENGERS INFINITY WAR* movie?

C. Research Objective

Based on the statement of problem above, the main purposes of Study are:

1. To find out the form of question shown by the characters in the *AVENGERS INFINITY WAR* Movie
2. To explore the functions of asking used by the characters in the *AVENGERS INFINITY WAR* movie.

D. Research Significances

1. Theoretical Significance

For the development of the theory to develop Linguistics world especially in Pragmatics and speech act field. This study hopefully can be a reference for those who are interested in this kind of study

2. Practical Significance

a) For English Literature Students.

Practical significance for English Literature Students is to inspire them or as a reading source to deepen their knowledge.

b) For English Literature Department.

Practical significance for the English Literature Department is to enrich the resources available in the English Literature Department

c) For Other Researchers.

Practical Significance for other researchers as a comparison for related study or as enlightenment in finding ideas for their own research.

d) For Linguistic Communities.

As seen in this study, which uses theories that exist in Linguistics, this study is expected to be a source of reading for those who want to increase the knowledge available in this study

E. Theoretical Framework

Pragmatics is one of many branches of linguistic. Pragmatics focus on the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation of language. This mean language understanding or understanding points to the fact that to understand a language expression or utterance, knowledge is also needed beyond the meaning of the word and its grammatical relationship, namely its relation to the context of its use.

There is a study in Pragmatics that focus on the utterance and its meaning, the study is speech act. A Speech Act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. Speech act is the type of communication that use verbal language. The root words of speech acts is come from two words, there are speech and act. Speech is the way to deliver the utterance and act means something to do or we can called action. The reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts.

Yule (1996,P. 47) explain Speech acts is action performs via utterance containing grammatical structures they perform action via those utterances. Based on statement by Yule, speech act contain grammatical structures that have meaning inside the utterance.

Speech acts are entities which is central in pragmatics and also a basis for analysis other topics in this field such as presuppositions, participation, implicature conversation, the principle of cooperation and the principle of politeness. Textual rhetoric, pragmatics requires the principle of cooperation. So based on the explanation above, the speech act is one of the most important studies because if you want to study other studies such as presuppositions or implicature, a deep understanding of the speech act is needed

The pioneer of the speech act was J. L Austin. He developed a speech act and also wrote a book entitled *How to do the things with word* that he wrote in 1962. the book written by Austin explains in detail about the speech act and also the utterances and their meanings. In his book, there are three kinds of Speech Act. There are Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary.

Locutionary is a speech act to declare something called the act of saying something. So Locutionary are speech acts that are solely acts of speech, namely the act of saying something with words and sentences according to the meaning of the word (in the dictionary the true meaning) and the meaning of the sentence in accordance with the syntactic rules.

Illocutionary act is a speech act performed by speakers because they want to achieve a certain goal. Usually actions can take the form of expressing, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ruling, asking, and others. In other words, the speech act carried out by the speaker is related to the act of the relationship by expressing something.

Perlocutionary is referred to as "The Act of Affecting Someone" Perlocutionary is a speech spoken by someone who often has the power of influence or effect for those who listen. the effect or power of this influence can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. Speech actions which are intended to influence the speech opponents are called acts of Perlocutionary.

This study focus on one part of illocutionary, that is directive speech act and more deepen on asking. The examples of directives are asking, begging, commanding, ordering, requesting, and so on. Based on Leech opinion, directives speech act give an impact to the hearer to do something. Yule (1996, P.54) delivers in using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). The meaning of the world fit the words is when the speaker say the utterance, he or she say something by intending to make the world / circumstances around him or he follow what he wants It means that when using the directive the speaker tries to adjust the world to the word (by hearing).

Directive speech act has a purpose to make the hearer do what the speaker say, the most commonly used methods is ask. That method frequently used by people to make others do something. Ask have some meaning depends on how it is used. the most frequent use of ask is used to request information and ask to ask for something more like help, objects, direction, etc. Based on Longman dictionary, there are two meanings that best explain what ask is, the first is ask that have meaning to speak or write to someone in order to get an answer, information, or a solution and ask that use to make a request for help, advice, information.

F. Previous Study

There are many studies that use pragmatics as topics used in their thesis. The speech act is also one part of pragmatics that is often used by researchers. Even though there are many theses that use speech act, there are still differences such as those that take Locutionary, Illocutionary, or Perlocutionary.

There are two previous research that similar with this research. Every theses have differences with this research such as the theme, the topic, even the problem itself. The first is thesis from Nur wahyu pambudi by tittle *AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT USED IN THE VOW (Pragmatics Study)*.

The thesis by Nur wahyu pambudi focus on commissive speech act. Commissives are utterances that commit the speaker to some feature course of action. Commissives are the kind of speech acts in which the speaker expresses his intention concerning some future actions. As Pambudi (2017, P. 8) says Sometimes, someone wants to do something in the future times by saying something such as promise, threat, warning, or refusal. In speech acts they are called commissives.

On his thesis, Nur has formulation of the problem as follows the fist question is “what are the forms of commissive speech act used in The Vow?” and the second is “what are the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of commissive speech act used in The Vow?”

From the statement of problem deliver by Nur, we can see what he discussed in his thesis. The first problem is about the forms of commissive speech act. In this thesis, Nur states that forms of commissive speech are promise, vow, pledge, covenant, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear. Nur use the theory from Austin as support for his opinion. The second problem is about the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of commissive speech act. in this section, he analyzes the data he found by identifying parts of speech that contain locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

The difference between nur's thesis and the thesis of the researcher is the difference between the studies used by each researcher. The researcher uses the directive speech act study while nur's thesis uses the commissive speech act study. Directive speech act focuses on asking, begging, request and command, while commissive focus is on promise, vow, pledge, covenant, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear.

Another difference from the researcher's thesis with nur's thesis is more general by analyzing locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of commissive speech acts. The analysis explained by Nur did not focus on one thing, he explained about the other parts of the commissive speech act such as promises, vows, pledges, covenants, contracts, guarantees, embraces, and swears. The difference with the thesis's researcher is that the researcher's thesis focuses on one thing which is asking.

The second study that similar is a thesis *DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS IN KUNG FU PANDA 3 MOVIE (PRAGMATICS APPROACH)* by Erma nurhayati. Erma's thesis almost the same with the researcher thesis but there are some differences which distinguishes these two theses. The title of Erma's thesis has shown that her thesis explains the directive speech which explains all the parts of the directive speech act such as command, request, suggestion and warning.

Erma's thesis has two problem statement, they are as follow the first question is "what are the kinds of Directive Speech Acts found in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie?" and the second is "what forms of Directive Speech Acts found in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie?"

The first problem statement ask about. The kind of directive speech act that Erma found in her research object. Erma Answer this problem with explain her analysis to the research object that there are four kinds of directive speech found in utterance of characters in her research object. The kind of Directive

Speech Acts found in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie are command, request, suggestion and warning. The second problem statement is about form of Directive Speech Acts. This section Erma explain that three form of directive speech act, there are imperative, interrogative and declarative. Different from the researcher's thesis which is more focused on one thing which is asking. Here the difference is quite clear, Erma's thesis is more general because it discusses many parts, while the researcher's thesis is more specific because it only focus one topic.

Eventually, although this research and the previous research use the same study which is pragmatics, there are still some differences that distinguish this research. The differences between this research and the previous research is this research focus on directives speech act especially about ask that the previous research not explained in more detail and also this research more specific than the previous research which discuss many thing, this research focus on one thing.

