CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is the introduction which contains an explanation of the research. This chapter contains the research background, statement of problem, research purpose, research significance, conceptual framework, classification of term key, and previous research.

1.1 Research background

Language is an orderly system that forms a pattern to have meaning and function and is systematic. This means that language is composed of a pattern that is not arbitrary. Language has different meanings, depending on the context that applies to an utterance.

A language us a set of signals by which we communicate (Todd, 1995). Communication is a form of language function. Communication occurs because the speaker and the listener convey the meaning of each other through an utterance. Searle explained that there is an illocutionary act in communication. When someone says something, there is a response expected from the recipient of the speech or called the listener. (Searle, 1999)

When the listener hears an utterance, the listener can produce various kinds of interpretations. For example, the utterance 'will you leave the room?' can be interpreted into various interpretations. The sentence can be interpreted as politely expelling someone or a simple question. These sentences can mean the

speaker wants the listener to leave the room. Whereas the listener interprets the speaker's sentence as a question, "are you going out of the room?" without the intention of driving away, so the listener remains silent in the room and causes the speaker's intent not to be conveyed. The occurrence of misinterpretation or communication is often called miscommunication. Miscommunication occurs because the interpretation between the speaker and the listener can be different, depending on the illocutionary force itself. Does it mean asking people to do something, explain something, or any other purposes.

From this understanding, Searle classified illocutionary into five types based on illocutionary points, the direction of fit, and expressed psychological state. The five basic illocutions are representatives (or assistants), directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. Searle (Searle, 1979) divides the illocutionary into several types because the speaker and the listener have their interpretation of the utterances, so the sentences must have a specific class. This illocutionary type presents differences that make the sentence have different meanings so that the interpretation of the meaning becomes accurate.

Directive speech is an utterance that the speaker says to get the listener's response (action). Reviewing the illocutionary force, Searle classifies directive speech into several types: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise.

Communication can be done through many media, either directly or indirectly. Film is an audio-visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people gathered in a certain place (Effendi, 2007). Movies are made from scripts containing dialogue that the director will use to convey

meaning through the cast. The process of interpreting the meaning is also carried out by perspective. Interpretation of meaning from the producer's point of view who turns the script into a film. the meaning implied in the film will be acted out and conveyed through their dialogue. From the actor's dialogue, the audience will interpret the meaning according to their point of view about the film. Communication made by the actors can trigger the plot or even changes in the character of the movie.

The context in the script is made as appropriate as possible so that there is minimal possibility of miscommunication because the speaker's force illocution is following the listener's response. Miscommunication can also be arranged through the script-making process so that miscommunication can lead to rising action and reaching a climax in the storyline.

Black Swan is one example of how an utterance can be influenced by context. The character of Nina Sayer, a ballerina whose character changes being the main point, is the main point of the Black Swan movie. Many which affects Nina in responding to Thomas Leroy's speech towards her. Nina's personal feelings for Thomas, her ambition to get an important role, and fear that her rival will replace her as The Swan Queen make all of Thomas's words significantly affect her progress to fulfill the demands of the role of the swan queen. This study will discuss Thomas Leroy's utterance, which is indicated as an act illocutionary directive, and the purpose of Leroy's utterance.

1.2 Statements of Problem

The utterance used by Thomas Leroy dramatically influences the character-building process to become the Swan Queen. Thomas Leroy's utterances have their own goals and objectives so that Nina responds to actions. As the writer described above, then the researcher makes some questions in resolving this research questions. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What are types of speech act based on Searle's theory?

2. What types of directive speech acts are used by Thomas Leroy to Nina Sayers in *Black Swan* movie?

3. How does Nina Sayers respond to Thomas Leroy's utterances?

1.3 Research Purpose

Based on the research questions above, the researcher focuses on types of directive speech said by Thomas Leroy. The research purposed to:

1. To find out the type of speech act according to Searle's theory.

2. To analyze the directive speech act of main male characters speech (Thomas Leroy) to main female characters (Nina Sayers) on *Black Swan* movie.

3. To analyze Nina Sayers's response to Thomas Leroy's utterances.

1.4 Research Significance

The significance of this study is that the researcher mainly divides it into two significances; they are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The theoretical significance of this research is expected to be helpful for the readers in deeper learning about linguistics, especially the directive speech on speech act. This research is also expected to provide an understanding of directive speech.

2. Significantly

Significantly this research is expected to be used as a reference for anyone who will develop the knowledge of directive speech in the form of analysis on a film script later to create better research.

1.5 Conceptual framework

This research describes an in-depth analysis of Leroy's type of directive speech act that changes Nina's character. The sentence used by Leroy is indicated to be an act of illocution with a directive type. This can be seen from Leroy's utterance, which is meant to elicit a response in the form of action. Leroy's utterances are classified according to the context in which the primary data source is a script, and the secondary data source is a film.

This research also explains how the different responses of Nina Sayers to each type of Thomas Leroy's utterance after the utterance is influenced by non-linguistic factors.

1.6 Clarification of Key Terms

1. Directive speech.

Directive speech is intended to make the listener respond in the form of action. Directive sentences can be orders, requests, orders, and many more. The words are classified according to their context, purpose, and response.

2. Illocutionary act

An Illocutionary act is a response made by the listener according to the speaker's intention in their sentence.

3. Speech act

Speech act is a branch of pragmatics that studies utterances that have a specific purpose outside their utterances. Speech act discusses sentences that have various purposes that require a response in the form of action.

4. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistic study that discusses the meaning of an utterance.

5. Movie

A movie is a communication medium that tells stories, documentation, and meanings in audio-visual.

1.7 Previous research

The previous reading about speech act is (Anindita, 2012), who wrote 'an Analysis on Rose Bukater in the *Titanic* Movie'. Her thesis discusses Rose Bukater's speech acts in her dialogue with Jack Dawson using pragmatic theory, speech acts, and communication theory.

The first objective of this thesis is to determine which dialogue belongs to the type of speech act. Of the 19 dialogues analyzed, 7 were representatives, nine were commissive, and three were expressive. The second objective of this thesis is to present all selected dialogues containing messages. Of the selected dialogues, nine messages are on commisive dialogue, and three are on expressive dialogue. While in other types, there are no messages. The final objective of this thesis is to find out the reaction which Rose revealed to Jack. Of all the data, 15 dialogues indicate a positive reaction, and the rest are negative. There is no neutral reaction in the overall data.

In the second reading, there is (Fara Della, Barnabas Sembiring, 2018) wrote An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory in Sleeping Beauty Movie Script. This study aims to determine the types of directive speech acts performed by the characters in the Sleeping Beauty film script based on Searle's theory and analyze the types of directive speech acts that are most widely used and their reason. The subject of this research is the conversational script of the characters. This type of research is descriptive quantitative research. The object of this research is the Sleeping Beauty film script. The results show that the types of directive speech acts based on Searle's theory are command, request, question, permission, and prohibition. Second, the type of directive speech act often used in this film is the command type because this film is a type of fantasy and adventure film. In this case, command types are ranked highest, and prohibition with 1.8% is ranked lowest. The reason that is found in the conversation script that is carried out in this film by the characters is that the command usually shows the strength

of each character very clearly, and also the type of film also influences the dominant type that is often used from directive speech acts.

The third research is 'A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN ADVENTURE MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING' by Anisa Supriyeni. This study aims to explain the variation of the language forms of directive utterances and subtitling, describing the equivalence of the speaker's intentions of directive utterances and subtitling, and describing the equivalence of the politeness patterns of directive utterances in the adventure movie and its subtitling. From the research conducted, it can be concluded that the most dominant in the subtitle is the imperative sentence. Then the researcher also finds speaker intentions in directive sentences. Finally, the writer finds that the most dominant pattern of politeness in the film is in the form of bald record. (Supriyeni, 2013)

The fourth reading is 'AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* MOVIE SCRIPT' by Febi Rosella Wijaya and Jauhar Helmie. This study discusses the frequency of speech act directive types that are often used in movie scripts. Researchers used qualitative research methods by collecting data from movie scripts. Of the 40 directive speech act utterances that have been analyzed, consists of 50% requests, 33% suggest, 1.17% commands, while the order type is not used. (Febi Rosella Wijaya , Jauhar Helmie, 2019)

The difference between this study and the previous studies is that this study are focuses more on the type of directive speech used by Thomas Leroy to Nina Sayers, which makes Nina succeed in playing her role as the Swan Queen.

This research was conducted using script and movie as media so that the writer also paid attention to the intonation, pressure, and context that occurred in the film. In addition, the authors also pay attention to the responsibility of the recipient (Nina Sayers) to analyze the types of directive speech uttered by speakers (Thomas Leroy).