CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background to this research. This includes the background of research, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, conceptual framework, and previous study.

1.1 Background of The Problem

Every day human cannot avoid communication in their life. Language is one of the important matters in the communication. Human needs the language to communicate and make conversation with others. Using conversation, people can share information, build relationship, express emotion to others and persuade them to understand our utterances. Communication has always been a necessity in human life. Through communication, the trade of thought among people, which directly contributes to the development of the quality of life itself, can be performed. The ability to percept utterances in communication can determine the actions followed. Communication can be conveyed through verbal and nonverbal communication. Buck states that there are two types of communication, they are verbal and nonverbal communication (Buck, 2002). Verbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using words as elements. Nonverbal communication is the way of communicating messages by using gesture, body movements, eye contact, facial expression, or general appearances as the elements.

There are many ways to communicate to each other, one of those ways is speaking. Searle in (Katz, 2015) says that speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promises and so on. The speaker speaks a language they also performing speech act. The acts include making statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promises, prohibiting something, giving permission, requesting something, and many more acts. Those acts performed as they speak a language.

In speaking something we need an instrument which is language to deliver message so the person we are speaking to is understand and get the meaning of what we say. Wardhaugh in (Ramelan, 1979) defines language as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. This definition emphasizes that in essence of language is speech, not writing, which combines sound and meaning. There is no connection between symbols, sounds and meanings. That is what is meant by arbitrary, as one of the characteristics of language. Language is a means of communication between members of the community in the form of a symbol of sound produced by the speech organ (Keraf, 1997). Perhaps there is an objection by saying that the language is not the only tool for communication. They argue that two persons or parties communicating by means of specific ways that have been agreed such as through paintings, smoke, sound of drum or casks and so on. But they should also recognize that when compared with the language, all communication devices before contains many weak aspects.

On the other hand, Cummings also explains about the definition of language that it is a meaningful activity (Cummings, 1986). It is often taken to be paradigm form of the acts meaning, the core of semiotic, and a descriptive norm from all others form of meaningful behavior. It means that language is not only used to say something, but we also use it to do something. She explains about the definition of language. It is often taken to be paradigm form of the acts meaning, the core of semiotic, and a descriptive norm from all others form of meaningful behavior. It means that language is not only used to say something, but we also use it to do something.

Every language has implicit and explicit meanings that must be easily understood by the others. Paltridge says that discourse analysis is the relationship between language and the context which is used and concerned with the description and analysis of both spoken and written interactions (Paltridge, 2000). Communication is a way to express our mind, feeling, idea, and emotion. We can express it by using gesture or body movement, action, signal, and sound. The

communicative act or verbal communication is represented by the utterances of the speakers.

Language is a tool of communication which is used by all people in the world which is applied by two people as minimum. Language is the most important tool for human being because it has significant function for every individual. It is used to deliver message, convey information or even just to talk to others. Language is not only used in one form but there are three forms of language which usually used by the people: spoken, written or sign. Both human and animal have communication for their interaction in daily life. Those creatures communicate in the same way which mean for sharing information. Although in the same way, animal do not have language like human. Animal only use their gesture and sound to communicate with other animals in present time while human have language which is used in three period of times; past, present, and future. Human language is also more complex because it has displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission, and duality (Yule, 2010). Animal do not have language because until now there is no research which found that animal can speak using language like human (Taher, 2015). Performing language is close to doing communication although only use signs language for interaction. Communication is done by two or more individual which position as speaker and listener with a message inside of it. When doing communication, speaker and listener perform language using many utterances. That kind of utterances which is performed in English linguistics is called as speech act (Yule, Pragmatics, 1996). Pragmatics concerns the meaning in the context of language use. According to Yule, pragmatics talks about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of activities that they are performing when they speak (Yule, Pragmatics, 1996). In addition, pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning uttered by the speaker. In pragmatics, there is a theory about speech act. Speech act theory is the most interesting study and seems relevant in language teaching and language learning. Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning which is inferred by hearers (Fromkin, V, R, & H, 2003). One of the main studies in pragmatics

concerns on the way to understand what the speakers mean from their utterances. On the other hand, the topic that the speaker say has to be clear to make the listener understand because one of the significant approaches to the functional classification of speech is based on speech acts.

Directives utterance is a part of speech acts. Directive utterance is the utterance which has the intention the speaker tries to get the listener to perform some acts such as request, command, suggestion, prohibition, and warning (Kreidler & W, 1998). Directive speech act is to demonstrate the relationship between the background effect of contact by participants and the purpose of wanting in context and situation. Directive utterance is one of the most important part in communication because it's something that people used in our daily life through conversation.

The usage of directive speech acts in society can persuade the listener to do what the speakers say. Directives express the speaker's wish that the hearer do such a thing and are uttered with the presumption that the hearer is under some obligation to do something after hearing what the speakers say (Mey, 2009). The directive is spoken by the speaker, the listener has the right to choose to accept or reject it. It means that the audience's response to what has been spoken by the speaker can be rejected or accepted. When the speakers say something to the hearer, the speakers want the hearer to do something as what the speakers say.

Speech act is the action that the speaker hopes to provoke in their interlocutor. When the speaker speaks a language they also performing speech act. In speech situation what we have to study is not the sentence but how the utterance is present. Speaker's intention distinguishing the acts that speaker's perform on speech act. The utterances could also deliver directly or indirectly. That is why speech acts are an important part of communication. The study of directive speech acts is often conducted by some researchers with several subjects, such as: movie, song, poem, short story, Quran, TV series, etc. Speaking of TV series, it is a series of episodes that portray a continuing story. TV series usually contain several seasons and episodes that have a central plot line and has a running time of at least 30 minutes to 1 hour in each episodes. The

researcher choose TV series to be analyzed because TV series is in great demand by the public currently, especially on the streaming media platform which is Netflix. Also there are lots of people who buy Netflix accounts to watch films or tv series that have been broadcast on this media platform. TV series are also rarely chosen as an object of research, especially those sourced from Netflix.

Designated Survivor is an American political thriller drama television series created by David Guggenheim that aired for three seasons, first on ABC and then exclusively on Netflix for the third and final season. Kiefer Sutherland stars as Thomas Kirkman, an American academic named as the Designated Survivor for the State of The Union address, who suddenly ascends from the position of U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to President of The United States after an explosion kills everyone ahead of him in the Presidential line of succession. Kirkman deals with his inexperience as head of state while looking to uncover the truth behind the attack.

The researcher choose *Designated Survivor* to be the object of this research because it was happening in 2016 as first season released. *Designated Survivor* has many awards, they are:

1. A winner as Most Exciting New Series in Critics Choice Television Award in 2016.

2. A nominee of Best Action/Thriller Television Series in Saturn Award (Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films, USA in 2017.

3. A winner as Best Voice Over (TV Spot/Trailer/Teaser for a Series) and a nominee as Best Drama (TV Spot/Trailer/Teaser for a Series) in Golden Trailer Awards in 2017.

4. A nominee of Favorite New TV Drama in People's Choice Award, USA in 2017.

5. A winner as Best Actress in a Principal Role in a Television Series 13-17 Years in Joey Award, Vancouver in 2018.

The researcher limit the object only the first 10 episodes because in these episode the conflict starts and emerges. *Designated survivor* has 21 episodes in the first season with the duration of around 45 minutes in each episode.

1.2 Statement of Problem

From the background above, the researcher assumes that many directive utterance could be found in the TV series entitled *Designated Survivor* episode 1 to 10 by the dialogue of the characters. Directive speech act is something that people used in our daily life through conversation Therefore, the researcher concludes that there are two questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What are the types of Directive Speech Act found in *Designated Survivor*?
2. What are the functions of Directive Speech Act found in *Designated Survivor*?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To find out the types of Directive Speech Act found in *Designated Survivor*.
2. To find out the functions of Directive Speech Act found in *Designated Survivor*.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher hopes the result of this study could be useful and beneficial in terms of theoritical significance or practical significance.

1. Theoritical Significance

    Theoritically, the result of this study is expected to enrich the knowledge of speech acts, especially the directive speech act and can be used as a reference for others who wants to analyse directive speech act.

2. Practical Significance

    a. Readers

This research could be one of references that can be used for the reader such as student, teacher, experts to acknowledge directive speech act and its functions.

b. English Department

This research can contribute to a better understanding of pragmatics subject, particularly in terms of directive speech act and its functions. This research also could help to advance the development of pragmatics subject, students of English Department can enhance and increase their knowledge of directive speech act and be able to practically analysing directive speech act in any other object.

c. Other Researcher

This research can be useful not only for the researcher or student of English Department, but also for other research who need information about directive speech act based on the theory used by the researcher.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

This study aims to analyse sentences contained in *Designated Survivor* that have directive speech act and its functions. As a framework, this research employs specific theory. Theory is used as a reference for the researcher to analyse the data. The researcher will collect sentences from utterance uttered by all characters in *Designated Survivor* and then make a classification according to the directive speech act and its functions using the theory of Searle (1969). The sentences that contain directive speech act will be the object of this study. There are five types of directive speech act; command, request, permission, prohibition, and question (Searle, 1969).

1. Command

Command is a type of directive speech act which the speaker requires the hearer to do an act. When the speaker said something that contains an order, the hearer have to follow what the speaker command as long as the speaker has authority over you.

2. Request

Request is a type of directive speech act which shows the act of asking for something to be given or done. It's usually done as a favor or courtesy. When the speaker ask for something to be given or done, the hearer can either accept it or reject it.

3. Permission

Permission is the act of permitting. Permission is defined as giving the authority or allowing someone to do something. Permissive occurs when the speaker permits the hearer to do something.

4. Prohibition

Prohibiton is the act of forbidding someone to do something. Prohibitive can be identified in several forms such as enjoin, forbid, prohibit, prescript, restrict.

5. Question

Question is the act of asking something from someone in order to get information. Question is expected to be provided in the form of an answer.

The directive speech acts have many functions. The functions of the directive speech acts include: advising, admonishing, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommeding, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, warning, forcing, etc.

The researcher chooses the conversations that contains the directive speech act from *Designated Survivor* as the input, then processing the data by analyzing and identifying the type and the function of directive speech act by using a speech act theory by John R. Searle. Finally, this research give the result about the type and function of directive speech act found in *Designated Survivor*.

1.6 Previous Study

There have been several previous studies conducted by several researchers that have similarities in the object of study and research methods. These previous

studies serve to be a reference for relevant studies, which can help the researcher to continue writing.

The first previous research was conducted by Muhartoyo (2013), he investigated about directive speech act in the movie *Sleeping Beauty*. He analyzed about directive speech act that produced by the characters of the movie. He found 139 directive speech acts in the movie. from the results of the analysis indicate that the directive speech act that is often used is ordering (21.6%), while the rarely used directive speech act is inviting (0.7%). Besides that, he also analyzed the importance of directive speech act on the movie.

The second research about directive speech act was conducted by Lailiyah (2015). She analyzed directive speech act of the main characters in *Divergent* movie. She found 6 data of directive speech act contained in the movie. Furthermore, research about directive speech act can also apply to analyze a short story. The result of this research indicated that the directive speech acts that often use is warning found in conditional sentences. Then suggestion found in declarative sentences, invitation found in imperative sentences, requested found in sentences that marked by politeness marker, prohibition found in declarative sentences by using of negative marked, command found in imperative sentences by using verb beginning in the sentences.

The third research was conducted by Komariah (2017) which analyzed directive speech acts that appear in *The Lost Beautifulness* short story. In this research, the researcher found 97 data which are identified as directive speech acts included request, suggestion, command and order.

The next research was conducted by Widodo from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2019. The title of his research was *Directive Speech Acts found in "13 Reasons Why" Serial Movie by Joseph Incaprera*. This research discussed about directive speech acts found in *13 Reasons Why* serial movie. It analysed the directive utterances used by the characters in the movie. This study had two research problems. First was what are the directive speech acts that appear in *13 Reasons Why* serial movie and the second was what are the functions of directive speech acts in *13 Reasons Why* serial movie. The researcher applied

descriptive qualitative design. The data of this research was of serial movie transcript. The main theory which was used in this research was directive speech act that explained by Keith Allan (1986) on the book of *Linguistic Meaning: Volume Two*. This research also revealed the function of directive speech act. The function of utterances that included on request characteristic in order to convey speaker wants to the hearer to do something. Then, question speech act were appear when the speaker wanted to ask something to the hearer. The function of requirement speech act was to require the hearer to do act. Prohibitive speech act was to prohibits the hearer from doing an act. Permissive speech act was to permits the hearer before to do something. Function of advisories was to advises the hearer to do something but the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do.

The next research was conducted by Wibowo & Cempaka from Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jakarta in 2020. The research was aimed to find out the speech act classification and types of request strategy from dialogue of the characters in *Tall Girl movie*. The method of this study was descriptive qualitative analysis. Data was taken out from all dialogues of the characters and is observed by using theories. In this analysis, the writers found speech act classification and types of request strategy in speech act. The speech act was classified in declaration, representatives, directives, commissives and expressives. Directives served the dominant form among the five types of illocutionary act mostly expressed their utterance. And as request strategy was typed in mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, locution derivable, want statement, suggestory formula and prepatory. Mood derivable served the dominant form among theother types to deliver their willingness.