

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is the process of exchanging messages, where when someone wants to say something on his mind to others either directly orally or indirectly by using the media to influence other people's thinking and/or influence other people to do something (Stevens, 1950, p. 689). Conversation is an exchange of conversation that is initiated and interpreted based on the rules and norms of cooperative conversation that are understood intuitively and are needed in general. From this understanding, it can be illustrated that conversation is not just an exchange of conversations or topics of information, but also requires certain skills or skills for the conversation to run effectively. In the conversation that is carried out, of course, the conversation has meaning or meaning, in this case it is called a speech act.

Speech acts are a means of expressing thoughts and feelings. We can observe speech acts in spoken and written language. According to Searle (1965, p. 253), in speech act, a person does not always say what is meant but there is always the possibility to state exactly what the speaker meant. Speech acts are classified into five types of general functions shown by speech acts; declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive (Searle J. R., *Expression and meaning: Studies in the theory of speech acts*, 1985). These types of speech acts occur in various speech events in everyday life such as conversations between speakers and speech partners in all activities such as buying and selling, seminars, and so on.

According to Astington (1988, p. 411), Commissive speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to carry out what is stated in the speech. The speaker seems to convey demands to the opponent of his speech to do what the speaker orders. In its implementation, there appears to be an element of assertiveness so that the opponents of the speaker are more likely to carry it out. For example, promise, vow, commit, guarantee, pledge, swear, accept, consent refuse, bid, assure, contract/covenant, bet and threaten.

Studying language via pragmatic approach leads to know the nature of language. It leads to a deep analysis of what message that is brought in an utterance said by a speaker. It gives the advantages that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions performed in utterances. A movie script is written by a screenresearcher for a movie or television series. In this movie script, there are motions, actions, expressions, also dialogues of the characters in movie that has a background, plot, characterization, and theme. As well as defined by Tomaric (2011:5) the script is the blueprint for the utterance that contains dialogue character movements, and scene descriptions. It can be an original script or adapted from the existing one, for example, if the movie is adapted from a novel or drama, the movie script also written based on those references, but the screenresearcher also can add some dialogues or actions. The movie and movie script cannot be separated because movie is set by.

The reason to analyze movie script because it is very interesting that tends to affect the emotion feeling of the reader and the utterance could be understood easily. Besides, the data in this move script is relevant to the topic of discussion. The movie script is one of the tools used to understand the commisive within every scene in movie. Thus, not only reading the movie script but also watching the movie is necessary to analyze the context of speech for understanding the utterances in communication/dialogue process

According to Vivian, John, and Peter (1991), the movie as a part of mass communication has an important role in processing messages and then conveying them to the audience. The movie no longer the creation of works of art for

entertainment but are also good Movies capable of providing entertainment as well as moral values, means of information, education, and extraordinary good artistic expression. Watching movies is one of the exciting activities even used as a hobby for most people be it, children, teenagers to old because it is considered capable of entertaining and to fill in spare time.

Movies are made with different purposes, one of which is to convey a message. More and more watched, then there will be more and extends also the message conveyed, even the movie often conveys the social reality of everyday life. Not infrequently, the movie provides criticism related to social issues around them. Watching lots of movies broadens the understanding of the events that are happening out there, starting from human trafficking until the corruption case. Movies have various genres including comedy, action, musicals, adventure, science fiction, horror, mystery, and others. The types of movies are categorized based on the utterance and the form of the movie. So, every movie is not only a different utterance, but the genre can also be different. With these various types of movies, it will add to the benefits of a movie, as in this study, movies can be the object. Like one of the movies that will be analyzed, namely *Wonder (2017)* which has genres, drama, and family.

Wonder (2017) is a family movie that gives warmth to anyone who watches it. This *Wonder* movie utterance is adapted from a best-selling novel with the same title by R. J. Palacio. When these movies were released in 2017, this movie received positive reviews from critics and audiences. This movie tells the utterance of a boy named August Pullman who is usually called Auggie. Auggie lives in a brownstone in Brooklyn with his mother Isabel (Julia Roberts), Father Nate (Owen Wilson), older sister Via (Izabela Vidovic) and her dog Daisy. He was born with a rare medical facial deformity which he refers to as "mandibulofacial dysostosis" and has undergone 27 operations to see, smell, speak and hear. All this time Auggie was at home but as he approached fifth grade people decided to enroll him in a private Beecher Prep school. Before the school year begins, Auggie meets Mr. Tushman (Mandy Patinkin), the principal who

takes him on a tour of the school with three other students, namely Jack, Julian, and Charlotte.

This study is focused on analyzing *Wonder (2017)* movie script. The reason to analyze movie script because it is very interesting that tends to affect the emotion feeling of the reader and the utterance could be understood easily. Besides, the data in this movie script is relevant to the topic of discussion. The movie script is one of the tools used to understand the commissive within every scene in movie. Thus, not only reading the movie script but also watching the movie is necessary to analyze the context of speech for understanding the utterances in communication/dialogue process.

The researcher chose this title because of several factors. First, Movies are the object of research because currently the community is very familiar with movie even many people who make it a hobby. Second, to analyze with pragmatic theory, wherein the previous discussion it was explained that movie is one of the media in which there are many conversations or speech events. Through conversations in a movie, the audience can better understand the movie. So that researcher can observe every narrative in the utterance in *Wonder (2017)* so that we know the true meaning of the speech. Third, commissive speech acts are always used by everyone in their daily activities to communicate with other people. In this study, the researcher decided to analyze the types of commissive speech acts that occurred in *Wonder (2017)* movie to understand what the speaker and to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and listener.

The research of speech acts has been examined before. Before submitting this research there are some similar previous researches. It is intended that the explanation and corpus differ with the previous research. Here are the previous research which explain as follow:

First, Khalimatul Mauludiyah (2016). *An Analysis of Donald Trump's Commissive Speech Act in USS Yorktown on December 7, 2015*. Thesis, English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah: Jakarta. This research focuses on analyzing commissive

speech acts contained in a speech to the Donald Trump campaign speech in the state of USS Yorktown on December 7, 2015, which was displayed on YouTube. This research uses qualitative research, by listening to the contents of the speech later, observing and understanding the entire sentence in detail for later analysis. The classification is used to do something in the future. Third, it is indicated as hate speech in the form of promotional sentences, provocation, advocacy, and orders.

Second, Santi Kumalasari (2016). *The Commissive Speech Acts in Cinderella Movie*. Thesis, English Department Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State Islamic University: Semarang. This study focuses on analyzing the commissive actions uttered by the characters in the Cinderella movie and the contribution of commissive speech acts in the Cinderella movie to semantic learning. The research method used descriptive qualitative. The data were selected purposively to answer the research questions. Researchers use documentation to collect data. second, found forms of commissive speech act there are 83 utterances as follow threat 18.072%, commit 6.024%, contract 2.409%, promise 15.662%, consent 6.024%, accept 14.457%, refusal 20.481%, bet 2.409%, offering 10.843%, assure 1.024%, and covenant 2.409%. This means that speech acts in the Cinderella movie as a medium and learning process in Semantic language subjects

Third, Sovia Rahmawati (2012). *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances on Toy Utterance Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*. Thesis, English Department. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This study focuses on classifying variations in describing the equivalence of the implicature of commissive speech, the form of commissive speech, and describing the equivalence of commissive speech patterns in Toy Utterance movies and their subtitles. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The author uses the method of documentation and observation. The research results found 70 numbers of commissive speech data from two cartoons (Toy Utterance 1 and Toy Utterance 3) which show that the variations in the form of commissive speech are declarative interrogative and imperative. The implicatures of commissive

utterance found are conventional and conversational. The conventional implicature contains a warning, promise, threatening, volunteering, offering, refusing, and swearing. The politeness pattern is divided into four kinds, they are negative politeness, positive politeness, off-record strategy, and bald on record.

Lastly, Fitri Kharisma Putri, Ana Mariana. (2018). The use of illocutionary act in “wonder” movie by rj. Palacio. Journal, English Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Science, University of Muhammadiyah Gorontalo. This research, although the object is similar, namely Wonder movie, this research focuses on the use of illocutionary in the overall conversation of each character in the movie by classifying them into five types using the theory of John Searle (1975). Speech act theory is used to determine the types of illocutions contained in the Wonder movie. This study used qualitative research and from the results of this analysis found 5 types of illocutionary actions classified by Searle (1975) in the Wonder movie, that known as Representatives or Assertive, Directives, Declaration, Expressive and Comissives.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the problems above, several problems can be identified, this research present writing analyzes the commissive speech act of the main characters in *Wonder movie (2017)*. Furthermore, this research examines and explains message of conversation. Occasionally people understand does not always match the message conveyed by the speakers, therefore the study of meaning is always interesting to analyze namely as follows:

1. What types of commissive speech acts are used by the main characters in *Wonder (2017)* movie?
2. What are the functions of commissive speech acts used by the main characters in *Wonder (2017)* movie?

1.3 Research Objective

In relation to the problems above, this study attempts to reach the following objectives:

1. To find out the types of commissives speech acts that produced by the characters of *Wonder (2017)* movie.
2. To find out the functions of commissives speech acts which are provided by the characters of *Wonder (2017)* movie

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to be useful for others. The benefits expected from this research, both theoretically and practically, are as follows:

1. Theoretically

Currently, watching a movie is not just to know the utteranceline of a movie, but it is even better if you can take full advantage of the movie. Even with movies where there are lot of conversations or speech events, can improve people's intelligence in language, one of them is by using movies in the language learning process. This is the benefit of movies for learning, especially language learning. then theoretically, this study can contribute to the study of linguistic in pragmatic, especially in commissive speech acts and their functions.

2. Practically

This research is expected to be useful in practical terms. This research is expected to contribute to further research, especially all students majoring in English Literature who also analyze commissive speech acts in movies using the same or different approaches. This research is expected to enrich the understanding of the researcher, provide information and confirmation to students to be a trigger for another researcher to be critical and creative in responding to the development of commissive speech acts. In particular, the types of commissive speech acts and the functions of the commissive speech act in a movie.

a. Academic Readers

Research results can become a new reference and source for academic readers. Readers can better understand and analyze more deeply about movie. This research is expected to provide a broader insight into how the conversation or speech act have meaning and what types of representations are contained

b. Public Readers

Beside current development and popularity of the movie, the researcher wishes the research could give the encouragement addition for everyone interested in this study and it also can be the alternative reference or the supporting complement of the research that has been done.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

To clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward.

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward.

1. Movie

Movie is a work of art that is created by having a distinctive plot, setting and character. Movie is a tool to convey various messages to the general public through a media utterance.

2. The Main Character

The main characters is the most important role of a utterance in a utterance, drama, fable, or an essay. especially in movie. the main role is a character who plays a role in each utterance line and dialogue as the main actor of the utterance or composition.

3. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in context. Pragmatics focuses on how speakers or researchers use their knowledge to convey meaning. Pragmatics looks at the sign's relationship with the person interpreting the sign.

4. Speech Act

We can observe speech acts in spoken and written language, in speech act, a person does not always say what is meant but there is always the possibility to state exactly what the speaker meant.

5. Commissive Speech Act

Commissive speech act as utterance expressing the will and belief of the speaker so that his utterance requires him to do something that is specified in the content of his proposition (maybe under certain conditions).

