

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the first chapter which named introduction. This chapter consist of seven parts. The parts in this chapter are: background, statement of problems, research objective, significance of the research, the definition of key terms, and organizing of paper.

1.1 Background

People are born as social creatures using language to communicate with each other. Language has important function in daily human life. People use language to the other people to make communication, so it could be make an interaction between speaker and listener from the communication. The interaction between speaker and listener by using language is for people to exchange ideas with the other people. People using language can also be used as a tool that has the power to convey the aspirations that are in the mind and what is felt by the heart of the speaker so that the other people can know and feel what the speaker feel through the language itself. That language can be source of human life and power, and also closely related to communication. Fromkin (2003: 3).

Language is the tool of communication for people to give some information from the speaker to the listener. Not only give some information, with language people could convey some arguments and ideas in the speaker's mind so that listener could understand what speaker want to the listener to do. Language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of each term results solely from the simultaneous presence of the other. Saussure(1990:37).

According to Wardhaugh (1972:3), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. It means that, language is arbitrary symbol, agreed upon and accepted by all or certain of the society. After the

language was agreed upon and accepted, people could use language to make communication with the other people in daily life. the arbitrary symbol is vocal and contains conventional meaning in each symbol. Then communication can be occurs by using the language agreed upon and accepted by the society. Actually language divide into two types, there are oral language and written language. Then language could be used by human to make communication and interact with the other human.

Languages are used by people to exchange the information from the speaker to the listener. Not only that, language also often use for speech. Besides for speech, language also could be applied in the writing which called written language. Human use speech and writing to convey the information, argue, idea, and the other to the listeners to do what the speaker want to do. Language is a system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people or the particular country. A S Hornby (2000:752).

Furthermore, Bloomfield (1965:3) argue that language plays a great part of our life. Then language has an important role in daily life for doing communication with each other. Language also could be assisted to convey the argument, idea, and everything that the speakers want to say the word in their mind to the listeners. Languages as facilities, making easy the speaker say the word in their mind in order to the meaning could be till to the listener.

Social strata are also influential in using of the language. If the speaker want to make a communication with each other, so the speaker could be see the position of someone who want the speaker invited to communication. It means that language use with observe on the context of situation. Someone will be polite if talking to their parents or lecturers rather than peers. This shows that social strata are influential in the use of language to communicate with each other. So the language that was used properly and correctly by the speaker could judge the politeness of them. Therefore, from using the correct language can also assess the

attitude and behavior of the speaker. Good communication could be occur with using good, polite and correct language.

According to Knapp (1972:5) there are two types of communication; Verbal Communication and Nonverbal Communication. Verbal communication is doing communication with using spoken language (Oral Language) to conveying the message from the speaker to the listener. Nonverbal communication is doing communication without using spoken language (Oral Language) but using gestures, face expression, eye contact, and the other to convey the message from the speaker to the listener.

Communication can be occurs if the listener can get the message from the speaker. The speaker and the listener should be has the same interpretation of the message from verbal communication or nonverbal communication. After the listener gets the message and respond, then this is called two-way communication or reciprocity from the speaker to the listener or vice versa. According to Mulyana (2008: 3) communication can happen if something that can create a response from speaker to listener through message or sign of verbal or nonverbal without having to make sure that speaker and listener communicating have a same symbol. It means that, communication can be occur if the listener can make the respond appropriate the message which the speaker convey to the listener, so there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

Communication aims to convey ideas that are in the speaker's mind to the listener. People used utterances for communicating with each other. Utterances help the speaker to express the words in their mind to the listener in order to the listener do what the speaker means. Communication is done serves to convey the message from the speaker to the listener clearly and does not have ambiguous meaning. Utterance is a unit of speech act, with learn speech act automatically it also learn about utterances. When people doing conversation with each other, so in the conversation there will be utterance.

People perform action through that utterance. Austin in Yule(1996:3), called it speech acts. Then the utterance could be called as speech act if there is an action that the listeners do after the speaker said what they want the listener to do. According to Austin (1962:98) Speech act is an utterance that serves a functional in communication. It means that, utterance could not separate with speech act because it is one unit for doing communication between the speaker and the listener. Speech Act consists of two words. Speech is the utterance that the speaker said to the listener. Act is an action that appears after the speaker said the word in their mind using utterance to the listener. So speech act could be occurs when the utterance combine with the action and from that could be produce clear meaning.

Speech acts is study about doing action via utterances. It deals with locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Austin (1962 : 108) argue that there are three types of speech acts, i. e. : Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act. Locutionary act is the context which contained in the utterance. Illocutionary act is the meaning which contained in the utterance by the speaker to the listener. There are five types of illocutionary act, such as: declarations, directives, commissives, expressives, and representatives. Perlocutionary act is the interpretation of the listener to the message of speaker's utterances. The writer is only takes directive illocutionary acts in this research. Directive illocutionary act consist of: commanding, requesting, suggesting, ordering and many others. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the hearer to do something appropriate with the meaning which contained in the utterance.

The existence of directive illocutionary act can be found in movie. Movie is an audio visual work of literature that raised the social problem in daily life. It is also could be media communication for movie maker conveying moral messages to the spectators. Movie used utterance in the dialogue between the characters to convey the message from the movie. Same as daily conversation, the usage of directives illocutionary act is also used in a movie because movie is actually a representation and reflection of the real conversation in natural society.

Even conversation in movie is created or arranged in planning situation, but the fact is every situation and the way people conversation adapted from daily activity. Because of that, in movie there is applied speech act of directive illocutionary act. The directive illocutionary act also often found in the movie because the conversation in the movie is reflection from the daily conversation in society daily life. It could be easier for the writer to investigate and analyze such phenomena in the movie. The writer focuses on the investigation on dialogue from the characters of directive illocutionary act which consists of commanding, ordering, requesting, and suggesting in *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script.

Back To The Future part 1 (1985) is a kind of comedy science fiction movie that was released on July 3, 1985. *Back To The Future part 1 (1985)* is telling about the scientist who create flux capacitor to make time-machine DeLorean. The time-machine DeLorean used to repair history. The writer chooses this movie for the object because there are many the directive illocutionary acts in the conversation of characters and the conversation representative the daily life, also the movie is one of media that reflect human social life or history of life.

The relation between directive illocutionary act with this movie is the character in this movie have characterization is weak people. For example is George McFly, he has the characterization as weak people. Because of it, all of the request, command, order and anything else that his friend said, he always follow it appropriate what his friend wants him to do something. The conversation that happened between George with his friend and his family asked George to do something appropriate with what they wants in their mind. From the example above, it means that the dialogue between the characters in the movie that write in the movie script contained some directive illocutionary act that can be analyze. The sub-directives illocutionary act that found by the writer in the movie script consists of commanding, ordering, requesting, and suggesting. This is the several reason why the researcher chooses *Back To The Future part 1 (1985)* movie to be the source of the data analyzed.

This research is not the first research which concern in speech act. Nevertheless, this research has related with some other writer. Those related research are as follow:

Firstly, a research conducted by Elvira Novita (2008), in her paper entitled *Classification of Directive Illocutionary Acts and Component of Illocutionary Force in The Cartoon Movie "Finding Nemo"*. The writer in this research that entitled *Classification of Directive Illocutionary Acts and Component of Illocutionary Force in The Cartoon Movie "Finding Nemo"* found that there are many types of directive illocutionary act and the component of illocutionary between the dialogues of the characters in *The Cartoon Movie "Finding Nemo"*.

Secondly, the research written by Hidayati Solihah (2013), in her paper entitled *Directive Utterance in Breaking Dawn Part 1 movie*. The research tells about the utterances that are used by the characters focused on *Breaking Dawn Part 1* movie. The research identifies the directive utterances and to clarify the intentions of employing directive utterances in *Breaking Dawn Part 1* movie. The writer in this research found a lot of utterance in the characters dialogue from *Breaking Dawn Part 1* movie which contain directive illocutionary act, such as commanding, ordering, requesting and suggesting, end the others.

Thirdly, the research by Trisnawati (2011), in her paper entitled *Elaborating The Classification of Directive Illocutionary Act of The Dialogues in The King's Speech*. In this research the writer used the classification of directive illocutionary act with the object that the writer analyzed was *The King's Speech*. The writer found that the directive illocutionary act into types, moods, and functions of directive illocutionary acts used by the speaker to the hearer in this movie and analyzing the politeness principle and strategy used by the speaker in uttering directive illocutionary acts.

The last research written by Sundari (2009), in her paper entitled *Directive Illocutionary Act in The Blood Diamond Movie Script*. The writer in this research used *Directive Illocutionary Act* in analyzed the object. The object that used the

writer in this research is *The Blood Diamond Movie Script*. This research is focused on identify directive illocutionary act and described the meanings of utterance in illocutionary force found in the Blood Diamond script. The writer found a lot of dialogue in the movie script that used directive illocutionary acts such as: ordering, commanding, requesting, suggesting, end many more.

The similarity between this research and the last previous research is also conducts the language using analysis based on the classification of the directive illocutionary acts, specifically the type of directive illocutionary acts such as : ordering, commanding, requesting, and suggesting. The differences in this research with the last previous research are : the object and the theory that used by the writer to analyzed the sub-directives illocutionary act in the *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script. The writer used context theory from Hymes, it is means that how the situation when the dialogue of the characters in the movie occur. Based on the explanation above, this research entitled “*Directive Illocutionary Act in Back To The Future Part 1 (1985) movie script*”.

1.2 Statements of The problem

Based on the previous background above, the writer found that the movie *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* to make some classification of directive illocutionary acts, specifically which sub-directives of illocutionary act that the most spoken by the characters and the differences from the four sub-directives with see the situation when the dialogue of the characters in the movie occur. This research just focuses to two keywords of the topic are: calculated sub-directive illocutionary act which the most spoken by the characters and the differences of the four sub-directives. The main problem could be formulated of this research into the following questions:

1. What sub-directive illocutionary acts which most spoken by the characters in the *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script?
2. How does the writer differ among all sub-directives illocutionary acts in the *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script?

1.3 Research Objective

The research objective in this research is to know what types of sub-directive illocutionary act that the most used from the utterances in the dialogue of the movie. The specifically of research objective in this research are:

1. To identify which the sub-directives illocutionary act that most spoken through all characters utterance in the *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script.
2. To find out the defferences of sub-directives illocutionary act from the situation through all characters utterance are perform in the *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script.

1.4 Significances of The Research

The significances of this research are:

1. To apply knowledge of linguistic especially in pragmatic field especially directive illocutionary acts that the writer got in the college.
2. The writer hopes that this research will give more understanding especially in pragmatic field especially directive illocutionary act.
3. The research will inspire other writer to explore deeper about the directive illocutionary act.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

The definitions of the key terms in this research are:

1. Illocutionary Act: Illocutionary Act is an utterance which is behind the utterance there is a meaning that make the addressee to do something.
2. Directive illocutionary act : Directive illocutionary act an utterance that making an effect to the listener to do something appropriates the speaker's intention. The types of directive illocutionary act are: ordering, commanding, requesting, and suggesting.
3. Context theory : Context theory is a theory which is used to analyzed an event (object that will be analyzed) through the aspects that occurred. One aspect that can be influence someone to perform speech acts is setting. If the setting of the incident occurs in a café, the person

will order something to the waiter or waitress. In addition, there are several other aspects in context theory to analyze the utterance of the characters in the movie script.

4. *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985 : Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* is a kind of American science fiction movie that was released on July 3, 1985. Robert Zemeckis as written, co-produced, co-edited, and partly financed.

1.6 Organizing of Paper

This writing of paper consists of five chapters. They are:

- Chapter I : **Introduction**, this chapter consists of the background of research, statement of problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, definition of key term, and the organizing of paper.
- Chapter II : **Theoretical foundation**, this chapter serves some theories, including: Pragmatics, speech act, directive illocutionary act, commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, context, and about the movie.
- Chapter III : **Research methodology** that contains of research design, population, sample of data, data, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.
- Chapter IV : **Finding and discussions**. It elaborates of data analysis related to the finding and the further discussion the data that will be presented in *Back To The Future Part 1 (1985)* movie script of this part.
- Chapter V : **Conclusion and suggestion**. It includes the conclusion and suggestion of data analysis related to the finding the data that will be presented in this part.