CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter, discusses background of the study, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People always use conversation to get two way communications with their hearer. They can communicate their ideas, feelings, or opinions toward their hearer through conversation. It means that they want to deliver messages to their hearer. Moreover, they want their hearer react what they are expected to do. Thus, conversation is the way to deliver the speaker meaning. People expresses their attitude and influence the interlocutor.

In communication, people do not produce words without function. They actually utter sentences with communication purposes such as suggesting someone, requesting, complaining, commanding, etc. To avoid misinterpretation or miscommunication that happens in the conversation, someone should know the meaning of the utterance that someone uses in the conversation. Someone should try to understand what the interlocution means by his/ her utterance.

So, in helping someone interpret what exactly the meaning of their interlocutor, someone should learn about the concept of speech in saying a word. Sometimes someone uses word not only to say things but also to gesture. It means
that when someone says something it has action behind it. Interpretation can lead to different meaning for speech.

The most important one in communication is that what is expressed by the speaker should include the essential material of something delivered to the hearer, so he would understand perfectly with no doubtful. By that way the addressee will take reactions as what the speaker meant.

A speech act has three components: its intended function (its illocutionary force, its linguistic form (its locution), and its effect on the listener (its perlocution). This can illustrate these different components of the speech act using the following example of one child’s communicative behavior (in Almustaqim: 2012)

Speech act is action performed via utterance (Yule, 1996: 47). There are three kinds of speech act according to Yule (1996). The first is locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance, or producing meaningful linguistic expression. It means the act of saying something. The second is illocutionary act which is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. It means that the speaker has a power (force) to give effect on the listener through the utterance. The last is perlocutionary act. It is the effects that are produced by the speaker from what the speaker says.

In an utterance, illocutionary acts can be performed in two ways, direct and indirect illocutionary act (in Wahyuningsih: 2012). Direct illocutionary act is an illocutionary act in which only the illocutionary force and propositional content literally expressed by the lexical items and syntactic form of the utterance using in communication. Indirect illocutionary act is an illocutionary in which the speaker expresses another illocutionary force other than that literally expressed in the
utterance by relying on shared background knowledge principle convention and the ability of the addressee to make inferences.

Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. Utterance is something spoken by the person who begins to speak (Richard et al, 1985:302). It means that when people have a conversation, there occur utterances. People perform action through that utterance. Austin (in Yule, 1996) called it speech acts. Utterances also occur in a movie in which the conversation happens among the characters.

Illocutionary acts are considered the core of the theory of speech acts. As already suggested above, an illocutionary act is the action performed by the speaker in producing a given utterance. The illocutionary act is closely connected with speaker’s intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, and giving commands, threatening and many others. As Yule (1996: 48) claims, the illocutionary act is thus performed via the communicative force of an utterance which is also generally known as illocutionary force of the utterance. Basically, the illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to be taken in the conversation.

Starting with curiosity that in every utterance sometimes has more than one illocutionary, the writer wants to know what the underlying contexts behind the illocutionary in the movie. The writer chooses movie because movie cannot be separated from our daily life. Movie can be used as language communication that convey message through pictures. It has multifunction not only as entertainment but also as communication media that convey message from the movie maker to viewers. The viewers can get moral value from it that can be useful as a tool to develop social
awareness. It means that the movie is very effective media used as meaning explanation actually.

Movie is one of media that contain sounds, video, animation, pictures, etc. movie is not only gives entertainment but also educations because from movie people can understand about the development of live, science, art and technology that do not know before. Movie is supposed to be an image of the real world. The writer chooses of A Game of Shadows movie because this movie is very unique. The uniqueness is not only learning communicative approach but also the writer has found out the hyperbole expression used by the character. There are new expressed that can be studied by using study the theory of speech act. In expression hyperbole quality can be truly to neutralize meaning words which is not deceiving or unpleasant feeling. As stated by Rahardi (2009: 29) that language phenomena are sometimes not yet described. Therefore, the research of illocutionary act is conducted in order to capture the essential meaning of the utterances used by the main character in the movie of A Game of Shadows movie.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

1. What are the illocutionary acts used by Sherlock Holmes in a Game of Shadows movie?
2. What are the underlying contexts behind the illocutionary acts used by Sherlock Holmes in a Game of Shadows movie?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

In general, the objective of the research is to describe phenomena of speech acts in communication that reflected in A Game of Shadows. The specific aim
of this research is to find out the illocutionary acts that are used by the main character in A Game of Shadows movie:

1. to know the illocutionary acts of the utterances used by Sherlock Holmes in a Game of Shadows movie
2. to know the underlying contexts behind the illocutionary acts used by Sherlock Holmes in a Game of Shadows movie

1.4 Scope of Limitation

There are many different ways to accomplish an illocutionary act. In this study, the writer focuses into the illocutionary act produced by the characters in A Game of Shadows movie and the underlying contexts behind the illocutionary acts used. It is limited only in climax of the movie from minutes 00:17:42 – 01:44:01. Because climax of the movie full of conflicts, full of illocutionary acts, tense, and implied meaning.

1.5 Significance of the Study

People can do some ways in expressing what they mean by using speech acts. A single utterance can express two different illocutionary forces at the same time. Generally, for a single utterance of an ambiguous expression, speakers convey only one of the linguistically assigned meanings.

This study will be useful for:

1. The readers

The readers will know that a sentence of utterances has some functions in communication such as questioning, requesting, and suggesting and so on.
1. Illocutionary acts (illocution) is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly (Huang, 2007:102)

2. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered (Huang, 2007:110)

3. Indirect illocution of an utterance is an illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses another illocutionary force other than that literally expressed in the utterance, by relying on, shared background knowledge principle convention and the ability of the addressee to make inference can be computed (Huang, 2007:110)

4. Utterance is a sequence of words with in a single intonation contour. Utterances may sometimes consist of more than one sentence (Richards and Richard, 2002:573)
5. A game of shadows movie is adapted from the movie script by Conan Doyle. It is about Sherlock Holmes played by Robert Downey Jr. His role as the world’s most famous detective and Jude Law returns as his friend and colleague, Dr. Watson, in Sherlock Holmes: A game of shadows. Holmes always has been the smartest man.