CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Study

As we know, people in the world cannot live alone. They need to interact with other people to survive. To interact with others, people use language as communication tool. In daily life people make interpersonal communication with others. They express their attitude and influence the interlocutor.

People always use conversation to get two-way communication 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.

In communication people do not produce word without function in it. They actually utter sentence 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 interlocutor means by his/her utterance. In a good
conversation someone should capture the message behind the utterance that someone says because sometimes someone says something implicitly. That is why in having a conversation with others someone should understand the meaning that the speaker really wants to say.

So, in helping someone interpret what exactly the meaning of their interlocutor, someone should learn about the concept of speech acts. Speech acts is a study about saying versus doing. It means that in saying a word, sometimes someone uses word not only to say things but also he/she uses it to do things. It means that when someone says something, it has action behind it.

Yule (1996:48) states the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. The first is locutionary acts, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second is illocutionary acts. It is performed via the communication force of an utterance. People don’t just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose, but also forming an utterance with some kind of function in mind. The third is perlocutionary acts, an utterance with a function to have an effect on the hearer.

In an utterance, illocutionary acts can be performed in two ways, direct and indirect illocutionary act (Hurford & Heasley, 1983: 259). 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 are communicated.

While, indirect illocutionary act 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 inferences. For example, the direct illocutionary of, “Can you pass the salt, please?” is an enquiry about the hearer’s ability to pass the salt. The indirect illocutionary is a request to the hearer to pass the salt.

Starting with curiosity that in every utterance sometimes has more than one illocution, the researcher wants to know what kind of direct and indirect illocution in the movie. The researcher chooses movie because movie cannot be separated from our daily life. Movie can be used as language communication that convey message through picture. 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 teaching learning process in education.

Movie is an imagination of the movie maker to entertain people. From movie, we can get benefit likes how the actors perform the character and we can get the message from it. Here, the researcher chooses Inkheart movie as the data source to know the illocution between the main characters. The researcher chooses Inkheart movie because the plot of the story is good, the dialog of the movie is easy to understand and the utterances are stated clearly by the main characters.

The research about illocution has been done by Nilasari (2009). She analyzes the type of illocutionary acts in Madagascar movie. She found that the type of illocutionary act mostly performed by the main characters, Alex and Marty were
assertive (66.84%), directive (19.38%), expressive (8.67%), commissive (5.11%) and no declarative. In that research, she did not analyze the direct and indirect illocution.

Based on the background above the researcher wants to analyze illocutionary acts used by main characters in Inkheart movie. Here, the researcher focuses on the kind of direct and indirect illocution based on sentences type.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What types of sentences are performed by the main characters in Inkheart movie?
2. What kinds of direct illocution of the utterances are performed by the main characters in Inkheart movie?
3. What kinds of indirect illocution of the utterances are performed by the main character in Inkheart movie?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

1. To know the sentences type of the utterances performed by the main characters in Inkheart movie
2. To know what kinds of direct illocution of the utterances performed by the main characters in Inkheart movie
3. To know the kinds of indirect illocution of the utterances performed by the main characters in Inkheart movie
1.4 Significance of the Study

This study will be useful for:

1. The Students

The students will know that a sentence of utterances has some functions in communication such as questioning, requesting, suggesting and so on. It can be used as source of discussion by the students in pragmatics subject.

2. The Lectures

It can be used as an alternative reference material or teaching by the lecturers in pragmatics study especially in speech acts.

3. The Future Researchers

It can be used as reference about direct and indirect illocution in movie especially in Inkheart movie by future researchers who want to conduct the similar study.

1.5 Scope and limitation

This study will be focused on illocutions which is taken from the conversations between main characters. The researcher limits the study of direct and indirect illocution of the main characters in scope of pragmatics.

1.6 Definition of Key terms

1. **Illocutionary acts (illocution)** is the act viewed in terms of the utterance’s significance within a conventional system of social interaction (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 244)
2. **Direct illocution of an utterance** is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 259)

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 (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 259)

4. **Sentence** is the largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (e.g. nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (e.g. word, phrase, clause) are said to function. In English a sentence normally contains one independent clause with a finite verb (Richards and Richard, 2002: 480)

5. **Utterance** is a sequence of words within a single person’s turn at talk that falls under a single intonation contour. Utterances may sometimes consist of more than one sentence, but more commonly consist of stretches of speech shorter than sentences (Richards and Richard, 2002: 573)

6. **Inkheart movie** is adapted from the novel by Cornelia Funke. It is about Mo Folchart, played by Brendan Fraser. He is the devoted father who discovers he is a silvertongue. He has the ability to make characters in children's books come to life by reading them aloud but this opens a portal that lets real people get spirited away into works of fiction.