

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Public notice is a notice given to the public regarding to certain types of legal proceeding. In government, public notices are issued by a government agency or legislative body in certain rule making or law making proceeding. Oxford dictionary (2010:1005) explained that public notice is a sheet of paper giving written or printed information, usually put in a public place, such as office, school, department, field, air port, and station.

Thesaurus (2014) stated that notice is an announcement containing information about an event, the act of noticing or paying attention, a request for payment, the notification stated the grace period and penalties for defaulting, and a sign posted in a public places as advertisement. It means that public notice is a media including written text, printed text, or a sign posted in a public places as advertisement to inform people about something. It is not only to inform people about something, but also it forbids people about something.

The information of public notice makes the hearer to perform an act after hearing the utterance of information. It relates to speech act that Yule (1996) said in his book. He said that speech acts are action performed via utterances. Searle (1976:16) added that speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions or making promises.

Speech acts are concerned with the action that occurs when someone utters an utterance that serves as function in communication. When a speaker utters an

utterance or action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three type of acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. It is the act of actually uttering. Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something. It means, we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. And perlocutionary act is the act performed by saying something in particular context (Yule, 1996: 48-49).

Kreidler (1998:183) categorized speech acts into seven kinds namely assertive, performative, veridictive, expressive, directive, commissive and phatic utterance. One of the kinds of speech acts is directive. According to him, directive utterances are those kinds speech acts those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some acts or refrain from performing acts. He stated that there are three types of directive speech acts, they are commands, requests, and suggestions.

The utterance of public notice in Minangkabau International Airport is one of the phenomenon of directive speech act, and it is interesting to be discussed. In this case, the writer takes the public notice in Minangkabau international airport as the source of data in analyzing speech act. The public notice are written in appropriate expressions based on the situation where they were found and written. Public notice has power to make the readers do what the written text says. It can be written directly or indirectly, and the directive is also usually found in this public notice.

Public notice in Minangkabau International Airport can be organized in the form of sentence, clause, phrase, and word. The writer analyzes the public notice that only organized in the form of sentence or clause because sentences have their own function based on the structure and the writer explains the type of directive speech act. To see the phenomenon of types of directive speech acts, the writer gives the example of utterance of public notice in Minangkabau International airport (BIM).



Figure 1
You are in non-smoking are

From figure 1 above, the public notice *you are in non-smoking area* is found in every corner of airport including departure office, arrival office, and praying room. Airport is high security areas which require people to pay special

attention to our surroundings. Airport is also categorized as crowded area due to the numerous visitors that come across many countries. In fact, every day airport is always crowded by visitors of children, parents, ailing, or pregnant woman.

Using subject “*you*” in this public notice is not pointed to all passengers, but it is pointed to the passengers who have habit of smoking cigarettes. Using “*non-smoking area*” in this public notice is to indicate that something is not allowed. The form of this public notice “*you are in non-smoking area*” is declarative. Declarative form is used to make a statement. It is used to inform the passengers that they are in a non-smoking area, but the purpose of this public notice is to ask the passengers not to smoke in this area. So, it is categorized as indirect speech act. It is literal speech act because the situation is that no one passenger smoking on that area, and the condition is same with the purpose of the public notice. It mentions smoking as the forbidden activity.

Viewed from the context, the utterance of public notice “*you are in non-smoking area*” is identified as directive because it is used to ask the passenger not to smoke in that area. This utterance is categorized into directive speech acts of requesting. Request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing.

Based on the background and example, the writer focuses on analyzing the types of directive speech act of public notice in Minangkabau International Airport. So directive speech act of public notice is considered important.

1.2 Identification of Problem

There are two main problems that the writer is interested to highlight in the analysis of “An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts as found in public notice of Minangkabau International Air port”. They are:

1. What are the types of directive speech acts of public notice in Minangkabau International Airport?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of directive speech acts of public notice in Minangkabau International Airport.

1.4 Scope of the Study

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer comes to the limitation of the research in order to gain the focus of the study. The analysis is limited only on the utterances that are found in public notice.

The research focuses on the types of directive speech acts, such as, commands, requests and suggestions are based on the theory from Kreidler (1998). Furthermore, the writer also pays attention to the context of an utterance by using the theory from Leech (1983). The context of an utterance may be regarded as the factor that influences the use of utterances in making speech acts.

1.5 Methods of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer follows three steps proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). They are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of data analysis.

In this research, the writer used observational method by Sudaryanto (1993). The writer observes the utterance of public notice based in its relationship to the context of situation. In observational method, the writer uses some techniques. They are non-participant and note taking techniques.

First, the writer went to Minangkabau International airport to give the letter of research permission to the PT. Angkasa Pura office. After that, the the writer was allowed to enter the airport to observe the public notice. Second, the writer took some notes to collect all the data. They include departure office, arrival office, waiting room, check-in room, praying room, toilet, parking area, and in the plane.

The process of analyzing the data is used identity pragmatic method that formulated as the following steps; analyzing the context of the utterance, and classifying the types of directive speech act. The research utilizes purposive sampling technique; a selection method where the samples are taken from the data containing criteria which are needed in this research. The criteria for sampling are; the utterances of public notice in the form of sentece and the utterances contain the types of directive speech act with its indicator.

An analysis of directive speech act as found in public notice in Minangkabau International airport which is the title of this thesis, will consist of

four chapters: introduction, review of related literature, data analysis, and conclusion. In presenting the result of analysis, all the utterances of public notice are classified according to the types of directive speech act and the most dominant types of directive speech act. The result of analysis is also presented in the form of table. Table provides a summary of the utterances of public notice.

