

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Communication is effective if the purpose of the communication can be conveyed effectively. Both speaker and hearer have the same perception of the thing they are talking about. In attempting to express their desire, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but they also perform actions via those utterances. Yule (1996: 47) called performing action via those utterances as speech acts. The intended action is called illocutionary. It commonly gives more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request.

Furthermore illocutionary is speech act containing the purpose and function or power of utterance or speech act that is intended to give an effect to the hearer or listener. "There are five types of utterance found in illocutionary act. They are representative, declaration, commissive, directive, and also expressive" (Searle in Leech, 1983).

Representative is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker believes to be case or not. It includes asserting, stating, suggesting, and complaining. Directive is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do something as recognized in ordering, requesting, advising, admonishing, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, permitting, warning, and requiring. Commissive is kind of speech act which speaker uses to commit them to some future actions. The type includes agreeing, betting, guaranteeing, inviting, offering, promising, swearing, and volunteering.

Expressive is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. It includes thanking, congratulating, blaming, etc. The last type is declaration, it is the function to inform the listener or even to the public about something and the possibility of a statement to change the world. It includes, resigning, dismissing, absolving, christening etc.

Parker (1986: 19) says “speech act can be divided into two parts”. The first one is based on the directness of speech act and the second is based on the literalness of speech act. Directness is divided into direct and indirect speech act, and the literalness also consists of literal and non-literal speech act. Furthermore, it is also classified into direct literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal.

The directive utterances become important act that should be known in order to avoid misunderstanding in communication. The directive utterances can be analyzed in the daily conversation such as in conversation at movie as the writer is interested in analyzing this utterance. The write chooses one of American movie entitled “*The Hunger Games*” as the source of the data. The reason for choosing the utterance in this movie as the primary data, the dialogs are like real conversation. Qualitative method is applied in this research. *The Hunger Games* is a 2012 American science fiction adventure, and it was adapted from Suzanne Collins’s novel. The following conversation is one of the examples taken from The Hunger Games movie that has the directive function

The directive function occurs in conversation below as one of the example:

Katniss Everdeen : I know. I know. But it's not. It's your first year, Prim. Your name's only been in there once, they're not gonna pick you. Try to go to sleep.

Primrose Everdeen : I can't.

Katniss Everdeen : **Just try. Just try.**

An example above is taken from The Hunger Games movie. Contextually, the participants of the above dialogue are Prim and Katniss. The conversation is in their bedroom. Katniss is the main character in this movie. She has a younger sister named Primrose Everdeen. The situation in this dialogue is very tense because Prim gets nightmare about Hunger Games. Prim wants to scream because she is fear. She does not want to represent her district. As a the system of Hunger Games, every year there will be one name of a woman and one man from each district as their representation. Today is the time for them to select one courageous young man and woman for the honour of representing District 12 in the 74th annual Hunger Games.

Katniss makes sure Prim that all is well. She tries to calm her younger sister by hugging her tightly. She does not want to see her younger sister sad. Katniss is directly instructing her younger sister to sleep again. Then she just says “**Just try. Just try**”. Katniss then tries singing a song so that her younger sister is a sleep. Katniss’s utterances “**Just try, Just try**“ is a kind of instructing. It can be categorized into directive, since, she as the speaker tries to make the hearer to do something. Based on the context, Prim tries to sleep.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the background of this study, the writer analyzes the problem based on the research question as formulated

What are the types of directive utterances found in “*The Hunger Games*” movie?

1.3 Objective of the study

In this research, the writer aims to find out the illocutionary act, specifically directive utterances as kind of speech act. Based on the research question the writer achieves the objectives to answer the problem of the analysis:

To find out the types of directive utterances found in “*The Hunger Games*” movie

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of study is the investigation of Illocutionary act especially directive utterances which are found in the “*The Hunger Games*” movie. In this research, the writer uses theory of speech act proposed by Searle (in Leech, 1983). The writer also pays attention to context of the utterance. The research is limited on the types of directive acts used by “*The Hunger Games*” movie.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting this research the writer does three steps. They are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis. The data of this research was American movie entitled “*The Hunger Games*” movie which are taken from Internet Movie Database (IMDb) or www.imdb.com is an online database of information related to films, television programs, etc.

In the process of collecting the data, the writer applied observational method with non-participant observation technique. After that, the script and movie were downloaded. Then, the movie was watched for several times. Then, pragmatic identity method is the

method in analyzing meaning which underlies any process of communication that both speaker and hearer associate an understanding of a state of affairs with the utterance in the situation at hand or what is called context.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method. It means that the data as the object of the research are analyzed based on the speaker and context of the utterance. The first step, the writer analyze dialogue included to directive utterance. Then the writer capture all of pictures included directive utterance. It means that the meaning of the utterance depends on the speaker's intention that can be seen through the existence of context.

Due the writer applies qualitative research, in presenting the result of analysis, the writer uses also descriptive method by Robert C. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:20) in presenting the result of analysis "Qualitative research is descriptive the collected data is in the form of words or picture rather than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from the data illustrate and substantiate the presentation".

Based on the statement above, the result of the analysis in this research is presented descriptively by using brief explanation in the form of words, sentences, or paragraphs. Moreover, the writer also uses the formal and informal way in presenting the result of analysis. The formal method is used to present the finding in the form of table. The informal method means presenting the result of analysis by using script of The Hunger Games movie and then giving some explanation based on the analysis of the data.