

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Stylistics, or literary linguistics as it is sometimes called, is the study and analysis of the texts; it is in particular, although not exclusively, the study and analysis of literary texts. The origin of stylistics goes back to the poetics, and especially to the rhetoric, of the ancient classical world. Stylistics nowadays is a field of study that confidently has one foot in language studies and the other in literary studies (Bousfield, 2014, pp. 1-2). In other words, stylistic is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of style in texts, especially, but not exclusively, in literary works. Stylistic also called literary linguistics.

The study of Stylistics can be enigmatic, alluring and eclectic one. Stylistics, as originally envisaged and practiced, explored the linguistic construction of the style of writing of the literary author (Bousfield, 2014:118).

Language itself is not straightforward or concise tool of communication. What we say in real life interaction is often very different from what we mean. Actually language is clearly not only a tool of communication, but a technique for making or forging, protecting and damaging interpersonal relationships, for challenging the power of relation, and for constructing ideas or of beliefs, self, and somebody identities.

This research focuses on analysis of movie according to the principles of pragmatic stylistic analysis. Analyzing a text according to the principles of pragmatic and stylistic mean approaching of the text's meaning and the intention of the producer.

Pragmatics is meaning in context (cf. Levison, 1983 ; Leech 1983). According to Yule (1996 : 1) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." A more recent definition considers pragmatic as the study of meaning of words, phrase and full sentences that is more

concerned with the meaning that words convey when they are used or with intended speaker meaning as it is sometimes referred to (Wisniewski, 2007). Again a more definition as far as this study is concerned by Crystal (1992) argued that : “the study of principles governing the communicative use of language, especially as encountered in conversations”. (P. 271). The various definitions above appear to be saying the same thing, thus pragmatics studies how context influences our interpretation and utterances. Pragmatic is aspect of linguistics that attempts to analyse how it happens that often more is communicated than what is said.

The study of pragmatics, among other subjects, is intimately interested in how users of language skills, however pragmatic theories of speech acts meet and merge with stylistic theories of characterization. The speech act as a device of characterization is analyzed in this study, and speech acts adds to audience understanding about the characterization of the main character and describe the traits of the main character.

However, in this research, the speech act is analyzed as device of the characterization of the traits of the main character. Boufield in Roudledge(2014:121) has identified different types of speech act. According to Searle (1976, pp. 10-16) There are six main types or categories of speech acts : representatives, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, declaratives.

The vast majority in movie, especially character movie, relies heavily on what character say, and how they say it to one another. With this principle in mind, it is important to recognise that it has long been understood that what characters say (and how they say it) is susceptible to, and analysable by, some of the same models and methods which are applicable to naturally occurring, real-life or day-to-day interactive language use. One of the most fundamental is the theory of ‘Speech Acts’ (Austin 1962, Searle 1975). A speechact in linguistics and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has performative function in

language and communication. According to Searle, speech are the minimal units of language communication or the minimal units of actual language use.

The speech act is chosen in this study, because speech act as the device to identify real action in the text or the dialogue. Speech act is not only about the meaning of utterance but also more about utterance's meaning of the act in the conversation. In the conversation especially in movie, it can be found many speakers talk implicitly through the utterance and speakers have to interpret and what the speaker actually what to say, and within speech act we can view what speakers means of their utterances. Most of the people in the world like to watch movies whether in action, fantasy, comedy, drama, horror and many others. Through movies, people as a listener and hearer, could express their thinking and meaning sense. The movie is an object in this research because movie has an audio-visual aspect that can make the story becomes real and people can feel the real act of what the speaker is saying.

I, Frankenstein is chosen as the sources of data in this research. This is an American and Australian action-fantasy film that is written by Tom Rosenberg, Gary Lucchesi, Richard Wright, Andrew Mason, and Sidney Kimmel. This movie starred by Aaron Eckhart as the main actor. The film is based on the book "I, Frankenstein" by Kevin Greivoux in 2014, he is an American actor, screenwriter, and comic book writer. The movie is selected as the data in this study, because the movie that premiered in February of this able to achieve ratings to six of the ten movies released in 2014 in the United States. The movie is nominated ASSG Award (Australian Screen Sound Guild) in 2014, and is categorized as a Feature Film Soundtrack of the Year.

This movie attracted the attention of fans of the fantasy genre, as evidenced by the rating it obtained. In addition, this movie reminded at the movie are produced by the Universal Picture in the 1931 entitled *Frankenstein*, a monster created by Dr. Frankenstein with his assistant, a monster is made into abnormal with the murderer's brain. In the

Frankenstein ever made in 1931, the character of Frankenstein had big stature, slow, sluggish, and creepy, while in the film I, Frankenstein, the character made vivacious and has a built like a human beings but very strong, and have the body is filled with the wound stitches, in addition, in this movie, Frankenstein trying to find identity, and to help the gargoyle, troops under the leadership of an angel who collected power in a church, to fight against the devil that will destroy mankind and make the earth like hell. This movie focus on the search identify of Frankeenstein and the war between a good and evil.

This movie tells about Adam, a creature by Dr. Victor Frankenstein. Dr Victor Frankenstein dies frozen to death and Adam buries him at the cemetery of his family. However he is attacked by demons but he kills one of them and Gargoyles save him and take him to a Cathedral where the Gargoyles Order gathers. The Queen of the Gargoyles Leonore keeps Dr. Frankenstein's journal together with the treasures of the Order. Then she explains to Adam that there is an ancient war between the Gargoyles that are angels and demons under the command of the Prince Naberius, the price of devil. She also invites Adam to join the Gargoyles in the war against demons, but Adam prefers to isolate in a remote place. Two hundred years later, Adam returns and finds a modern society. Soon he learns that Naberius has the intention of creating an army of soulless corpses to be possessed by demons. The scientist Terra is researching a process to create life and Adamis seeking Dr Frankenstein's journal to help Terra and raise his army.

In this main character dialogue, the writer can find out typical types of speech act based on the type of the most dominant of main character, accoding to Searle's theory that includes : Representatives, Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Ekspressives, And Declaratives.

According to the dialogue of the movie, the hearer is able to see and predict the meaning of the utterance from the speaker. Depend on the situation, the hearer tries to

understand the meaning of utterance based on the context, the hearers involve the situation or the hearer's background. Therefore, this research is interesting to analyzed in titled "The Stylistics Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act as Found in *I, Frankenstein* Movie".

1.2 Identification Problem.

Based on the research background above, the writer decides to formulate the research question as follows :

1. What is the typical choice of speech act that reveals the traits of the main character in their dialogue as found in "*I, Frankenstein*" Movie?
2. What are the characterizations of the main character wanted to be revealed by the author based on the dominant type of the speech act used?

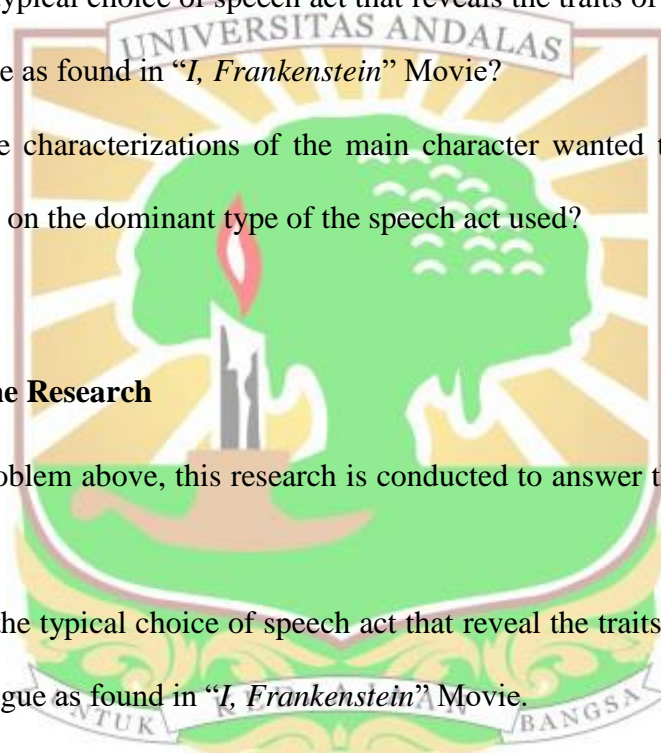
1.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem above, this research is conducted to answer the research questions, they are :

1. To find out the typical choice of speech act that reveal the traits of the main character in their dialogue as found in "*I, Frankenstein*" Movie.
2. To reveal the characterization of the main character intended by the author.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the main character utterances in dialogue that support the speech act to reveal the traits of the main character as found in "*I, Frankenstein*" movie, and also to analyze how the main character said the utterances to reveal characterization of the traits of main character. In a movie, it can be seen the dialogue always has some acts. It



cannot be avoided when the speakers talk and the hearers will try to interpret what intended by the speakers through their utterances. In addition, the hearers can catch the message what speaker want to say, and the traits of main character through to character uttered the sentences in their dialogue. In this research, the writer finds out the typical type of speech acts in “I, Frankenstein” movie based on Speech act theory by Searle, and also analyze the characterization of the traits of the main character that are produced by the characters in the movie’s dialogue.

1.5 Methods of the Research

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

The data are gathered by firstly, searching for the literary work that consist of speech act. After several work are found, it is identified which is the most suitable work for the study. The movie is known when the trailer appeared on *HBO TV*, the established from a friend who often to download the latest movies, then, the movie is copied through a flashdisk and stored in a personal computer. There are some steps in collecting the data, the first step is watching the movie in several times, and then make the transcript of the conversation in this movie, after that, noted all the utterances spoken by the main character, then find the types of speech act on the utterance and take it as data.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

The analysis of speech act of *I, Frankenstein* movie, that is written in the word based on the theory described by Searle about speech act. The data are analyzed based on Stylistic Pragmatic framework. Then, identify based on the type of and counting the number of type of the most dominant to be analyzing the characteristics of the main character.

In this analysis, the context on an utterance can also be determinants in helping doing an analysis. The data are analyzed to describe the context such as setting, ends and the participants that involve in the dialogue to find out the speech act by main character. The analysis is supported by theory of Stylistic speech act which is proposed by Searle (in Roudledge, 2014:119) and supported with Austin (1962). Speech act is defined as device of the characterization of the traits of the main character that are identified in the conversation.

1.5 3 Presenting the Result of Analysis.

After analyzing the data, the result of the analysis is presented by using verbal language and giving some explanations based on analysis the data.

