

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation as well as definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of communication tools. There are various ways to perform a communication; one is a conversation. In a conversation, it is very necessary to understand the language. If there is not an understanding between speaker and listener, it will make misunderstanding. So, the simple language is needed to make a conversation easily accepted. In other word, it is on target. However, in a conversation there is a language that does not directly hit at the purpose of the speaker which is sometimes not understood by the other person. In this situation, there will be misunderstanding or miscommunication between the speaker and the listener.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. Pragmatics use to study about the meaning of language and its relation to the context. Pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account of knowledge about the physical and social world. In the theory of pragmatics, there are three types of acts (locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and per locutionary acts); they are called speech acts. Speech acts as the centre of pragmatic study, is defined as a study of how to do the things with words. In general, we recognize the types of act

performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence such as ordering, requesting, begging, offering, inviting and others. In studying pragmatics, we focus on how to utter a speech, so the hearer can interpret its meaning.

Illocutionary acts are the real actions which are performed by the utterance, where saying equals doing, as in betting, plighting one's truth, welcoming and warning. According to Renkema, illocutionary acts are the acts which are committed by producing an utterance; by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made. The illocution is the focus attention of speech act¹.

According to English philosopher John Austin, speech acts can be divided into constative and performative². Constative speech is the speech that states something whose truth can be tested true or false by using knowledge about the world. Performative utterances are the utterances that are used to do something. Performative utterance cannot be said that the speech was false or true. So we can assume that performative utterance is valid or not. Performative utterance validity depends on the validity of eligibility.

Dealing with regard to speech, Searle said that three types of speech acts a speaker, namely: locution act, illocution act, and perlocution act. Speech that has the purpose and function or power of speech is the illocutionary speech act. Illocutionary acts called the act of doing something. Illocutionary speech act is a speech act that is usually identified with the explicit performative sentence. Illocutionary speech acts normally with respect to

¹ Renkema, J, *Discourse Studies ; An Introductory Text Book*(John Benjamins : New York, 1993),21.

² Renkema, J, *Discourse Studies ; An Introductory Text Book*(John Benjamins : New York, 1993),22.

licensing, thank you, have, offer, and promise. In other words, illocutionary act in saying something³.

Searle categorizes the types of illocutionary acts into five categories; there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarative. A representative commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases: asserting, concluding). Directives attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning). Commissives commits the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering). Expressive expresses a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming and congratulating), Declarations effects immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and tends to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institution (paradigm cases: excommunicating, declaring war, christening, marrying and firing from employment)⁴.

In terms of the theory illocutionary acts, it can be concluded that the illocution plays an important role in a sentence or a conversation. Because illocution is not merely inform the content explicitly or implicitly from a speech, but it also reveals the power of illocution. Existence of speech acts identify by the presence of an explicit performative say, it contains some sort of power that requires the listener (the recipient) to carry out the intent that has been said by the speakers. It means that in this illocutionary act, the speaker said with a certain explicit purpose. Illocutionary acts can be found in a sentence in conversation. The conversation is a shape of a sentence or word,

³ Renkema, J, *Discourse Studies ; An Introductory Text Book*(John benjamins : New York, 1993),22.

⁴ Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman Group.105-106.

either in the form of informative sentence, interrogative sentence, or sentence order.

There are several studies concerning about issues in illocution such as, Syaifullah Akbar. The title is *The Illocutionary Acts in The Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisement*. The study discusses the types of speech acts used in internet advertising. Researcher found that the use of speech act is indirect and literal, but it was also found indirect speech acts and not literal. So that consumer will be attracted by these ads⁵. The second is Kristina Gultom Meri, The title is *Illocutionary Speech Acts Essay on novel Tanah Tabu by Anindita S.Thayf*. The results show that the speech act conversation in the novel has four types of *Tanah Tabu* illocutionary speech acts. There are (1) representative illocutionary speech act, (2) commissive illocutionary speech act, (3) the directive illocutionary speech act, (4) expressive illocutionary speech act. The researcher also found four functions of illocutionary acts; there are (1) competitive illocutionary acts function, (2) function fun illocutionary acts, (3) the function of illocutionary acts of cooperation, (4) the function of illocutionary acts contrary⁶.

The different things between this research from the previous researches are because there is not any researchers yet who have analyzed interrogative sentences by using Searle's theory of speech acts specifically in illocutionary acts. This research tries to reveal illocutionary meaning contained in the interrogative sentences in the novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Interrogative sentence in this novel is very interesting to be analyzed

⁵ <http://repository.unand.ac.id/id/eprint/11158>. (access in June 15th, 2016)

⁶ <http://text.123dok.com/document/22837-tindak-tutur-ilokusi-dalam-novel-tanah-tabu-karya-anindita-s-thayf.htm> (access in June 15th, 2016)

because the genre of mystery novels. Interrogative sentence has several types according to the meaning and intention contained. Namely are Yes/No interrogatives, alternative interrogatives, Wh-interrogatives, and tag questions. Yes/No interrogatives are question that can be answered with a yes or a no response, it question ordinary called clarification or confirmation. The alternative interrogatives are questions that provide for two or more alternative answers. Wh-interrogatives sentences begin with a wh-word and call for an open-ended answer, the answer can be a simple response or complex explanation. While tag questions are questions attached or tagged onto the ending of declarative statement. So there is interrogative sentence has diverse meaning for analysis.

This research studies a novel entitled *The Hound of The Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, there are many various interrogative sentences to be reviewed in term of illocutionary meaning or the power contained in the interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences in novel contain many disguised intent. So the interrogative sentences are not only asking for information, but also containing such intent as requesting, questioning, ordering, and suggesting and any other illocutionary meanings. Therefore the interrogative sentences in novel are interesting to study.

Example : *"Could you ring him up?"*

"My dear fellow, you exaggerate. I have some recollection, Wilson, that you had among your boys a lad named Cartwright, who showed some ability during the investigation."

"Yes, sir, he is still with us."

"Could you ring him up?" thank you! And I should be glad to have change of this five-pound note."

A lad of fourteen, with a bright, keen face, had obeyed the summons of the manager.

The utterance : "*Could you ring him up?*" It is used to make ordering statement, Sherlock Holmes as the speaker orders the hearer as Wilson to call his employee.

Meaning : Sherlock Holmes tells his friends that Wilson to call employee.

Illocution : Directives

Here, the researcher took the work of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle because he is a famous mystery novels researcher and published many works and writings ranging from articles, novels, history books and poetry. He created the character of Sherlock Holmes that inspired by Dr. Joseph Bell, one of his teachers. Artwork of Sherlock Holmes a detective novel that still we can enjoy from the various versions of his work apart from that there also released as a movie. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle got the title when he became a doctor participating in Africa war, and he got that title from the British government for his services and his courage.

Based on the background above, the researcher tries to conduct the research entitle The Illocutions Of Interrogatives In "*The Hound Of The Baskervilles*" *On Novel By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*. This research tries to reveal illocutionary meaning contained in the interrogative sentence in the novel "*The Hound of The Baskervilles*" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In the novel, there are many interesting interrogative sentences to be review on illocutionary meaning or the power contained in the interrogative sentence.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above the researcher problem is formulated as follows:

“What are the illocutions of interrogative sentences in *The Hound of The Baskervilles* on novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle”?

C. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to reveal the illocutions of interrogatives in *The Hound of The Baskervilles* on novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

D. Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful for a number a people. First, it contributes knowledge in pragmatics and discourse studies. This research suggests that the illocutionary intent can be achieved in various ways, and a way can be used to achieve a variety of goals or illocutionary intent. Second, English learners will be expecting to gain a better understanding of ways to convey meaning in communication and this study provides information to the teachers and students in discourse studies and pragmatics. Third, this study contributes to the next researcher for supporting the following studies especially in the study of speech acts and illocutionary acts.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Scope of this research is about speech acts, which according to Searle divided into three types of actions speech, namely: locution act, illocution acts, and acts per locution. Then the limitation in this study is the discussion of illocutions used to interrogatives sentences on novel.

The object in this study is a novel entitled *The Hound of The Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In this study, the researcher will reveal the illocutions interrogative sentences in novel.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

After reading the whole the explanation above, misunderstanding might appear in this research. To avoid the problem, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to define and explains some terms used in this study as follows:

1. Speech acts is to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. We can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. Speech Acts is the type of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. It means that we interpret the meaning of the sentences in terms of what the speaker of those sentences intends to convey. It contains locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.
2. Illocutionary is the communicative purpose of an utterance, the use appropriate language follow what the speaker is trying to do. In illocutionary act, the act performed in saying something. The types of

illocutionary acts into five categories there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

3. Interrogative sentence is a sentence that contains the type of questions meant to get responses or answers from others. The response that form such clarification, explanation or confirmation.