CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The chapter covers background, problems, objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitation and lastly definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Every person used the language as the way to communication. Language influences human life as the bridge to have relationship with other people or society. Sometimes, people do not aware that they use the language by making unstructured utterance in communication. But it is not a problem because the most important is that their speech could be accepted and there is not any misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when they have conversation or communication. Yule (1996 :47) in his book said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce grammmatical structure sentences but they also produce or show actions in that language.

The same utterance in communication might be containing different meaning. In other words, there are might be more than one meaning or force in one utterance. For example an utterance "Your hair is so long". If the utterance is delivered by a teacher to the students at school, it can be understood that the teacher commands them to cut their hair in order to obey the school's rule. In the different situation, if this utterance is delivered by a woman to her friend, it can be meant as a praising of having long hair.

Perhaps, that utterance has more than two meanings; it depends on the situation or context.

Those kinds of actions performed through utterance above are known as speech act. Austin (1962: 94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. In simple word, speech act is the actions performed via utterances.

According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48), there are three types of speech act. The first is locutionary act (an act of saying something) which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances. Or, it can be said that locutionary act is the textual meaning of utterance produced by a speaker. Second is illocutionary act (an act in saying something) which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. In other words, illocutionary act is the purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. It will decide the hearer's understanding or act (perlocution) as effect of the utterance. Third is perlocutionary act (a certain effect of utterances may have on the hearer) which is the effect of illocutionary act. It means that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the hearer. In order to understand more about it, bellow the writer gives the example:

"Be diligent boy…"

From the example above, the locutionary is (1) a group of sound, and (2) formed three words then formed an ordering. For the illocutionary is the

speaker may be performing an illocutionary act of requesting/ordering the hearer to be diligent. Its perlocutionary is the hearer may comply the request/order to be diligent.

Not all utterances contain the three types of speech act. There are some utterances do not cause or make the hearer to act or do something. Perhaps, that is because there is a misunderstanding between hearer and speaker. For example a student in the library talks to the librarian "It's very cold". The librarian does not do something because s/he does not understand the student's intention, whereas the student wants the librarian to turn down the temperature of air conditioner (AC) in the library. The example shows that the perlocution (perlocutionary act) is not occurred because the addressee does not understand the illocution (illocutionary act) of the utterance.

Having said that, it can be understood that a successful communication is the one in which the locutionary and illocutionary act can be understood by the hearer, so that the perlocutionary act will appear and the hearer will act in such way as it is expected in the utterance. Therefore, understanding the text or the literal meaning is not enough, the hearer needs to know the intended meaning behind the utterance by knowing the situation when the utterance produced. So, the purpose of the communication will be reached.

Knowing such phenomena, the writer sees the importance to study about speech act. By speech acts, we know how to convey and understand the intention or purpose correctly, so that the goal of the communication can be reached. That is why the writer interested to take it for his study. But, here, he

focuses his study on the illocutionary act only. Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act becomes the main central of communication. As Gunarwan (2007: 7) states that illocutionary acts becomes the basic of analysis in pragmatic comprehension. It means that, the hearer will know the purpose of the speaker if s/he understands the illocutionary act of the utterance.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Illocutionary act has some different types. Searle (1976:10) proposed that there are five classification of illocutionary act; they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Each type of illocutionary acts above has different context and meaning. First, representative, it states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. For example "The sun rests in the west", it shows a fact and general truth that the sun really rests in the west. Second is directive is condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs, for example "Don't be too noisy!", the utterance contains a prohibition which can make the hearer silent. Third, commissive, it makes the speaker to commit what s/he said. The example is "I promise to give you some money", it shows a promise of the speaker to the addressee/hearer. The fourth is expressive, it show what the speaker feels. For example "I am sorry to hear

that", it shows the empathy of the speaker to the condition of the hearer at that time. The last is declarative, it changes world by the utterance which is produced. The example is "I declare you husband and wife", the utterance changes the status of those two people. The man becomes a husband and the woman becomes a wife.

Illocutionary act can be found in the daily life conversation. As the example of conversation, movie script is a good example of conversation which can be taken as the object of the study. To study illocutionary act, the writer takes a movie entitled "Finding Nemo", an animation movie from US which is directed by Andrew Stanton.

"Finding Nemo" is a popular animation movie which was released in 2003. According to the official website of Pixar (ww.pixar.com), hundreds VCD of this movie sold out when it was released firstly. Besides, this movie still often played on television till now. The main character of this movie is Nemo, a little clown fish. Nemo is a son of Marlin. He is a kind little clown fish. This movie tells about the lost Nemo who was separated from his father when he was playing together with his friends at school. He was caught by a diver because he was swimming too near from the surface of the sea.

This movie contains utterances describing context and illocutionary act analysis, for example, "Dad, it's time for you to go now". The utterance can be meant as reminding, requesting, or ordering, it depends on the context. It will be discussed deeper in the chapter of finding and discussion. The example shows that an utterance may have more than one meaning or purpose. The

dialogue of this movie contains many utterances like that. Hence, from this movie the writer can learn how to understand and use speech act correctly.

That is why the writer interested to take this movie to be analyzed. He wants to explore those utterances or illocutionary acts which uttered by the little Nemo. From those reasons the writer intends to conduct a research entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY NEMO IN** *FINDING NEMO*, **A MOVIE BY ANDREW STANTON".**

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background above, the problems of this study are:

1. What illocutionary acts are implied in Nemo's utterances in "Finding Nemo" movie?

2. What contexts underly illocutionary acts performed by Nemo in "Finding Nemo" movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. Identifying illocutionary acts which are implied in Nemo's utterances in "Finding Nemo" movie.

2. Identifying contexts underly illocutionary acts performed by Nemo in "Finding Nemo" movie.

D. Significance of the Study

This study is useful for the following parties:

1. **The writer**

   This study is useful for the writer since the study is concerned with linguistic, the discipline which the writer is learning. This study is expected to improve the writer's knowledge in understanding the speech act, especially the illocutionary act behind the natural conversation.

2. **The English Department Faculty of Education State Collage Islamic Studies STAIN Kediri.**

   This study is useful for the English Department of State Collage Islamic Studies STAIN Kediri since it can add the collection of the literature on the way of analyzing illocutionary act.

3. **The Next Researcher**

   This study can be used as a reference for the students who want to conduct the similar study.

E. **Scope and Limitation**

   The writer limits his study only on illocutionary acts. He focused his study on illocutionary acts of the arguments or sentences which uttered by the main character in "Finding Nemo" movie. The main character of this movie is Nemo. So, here the writer focus only on the arguments or sentences which uttered by Nemo. The illocutionary acts which analyzed here are those uttered by Nemo only.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Speech Act: The way or an utterance which show the action or intent of the speaker. As Searle in Yule (1996: 47) stated that speech act is the action performed via utterances.

2. Context: Context is situation or condition when the utterance produced, or, it can be said that context is thing that underly the utterance uttered. As Leech (1983: 13) stated that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance.

3. Illocutionary Act: An act which is performed by saying something e.g. warning and asking. Austin (1962:99) stated that illocutionary act is "performance of an act in saying something".

4. Finding Nemo: An animation movie of US which is directed by Andrew Stanton. This movie released in 2003, and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures.

5. Nemo: The main character in "Finding Nemo" movie.