CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

A. Background of the Study

In order to communicate with other, people use language. They always share their ideas to the others. The capacity to produce sound that signify certain meaning, and understand or interpret the sounds produced by others.[1]

Language is very important in our lives because it is always used in our daily activity to communicate with the others. It is the main tool used to transmit message, to communicate ideas, thoughts and opinions. It situates us in the society we live in the society we live in; it is a social affair which creates and further determines our position in all kinds of various social networks and intuitions. In certain circumstances we are literally dependent on its appropriate usage and there are moments when we need to be understand quite correctly.[2]

In all human activities, there are some factors that influence the language used. People commonly use language in accordance with social structure of the

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[1] Victoria A Fromklin, *An Introduction to Language* (Harcourt Australia: Pty Ltd, 1999), Page 3
[2] John Lyons. *Language and meaning (*London: Fontana Paperbacks, 1981), Page:16

society. The internal and external differences in human societies such as sex, age, class, occupation also influence their language.[3] Generally, people use the most appropriate code or variety in accordance with the person they are talking to, the topic of the communication, and the setting of communication takes place. In everyday communication, people select one language variety rather than another to convey their message.

Language is used all the time to make things happen for example: when asking someone to pass the salt; when ordering pizza or even when making a dental appointment, etc. The study is related to the study of speech acts. When people have conversation to express themselves, they do not only produce utterance but also perform actions. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts.[4] People perform speech acts when they offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, compliment, or refusal. A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication.[5]

The speech act only takes effect if it is understood by a hearer. The communication intention is simply that the hearer should recognize the utterance spoken by speaker, and that should recognize it as having the conditions of satisfaction which the speaker really intends to do it in the future. Therefore the hearer should have not only a meaning intention, but also a communicating

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[3] Holmes Janet, *An Inroduction To Sociolinguistics* (New York: Longman Group UK Limited, 1992.), Page: 1
[4] George Yule, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), Page:47
[5] John R. Searle. *Speech Act :An Essay In The Philoshopy of Language* (Crambidge: Crambidge University Press, 1969), Page:76.

intention. Communicating intention is meaning intention that should be recognized by the hearer. A Successful communications only can be reached if both of the speaker and the hearer are able to convey and understand thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other.

One type of speech acts that commonly happens in conversation between one person and another is commissive. Commissive is one type of speech acts in which the speaker commits to a future action and it is exploited in many interactions. People often utter a promise, a guarantee, a refusal, a swear, a threat, etc. to express their intention of future action.[6]

The researcher chooses a commissive because commissive composed of variety of categories and the people use commissive in communication. Beside that most people express commissive quite differently when they express it to different people; to a child, to a friend, to a boss at work. With some people they feel relax, with someone else they are formal, some other they are very close, and others are like strangers. They even express commissive differently to same person when they are in different circumstances. So, the researcher interested to analyze commissive.

The speech act is not only exploited in daily conversation, but also in the movies. The movie *Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire* is the fourth series of book of J.K Rowling's works. The movie was directed by Mike Newel and was

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[6] Yarahmadi , Mojgan and Narges Olfati. "Speech Act Analysis of Anton Chekhov's The Seagull". *Basic and Applied Scientific Research,* (2011). Page 50-51

released in 2005. It was in 1990, that J.K Rowling first imagined of the idea about Harry Potter. The film has magnified the success of the books, making Harry Potter into one of the most recognizable media products. Under the close guidance of J.K Rowling, the films have sought to stay close to the original plot; also at J.K Rowling's request all the actors are British.

The researcher chooses a film entitled *Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire* by Mike Newel because first, it is a well – known film that is based on the best selling novel of J.K Rowling. Second, there are a lot of commissive expressions in this films that are applied in various situations. The researcher decides to analyze commissive because in these films, they occurs not only in the formal way but also in the informal way so it is interesting to analyze when they happen in the formal or in the informal situation.

This study also has relation with the previous studies which conducted by other researchers. The other researcher which has relation with this study had been done by Fery Kusumawati in English Department Faculty of Letters and Arts Sebelas Maret University Surakarta. His research to analyze classes of commissives and How are the ways of each class of commissive employed in the films.

Other research has relation with this study is done by Fransisika Elvira Dyah Ratnaningrum in Faculty of languages and arts state university of Surabaya. This research to analyze kind of commissive expression in the film.

Form explanation above, the researcher is interesting in conducting an analysis of the use of commissive expressions in the form of thesis entitled "An Analysis Of Commissive Expressions In The *Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire* Movie By J.K Rowling".

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the reason above the researcher has problems to be discussed through this study, are:

1. What kinds of Commissive expressions are used by main characters in *"Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*?

2. How do the main characters deliver Commissive expressions in *"Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*?

C. The Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions, it is necessary for the writer to state the purpose of the research as follow;

1. To describe kinds of commissive expressions that are used by the main characters in *"Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*.

2. To describe the form of commissive expressions that are used by the main characters in *"Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*.

D. Scope and Limitation

John R. Searle theory about commissive is chosen by the researcher as the framework to analyze the data. By doing this research, the writer hopes to be able

to collect the information about commissive applied in the film *"Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*. The research focuses on commissive utterances types such as promise, guarantee, threat, refusal, volunteer, and offer.

E. The significance of Study

The results of the study bring advantages for the readers of this thesis to obtain more experiences in speech act especially commissive. They get more knowledge about the relationship between the form of commissive expressions and the contexts that go along with them. For further researcher, it can be used as an extra reference in learning speech act or to make a contrast for the similar research. Therefore, it is expected that this research is able to give comprehensive understanding about commissive in *"Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Film by J.K Rowling"*.

F. Definition of key Terms

To give more clarification and to avoid misunderstanding, some key terms which used related this research need to be defined. Following is the definition of key terms used in the research:

1. Commisive

   Commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to some future of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something.

Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promise, refusals, and threats. In the case of a commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him – or herself.[7]

2. Speech act

Speech act are acts of communication, to communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed correspond to the type of attitude being expressed.[8] Speech act not only used in daily conversation but also used in kind of literary work, such as a movie which still takes point to the speech acts theory.

3. *Harry Potter The Goblet of Fire*

The movie *Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire* is the fourth series of book of J.K Rowling's works. The movie was directed by Mike Newel and was released in 2005.

4. The main Characters in *Harry Potter The Goblet of Fire*

- Harry Potter

Harry James Potter is the title character of J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series. The majority of the books' plot covers seven years in the life of the orphan Potter, who, on his eleventh birthday, learns he is a wizard. Thus, he attends Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry to practice magic under the guidance of the kindly headmaster Albus Dumbledore

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[7] George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), Page:54.
[8] John R. Searle, *Speech Act and Expression and Meaning (*Cambridge University Press, 1979*), Page* 47.

and other school professors. Harry also discovers that he is already famous throughout the novel's magical community, and that his fate is tied with that of Lord Voldemort, the internationally feared Dark Wizard and murderer of his mother and father.[9]

- Hermione Granger

Hermione Jean Granger is a fictional character in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series. She initially appears in the first novel, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, as a new student on her way to Hogwarts. After Harry and Ron save her from a mountain troll in the girls' toilets, she becomes close friends with them and often uses her quick wit, deft recall, and encyclopedic knowledge to help them. Rowling has stated that Hermione resembles her at a younger age, with her insecurity and fear of failure.[10]

- Ronald Weasley

Ronald Bilius "Ron" Weasley is a fictional character in J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series. His first appearance was in the first book of the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* as the best friend of Harry Potter and Hermione Granger. He is a member of the Weasley family, a pure blood family, who reside in "The Burrow" outside Ottery St. Catchpole. Along with Harry and Hermione, he is a member of the

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[9] http://Harry Potter (character) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm. Accessed 03 October 2015.
[10] http://Hermione Granger - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm. accessed 03 October 2015

Gryffindor house. Ron is present in most of the action throughout the series.[11]

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[11]http:// Ron Weasley - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm, accessed 03 October 2015.