

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the fundamental aspect of this study. the fundamental aspect are: background of study, research question, objective of study, significance of study, scope and limitation, the last definition of key term

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Communicating is something that cannot be separated from human life as a social creature. When people communicate Illocutionary acts are very important. Searle states that illocutionary acts are "human linguistic communication as the complete unit. the illocutionary act used when humans talk or write to each other." Intensive active illocutionary acts are carried out. An illocutionary act is used to express speech with the aim of doing something. Based on the words of Searle and Kiefer (1980) speech acts are a branch of communication theory. From what has been explained above, communication includes all human interactions with each other.

The purpose of the speaker's speech is an action carried out called an illocutionary act. From Renkema (1993) we know that illocutionary acts are defined as actions carried out with producing speech, making a promise, a promise is made with making a threat, and a threat is made. Meanwhile, according to Edmandson (1980), illocutionary act is known as speech in which the speaker expresses feeling, ethic, belief, or intentions related to certain events and circumstances. In this way, the meaning is that illocutionary acts are actions shown by the speaker to convey something to the listener to do something like the speaker's speech and that has an impact on the listener. in order to co communicate the outcome of the conversation the speaker communicated to an illocutionary act. Based on this, the meaning of using the term illocutionary is not the same as the reason this term generally is used in speech act theory.

Illocutionary acts are part of speech acts which are a branch of communication theory. In Austin's (1983) explanation, he developed speech act theory more generally. Speech can show three types of action. Firstly, illocutionary acts are actions used to say something, such as producing a sound that means something. Both illocutionary acts are performed in saying something and include actions such as betting, promising, denying, and commanding. The interpretation of illocutionary acts is related to coercion. Third is the perlocutionary act. This action produces some impact on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the listener. Simply put, Renkema (1993) believes that speech acts are acts of performance by the speaker in saying a sentence.

People usually use three actions simultaneously when communicating with each other. An illocutionary act is an action that is in accordance with a locutionary act, meaning that if the contextual conditions are appropriate, one of the locutionary acts has been shown, meaning there is a locutionary act in it. From the theory put forward by Searle (1969), illocutionary acts are categorized into five different types, these categories are representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.

To show an illocutionary act can be displayed in a league of types: 1) directly or indirectly 2) literally or non-literally, depending on how the word is used, and 3) explicitly or inexplicitly depending on whether what is conveyed is expressed completely. All of these methods are ways to display illocutionary acts directly and indirectly, including literally or non-literally explicitly or inexplicitly. In this research the author will focus on directly and indirectly.

Speech acts are something that cannot be separated from human daily life as explained above. Likewise, in literature, the speech act is one part of the work. Novels are a type of literary work that makes speech act an important component in building a work. The novel itself is a long form

of prose that contains a story about a person with a specific character. According to DiBattista (2010) a novel cannot be written if there are no characters to build a story, as a literary work a novel is a literary work in the form of writing that is long enough for readers to read (Logan, et al, 2014). The events written in the novel have similarities with events that occur in everyday life (Aminuddin, 2013). Based on MacKay's (2011) explanation, the purpose of writing novels is not simply to entertain people, but more than that, novels are written to provide life and moral lessons. With the explanation above, it is known that a novel is a literary work in the form of long prose from experiences such as daily life as desired by the author.

Language is always present in spoken acts or single actions. Consequently, the study of speech acts must be the foundation of all linguistic structural studies, including those pertaining to novels. A novel is a work of fiction that combines fantasy and fiction, two characteristics of fictionality. Muhandi and Hasanuddin (2006) define fiction as fantasy that is not grounded in fact. It can also refer to a claim that is based only on one's thoughts or imagination.

Based on the background of study and explanation above, the writer is interested in writing a thesis about “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by The Main Character of Thomas Hardy’s *The Return To The Native*”.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of the the study above, the writer wants to analyze:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts are found in Thomas Hardy’s novel *The Return to the Native*?
2. How do character Thomas Hardy’s novel *The Return to the Native* perform illocutionary acts?

### **C. Objective of the study**

According to the research question had been explained above, the purpose of this study can be explain below:

1. This study aims to find out the types of illocutionary acts in Thomas Hardy's novel *The Return to the Native*.
2. This study aims to find out the performance of an illocutionary act used by a character in Thomas Hardy's novel *The Return to the Native*.

### **D. Significant of Study**

The expectation of this study, the writer can contribute the result of this study for:

1. Theoretically

The writer expects through this study can give contribution to explore the knowledge about speech act theory specifically illocutionary act. This study will lead the reader to understand the theory and speak appropriately.

2. Practically

The writers expect this study can be the reference for the reader who studies linguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmatic and so on. In addition this study can be used as the teaching references for the teacher and the for next writer can be an additional information to study the function and the types of illocutionary act used in the literature work.

### **E. Scope and limitation**

The scoop of this study is on analyzing the types of illocutionary act used in the dialogue in Thomas Hardy's novel. The limitation of this study focuses on the dialogue of the n character.

## **F. Definition of key terms**

The writer provides about the meaning of every word to guide the writer and the reader on understanding the research. In this research the definition of key terms are:

1. Speech act

Speech acts as a part of pragmatics. The purpose of speech is to act beyond the words or phrases while the speaker says something.

2. Illocutionary act

Illocution is the physical act which is committed by producing an utterance: by uttering a promise a promise is made, by a uttering threat, a threat is made.

3. Novel

A novel is a lengthy story that may be based on the author's experiences or it may be realistic or pure imagination. Because it frequently has a large cast and a complex narrative, the author can develop a conflict that is more intricate than in a short story and can provide more characterization of the characters.