

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses the basics of this research. It consists of the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the research, significance of the research, definition of key terms.

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

Humans are social beings who cannot live alone, humans are creatures who always interact carefully. They need other people, in terms of asking for help or communicating. In communication, context is important because context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker's intention. Without context, the hearer will find difficulty interpreting the meaning of the speaker's utterance. When there is no context, the communication between the speaker and the hearer will fail. The listener may be confused or misunderstand the speaker's intention.

Fromkin (in Ramadhan, 2018) Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies how context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics deals with utterances, by which we will mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language. Logic and semantics traditionally deal with properties of types of expressions, and not with properties that differ from token to token, or use to use, or, as we shall say, from utterance to utterance, and vary with the particular properties that differentiate them. In a study of pragmatics, the speech act is the most interesting study and relevant in language teaching and learning.

A speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Speech act theories have treated illocutionary acts as the product of single utterances based on a single sentence with only one illocutionary point, those becoming a pragmatic extension to sentence grammars. In real life, we do not use isolated utterances: each utterance functions as part of a larger intention or plan (Kamariah, 2019).

Through utterance, we can ask someone to help us to get what they want. According to Elite and Murcia (2000) when the speaker says something to a certain person, it contains three dimensions of speech act. The example of utterance contains not only illocutionary act but also locutionary act and perlocutionary act as a main purpose of utterance. For example “The floor is wet.” Locutionary substance is a group of sounds, formed four words then formed warning. The illocutionary substance is the speaker performing an illocutionary act of warning or informing the hearer not to step on the floor, and the perlocutionary substance is the hearer may comply with warn or information and not to step on the floor.

Illocutionary act is acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act. Searle (1969) categorizes the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.

In communication illocutionary acts not only happen in oral communication in real life but also in media, such as electronic media, for example in movies. The movie is an influential medium for human life, in terms of communication and moral values, because some of the storylines are sometimes the same as human life, and in movies, they feature true stories or fantasy stories that provide both implied and express messages for the audience. In the movie utterances that are spoken by the speakers can be analyzed as a study of illocutionary acts because their utterances may contain certain meanings.

There are many movies that have dialogues as real as daily conversations. One of them is the movie entitled *Ratatouille*. The title of the film is taken from a famous menu in Paris called *Ratatouille*. The main character in this movie is a rat named Remy who has the advantage of smelling the smell and wants to be a chef but with his limitations being a rodent he becomes an alliance through a character named Linguini who works as a garbage man, and one day Remy succeeds stole the attention of Parisians for serving delicious *Ratatouille* food.

A movie script is full of utterances which are uttered by the speaker in the movie, and it contains an illocutionary act in every utterance. Therefore, *Ratatouille* script is the object analysis in this research. This fact becomes one of the reasons that makes the phenomena of speech acts are interesting to discuss in this research. Research focus on analyzing the illocutionary act presents in movies has been done recently.

One of the studies is Violeta (2019) is not only focus on the analyze illocutionary act in the Maleficent movie but also finding the types of illocutionary acts. This research, used a qualitative method to describe the analysis of illocutionary act by using the movie script. Another research is taken by Umar (2016) which focuses on the speech act to find out the function of communication on illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Both of the studies are analyzed the illocutionary act, but the object and the finding are different.

If those studies are compared with this study, there are similarities and differences. The similarity is about analysis of the types of illocutionary act in analyzing Maleficent movie and President Jokowi speech. It is different from this study. This study analyzes in Ratatouille movie. It focuses on what are the types of illocutionary acts, the dominant used in illocutionary acts, and the function of illocutionary act. Based on the explanation above, the researcher had researched a research by the title "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in Ratatouille Movie*".

## **B. Research Question**

Base on the background of the study above, the statements of the problem can be divided into:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used by the main characters' in the Ratatouille movie?
2. What types of illocutionary acts are most dominantly used in the main characters' in the Ratatouille movie?

3. What are the function and the meaning of illocutionary acts used in the main characters' in the Ratatouille Movie?

### **C. The Objective of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problems are mentioned above, the writer has the purposes of the study as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts in the main characters' in Ratatouille movie.
2. To find out the types of illocutionary acts which are dominantly used in the main characters' in Ratatouille's movie.
3. To find out the function and the meaning of illocutionary acts used in the main characters' in Ratatouille Movie.

### **D. Scope and Limitation of Study**

This research is about speech acts which focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts, the most dominant illocutionary act used in the main characters, and the function of illocutionary act. The types of the illocutionary act are classified as a representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher pays attention to the dialogue of the main character.

## **E. Significance of Study**

The researchers expects that the result of this research can give contribution for:

### 1. Theoretically

Through this research, the researcher gives some contribution to exploring knowledge about speech act theory, especially for the illocutionary acts. This research can help the readers to understand speech act theory, especially for illocutionary acts. This research will lead the reader to speak appropriately in the context and make the listener understand.

### 2. Practically

The researchers hope that this research can help the readers to understand the theories of illocutionary acts. This research can be used as a reference for the reader to study sociolinguistic, pragmatic, and others. The result of this research can be used as a reference for the teacher in teaching illocutionary acts. It can be used as a reference and additional information for the next researchers about the function and the types of illocutionary acts are dominantly used on movie.

## **F. The Definition of Key Terms**

The key terms aim to help the reader to avoid misunderstanding, the definition of key terms are defined as follows:

### 1. Speech act

A speech act is a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Speech acts are acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. People act by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed.

The speech act is divided into three types they are locutionary act, illocutionary act. and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Illocutionary act is performed with the intended meaning behind the utterance. The perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone. The three levels of speech act can be used to analyze utterance of human in communication.

## 2. Illocutionary act

An illocutionary act is an action taken by the speaker is saying something. In many contexts, the utterances is a statement to be expressed, and understood as an act of warning. Illocutionary act is also an utterance expressed by the speaker which has a deeper meaning than the utterance expressed. It is performed with the intended meaning behind the utterance. It contains a requesting, asking, ordering, advising, etc. It is more than just describing facts about a situation. Illocution is also referred to as the effect of the listener through the meaning which is understood by the listener.

### 3. Ratatouille Movie

Ratatouille is a 2007 American computer-animated comedy film, this film released by Walt Disney Pictures. The title refers to the French dish Ratatouille, which is served at the end of the film, and also references the animal type of the main character a rat. The plot follows a rat named Remy, who dreams of becoming a chef and tries to achieve his goal by allying with a Parisian restaurant's garbage boy.