

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

A very important aspect of communication that is used as a means of communication among human in the world can be described as language. In everyday life, language is used to convey ideas, exchange informations, express feelings, either directly or indirectly in the form of spoken, written, or movement. Language itself is one of human culture that continues to grow. Where the existence of human beings in the process is inseparable from language.

There are many different kinds of language in the world. It can divide by the region, tribe, and nation that has the different of types, structures, and patterns to convey the same meaning of the different languages in various way. Because of many kinds of language, there is one of the most language used which agreed as an international language to make people communicated easily, that is English.

English become the international language used widely in the whole world, because England as the original country using English is one of the largest colonizing country in the world. Many country use English as the main language such as England, Australia, several of United States countries, Canada, and some of Asian countries like Singapore, Sri Lanka, and

Philippines. English is also the one of language studied scientetically through linguistics.

As the science that examine human language, linguistics is used to study the structure of language, like how speakers create meaning through combination of sounds, words, and sentences. The scope of linguistics is very abroad, because all of the languages can be studied by linguistics. The focus of linguistics is human language which is part of human behavior and human abilities. It means, linguistics is needed to study general principles that apply to a language.

Linguistics as the study of language has various science branches. The brances of linguistics, such as, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and so on. Phonology is the study of the sound of language. Morphology is the study of words and their parts. Syntax is the study of the arrangement of words in phrases, clauses and sentences, as well as the relationship of their component parts. Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. The last but not least, pragmatics is one of the study of linguistics.

Every language has a principle for all interactions in the form of pragmatics that using words, sentences, even linguistic signs in actual situation. Pragmatics itself explains how the meaning is constructed based on implied meanings beyond the literal meaning of an utterance. As the study of language, pragmatics is the main aspect to understanding of language and the

responses that follow, because without pragmatics, it would be miss understanding of intention and meaning.

Pragmatics as the study of invisible meaning that has an intention, or how to recognize what it is mean even when it is not actually said or written by the speaker (Birner, 2012, p. 1). Pragmatics has a focus on the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener, even though in writing format is communicated by a writer and interpreted by a reader. The interactions that have the intended meaning as in the speech act can be studied by pragmatics.

Speech acts are actions performed via utterances. There are three kinds of speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistics expression called locutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force (intended meaning) of an utterance. Usually, the utterance of illocutionary act formed as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations that are part of speech act classifications. The action of interlocutor is a form of perlocutionary act. Meanwhile, the assumption of that the hearer will recognize the effect speaker intended is known as the perlocutionary act (Yule, 1996, p. 47-49).

Speech acts can found in a human daily life when people communicated each other and in a movie. A movie can shows how people interaction in a situation like what usually people do in the real life. The movie could have a good flow from the beginning, middle, until the end

because of the story and the dialogue that written by the screenwriter in a manuscript. Movie manuscript is a script for a movie that shows the plot of a story and the dialogue written by the screenwriter. The writer chooses *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript as the data source. *The Lion King (1994)* is the first highest revenue animated musical by Walt Disney Animated Feature in box office, compared the other animations by Walt Disney especially in 90s.

In this research, movie manuscript has been chosen to be analyzed seeing an interaction in daily life can be described in the movie dialogue between the main character and the interlocutors which its utterance conveys intended meaning. The analysis will focus on the main character, Simba, and his interlocutors which mean every character have a conversation with Simba that be analyzed base on the kinds of speech act.

From these explanations above, the writer gives one sample of the data taken in *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript:

“No, son.” (EXT. Pride Rock, p. 14)

Dialogue:

Mufasa : (to Simba) Now next time...

Zazu : Sire – Hyenas! In the Pride lands!

Mufasa : (exiting) Zazu, take Simba home.

Simba : Aw, *dad*, *can't I come?*

Mufasa : **No, son.**

(Mufasa runs off)

The dialogue is between Zazu, Mufasa and Simba in Pride Rock. Zazu heard news that hyenas in the Pride lands. From the dialogue, Zazu tells Mufasa the information that he heard about there were hyenas in Pride lands. This is a danger situation that hyenas are not supposed to be in Pride lands, they are the people beyond of the boundary.

Hyenas are the threat for his people because they have lust that cannot be controlled; they are very difficult to feel satisfied. They will break the circle of life. Heard about the information, Mufasa as the king of Pride Rock has a responsibility to protect the people of Pride Rock from any danger. He asked Zazu to takes Simba home in a purpose to make Simba safe. Knowing what Mufasa told to Zazu, Simba trying to persuade Mufasa to come with him.

When Simba asking Mufasa, the utterance of Simba is “Aw, dad, can't I come?”. This is the locutionary act by the speaker, Simba. The locutionary act has an intention that Simba wants to besides his father even though in a dangerous situation. He feels as the next king, he needs to fight to protect his people too and his father will trust him that he is strong enough for do that. The utterance of Simba is classified to *directives illocutionary act* and the paradigm case is *questioning*.

Utterance	Classification of Illocutionary Act	Paradigm Case
dad, can't I come?	Directives	Questioning

Table 1.1

Simba, who wants join his father to chase away the hyenas, got a rejection from his father by said **“No, son.”** Simba is a heir of Mufasa, the king of Pride Rock at this time. He protected Simba as his son and the heir because Simba is a lion cub. Simba still too young to fight the hyenas that get into the Pride lands even though he is the next king of Pride Rock. Mufasa thought, it is not the time for Simba to learn.

The utterance of Mufasa, **“No, son”**, is the perlocutionary act that appeared from the utterance of the illocutionary act by Simba. After Mufasa said the rejection, he runs off to do his job as a king. When Mufasa run by leaving Simba, the perlocutionary uptake by Mufasa appeared to leave Simba so that he did not follow him and the perlocutionary act can categorized into *to persuade the hearer*.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

From the above explanation, the problem is to know how the interpretation of the utterance in the interaction analysis in pragmatics can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

- a. What are the classifications of illocutionary act that used in *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript?
- b. What are the paradigm cases of illocutionary act that found in *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript?
- c. What are the types of perlocutionary act that performed in *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the analysis just focuses on the sentence in analyse the intended meaning of the utterance speaker and how the intended meaning be interpreted freely, based on the assumption of the hearer. The analysis takes a dialogue between the main character (Simba) and the other characters in the *The Lion King (1994)* movie manuscript. The analysis takes theory from O’Keeffe in *Introducing Pragmatics in Use* (2011) and for supporting theory is from Yule in *Pragmatics* (1996) and from Leech in *Principles of Pragmatics* (1989). The theory about speech acts is clear, complete, and easy to understand. By classifying and analysis speech acts, the writer can understand the speech acts’ kinds and the classifications correctly.

C. Objective of the Research and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the question of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follow:

- a. The research is for knowing the classifications of illocutionary act that used in the manuscript.
- b. This research is for knowing the paradigm cases of illocutionary act that found in the manuscript.
- c. This research is for knowing the types of the perlocutionary act that appeared in the manuscript.

2. The Significances of the Research

a. For the Writer

In theoretically, this research is expected to provide a good explanation and understanding of speech act. It can enrich knowledge in the branch of pragmatics, especially speech acts. Practically, this research is able to provide additional not only insight but also new experience that is very useful for the writer.

b. For the Reader

Theoretically, this research expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about speech act. Practically, this research can provide understanding about how to interpret what speaker's means correctly and avoided miss communication in the interaction.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title elements from several books relate to speech acts of pragmatics studies, the writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from some books as follow:

1. Pragmatics

Generally, pragmatics is the study of intended meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. If meaning is part of language, then pragmatics is part of linguistics.

2. Speech act

Speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on an interlocutor. Furthermore, it is the action of the speaker expects to stimulate the interlocutor to responds the speaker.

There are five classifications of speech act; representatives (asserting, concluding, describing, etc.), directives (requesting, questioning, commanding, etc.), commissives (promising, threatening, offering, etc.), expressives (apologising, welcoming, congratulating, etc.), declarations (excommunicating, declaring war, etc.).

3. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is a basic act of an utterance by the speaker with an apparent meaning when producing the utterance. This act is the first step of speech act that said by the speaker.

4. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is an utterance that has an intention or even an intended meaning performed by illocutionary force. The illocutionary act used when people make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or any utterance that has the intention behind the words.

5. Perlocutionary act

The assumption of that the hearer will recognize the effect of speaker intention is known as the perlocutionary act. The act that appears after the interlocutor heard what the speaker's utterance can be called uptake or perlocutionary uptake.

6. Movie manuscript

Movie manuscript is a script for a movie that shows the plot of a story written by the screenwriter to make the flow of the movie clear and structured.

E. Systematization of the Research

The paper is composed systematically in order to make the readers read and understand easily. This paper consists of generally five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described in following points:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research, scope of the research, question of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description consists of definition of pragmatics, history of pragmatics, pragmatics in linguistics, speech act, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, movie, movie manuscript, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III Methodology of the Research contains about time and place of the research and kind of the research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Sources of the Data Primary and Secondary Data.

Chapter IV Data Analysis show about data description, data analysis, data interpretation and the Research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate of the discussion, suggestion which relate of the research.

