CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the study of language that helps us understand the structure of language, how language is used, variation in language and the influence of language on the way people think. Linguistics helps us understand that languages around the world have commonalities in structure, use, acquisition by children, adults, and how they change over time.

In studying the language, linguistics concerns to describe and explain language and not concerned with the prescriptive rules of language. Linguistics as one of the important studies of language has been developing for many years, has some disciplines that concern to studying some aspects of language such as sentences, words, sound of words, etc. The disciplines are such as syntax, semantics, phonology, pragmatics, etc.

Linguistics also concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study of particular languages and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. Brinton (2000) said linguistics understand language as a system of arbitrary vocal signs. Language is rule-governed, creative, universal, innate, and learned, all at the same time (p. 3). Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, emotions, desires, and all the other things that

need expressing. People need to learn the science of linguistic to understand the language and to make communications work properly.

Human as social being are inseparable from communication. In carrying out various daily activities, people certainly do an action and these actions also lead to communicate which produce the language. People spend most of their time to speak and hear in their daily life. Language plays an important role in conveying something that we want to convey as a message from our feeling and mind. By language, people can express their ideas, share information, promise, apologize, and also get someone to do something.

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 by the hearer and there is not any misunderstanding between speaker and hearer when they have conversation or communication. In communication, we need to convey our ideas clearly so that the hearer can catch the meaning or the content of our message. To avoid misunderstanding in communication, the hearer must understand the meaning and purpose of the language used by the speaker. To understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance we should know the language and the context related to the utterance.

Pragmatics is study about speaker meaning. In other word, pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. Refers to Yule (1996), the advantage of studying language of Pragmatics is that one

can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. (p. 4)

In pragmatics, the hearer not only understand the meaning of spoken by the speaker, but hearer also understand the context for interpreting an utterance. Actually, pragmatics have study many types, such as deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. But in here, the writer only focus on speech acts.

Speech acts is the utterance which speaker says or speaker performs in every speech. Speech act performs when people make utterances such as apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance.

Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. Therefore, we can understand about the meaning of speech act clearly. Much more, Yule (1996) explained a different approach to distinguishing type of speech acts can be made on the basis of structure. Yule divided it into two dimensions, which are direct speech act and indirect speech act. This speech is recognized relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and the three general functions (statement, question, and command/request). (p. 53)

Indirect speech act is the utterance that the meaning was depends upon the context or condition. We might utter sentence more directly than indirectly. If we utter the sentence directly, the person we are talking to will immediately understand what we mean. Different from spoken indirectly, usually the sentence is indirectly intended to get someone to do something in a more polite way. There is another meaning behind the literal meaning of the utterance spoken in indirect speech act.

The utterance that spoken indirectly cannot be answered by hearer directly, it forces the hearer to do what the speaker intent by the utterance. Indirect speech act usually uses statement or question form to give an order so that the hearer doesn't feel that they are ordered to do something. Indirect speech act has a different meaning from uttered sentence. For instance, if someone says "it's cold here." The literal meaning of this sentence is a statement to tell the weather, but if we look about the context, the speaker makes a request to the hearer indirectly to close the windows. Sometimes, the hearer misunderstanding and don't know about the speaker intent behind their utterances, so it is important to study more about indirect speech act.

Like what Yule (1996) said that in the effort to express and asserting himself, people not only produce grammatical structure sentences but they also produce or show actions in that language (p. 47). Language usually reflects in oral communication, like we know, beside in our real life, we often see a communications nowadays through YouTube videos, film documentaries and mostly movie that we watch almost every day.

The writer used movie as the object of the research, because movie is one of audiovisual media that many people interested in watching it. Besides, that is a good choice to understand the real conversation in understanding the speech acts elements through watching movie, movie also as media entertainment for people which reflects the societies' life. By applying speech acts in daily life, people can conduct the real activity when they are having communication in social. Actually from a movie, we can learn many linguistics aspects, such as pragmatics, semantics, sociolinguistics and others. At the movie, many types of speech acts are performed by characters.

The writer choose Aladdin Movie for the data because this is the newest version of Aladdin Disney Movie which has grossed $1 billion worldwide, becoming the seventh highest grossing film of 2019, and the 35th highest grossing film of all time based on the Internet Movie Database. The film received mixed reviews from critics; while the musical score, costumes and performances of Smith, Massoud and Scott were praised, criticisms were aimed at Ritchie's direction, the CGI effects, Kenzari's casting and characterization of Jafar. This film is loved by many people because its story is not much different from its 1992 animated film. It will give benefit to the lovers of Aladdin movie to know the whole meaning during watch this movie.

Aladdin movie is an American musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Pictures. Directed by Guy Ritchie, who co-wrote the screenplay with John August, it is a live action adaptation of Disney's 1992 animated film of the same name, which itself is based on the eponymous tale from One

Thousand and One Nights. The film tells the journey of Aladdin, an orphan who falls in love with Princess Jasmine, befriends a wish-granting Genie, and battles the wicked Jafar.

The writer gives one sample of the above theory taken from *Aladdin* movie:

Aladdin: "Down that alley, **Monkey knows the way**." (00:07:49)

The utterances take place in traditional market where Aladdin, Abu and Jasmine are being chased by Jamal for stealing and cheating him. In those utterances, literally Aladdin revealed a statement to Jasmine that his monkey, called Abu, knows the way, but based on the context, Aladdin's utterances are not just as a statement, but there are other implicit meanings that Jasmine must follow Abu if she wanted to survive from Jamal's pursuit. Here, Aladdin gives a request to Jasmine indirectly.

From those above explanations of the data, the writer chooses the title of the paper: "*INDIRECT SPEECH ACT USED IN THE ALADDIN MOVIE DIALOGUE*".

B. The Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

a. What types of indirect speech act are performed in the *Aladdin* movie dialogue?

b. How does the way to understand the literal meaning of those dialogues contextually?

c. What kinds of those indirect speech acts are mostly exist?

2. **Scopes of the Research**

This research is focused on pragmatic study, concerning to the types and meaning of indirect speech act. The writer tries to understand those literal meanings of its dialogues contextually. The theories are used: 1. Brinton (2000), 2.Yule (1996) by classifying and analyzing those data, we can understand the literal meanings of film dialogues contextually.

C. **Objectives and Significance of the Research**

1. **Objectives of the Research**

   a. To find out those types of indirect speech acts which performed in the *Aladdin* movie dialogue

   b. To understand the literal meaning of those dialogues contextually

   c. To find out those kinds of indirect speech acts which mostly exist

2. **Significance of the Research**

   a. For the Writer

   This research was conducted to get a benefit both generally and specifically. Especially for the writer as one of English learners, the writer gets many advantages to understand about the indirect speech act meaning interpretation. Generally, this research contributed to the people who are interested to study about pragmatics especially for the students of STBA JIA. Specifically, this research expand the study of indirect speech act and contributed as a reference for the next researchers who are

interested to enrich the references of science, especially language science that respect about speech acts in pragmatics meaning on an utterance.

b. For the Reader

Furthermore, the writer hopes that this research can help the reader to get better understanding about the indirect speech act, which what the speaker says and what the speaker intends is different and also to add the knowledge of reader and researcher about social reality that be represented on "Aladdin" movie.

D. Operational Definition

Here are explained some operational definitions of some terms that writer used in this research.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study of language use those aspects of meaning in context communications by speaker and interpreted by listener in action and interaction.

2. Speech Act

Speech acts occurs because of communication through speech and produce an action expected by the speaker.

3. Indirect speech Act

Indirect speech act is the speaker utterances or sentences that have more than one meaning from its actual meaning.

4. Context

Context is the situation, place, and time and the participants surround utterance.

5. Movie

Movie is a motion picture made with literary techniques and displayed on the screen that becomes media entertainment for people which reflects the societies' life.

6. Aladdin Movie

Aladdin movie is American musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Pictures. Directed by Guy Ritchie, who co-wrote the screenplay with John August, it is a live-action adaptation of Disney's 1992 animated film of the same name, which itself is based on the eponymous tale from One Thousand and One Nights. The film tells the journey of Aladdin, an orphan who falls in love with Princess Jasmine, befriends a wish-granting Genie, and battles the wicked Jafar.

E. The Systematic of the Research

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problems, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II explains about consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research such as the definition of pragmatics, speech act, indirect speech act, the kind of indirect, the meaning of indirect speech act, and theory of movie.

Chapter III explicates about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of the data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV Data Analyses give information about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, the result of the data, and the discussion through the research.

Chapter V gives the conclusion from all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.