

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics does not only investigating one language like English or Indonesian but also learning the language in general as well. The language in the world is different. However, these languages also have a similarity in the process of forming words. Linguistics can be defined as the systematic study of the language or described the language in all aspects and formulated a theory on how languages work.

Linguistics provides direct benefits to people who are involved in activities relating to language such as a linguist, teacher, translator, lexicographer, textbook author, and politician. Linguistic benefits includes: the linguist, helping resolve and carry out their jobs in the investigation of language; language teachers, train and teach language skills; translators, help in getting the good translation; lexicographer; assist in compiling a comprehensive dictionary and good; composer textbooks, help in choosing words and make sentences appropriate; politician, assist in activities to communicate with the crowd. Linguistics is the science of language or science that makes the language as an object of study.

English has become a language for international communication. It is used for communication among countries around the world. It is used in every field, such as education, sports, travel, economics, information exchange etc.

English also considered as global language, this reality of global or world English has caused many people to become very interested in learning English. In language there is the science of linguistics. So important for all people around the world to learn English for various reasons and purposes. In studying English, we should learn in comprehensive way including grammar, vocabulary, speaking, listening, reading and many more. Moreover for college students who are majoring in English, studying English is becoming more complicated because they learn it more deeply from many subjects as well.

Actually, people use a language for everything they do. Even they do not say anything, they had thought in their mind using a language. People can learn many things, though the language in order to get the existence of life. People can interact each other even to their God by using a language to send meaning or message with different purposes such as to express feelings, imagine something, get someone to do something, maintain good relationship with other, share information, promise, apologize, do agreement, and do forbidden. Then, the scientific study of language is called linguistics.

In daily life, people know three modes of language; speech, writing, and signs (which are used by people who are deaf). Speech is primary and writing is secondary in linguistics. Linguists took these modes order because all language were spoken and written. Speech oral and someone uses intonation to emphasize words or express emotion. Otherwise, writing has punctuation to determine what is being expressed by the writer and the writing should be well structured.

In additions, language represent of thought, feeling, action, and destination. We use language to let others know how we feel, to express inner thoughts and emotions, to make sense complex and abstract thought, to learn how communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture and to ask questions.

Pragmatics study the meaning of speaker or contextual. One of the main study in pragmatics concerns how people understand utterances. Pragmatic study the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Based on the definition, it can be seen that in understanding the language, people should not only know the meaning of the utterance but also the context around the utterance occurred.

Pragmatics commonly concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Further, pragmatic has four definitions. The first, pragmatic is the study of the speaker meaning. The second, pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. The third, pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The fourth, pragmatic is the study of expression of relatives distance.

Speaker's meaning is not enough to be studied semantically. That is why the study of pragmatics emerged in linguistics. The hearer can interpret a message that the speaker utters. The message can be anything depends on the context. So, this kind of problem is so unique and interesting to find out. That is why the writer choses this field to analyze.

To learn more about how that pragmatics study the meaning through the context of the sentence or utterance, can be looked at a little deeper through pragmatic branch of science, namely through an understanding of the science of speech acts. where the science of speech acts may provide further insight about what is the meaning of utterances based on that context.

Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context. However, pragmatics study the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society. Pragmatics is the study of how utterances are used in speech act and the role played by context and non-linguistic knowledge in the transmission of meaning conveyed by speaker.

Pragmatics study of how utterances have meaning in such situation. To appreciate and interpret meaning of such utterance, one has considered the relation between the language and the context; it is dealing with language, situation influences the meaning in utterances. The concern of pragmatics includes the study of deixis, entailment, presupposition and speech act. One of kinds of speech act is commissive utterance. It is used by the speaker to commit a speaker to course of action.

In conveying the messages to others, people show the action in each their utterances. In pragmatics, there is a term to analyze this field. Speech acts generally defined as actions via utterances. The utterances do not only contain the grammatical structures and words but also it contains the actions in the

utterances. Whatever the people speak via their utterances have some consequence through the action. In short a speech act means the acts done in the process of speaking.

Speech act individual psychological symptoms and sustainability are determined by the language ability of speakers in a given situation. The sentence "*Here is very hot!*" May have various meaning in different situations. Could be, the speaker simply stating the fact that the current state of the air, asking others to open the windows or turn on the air conditioner, or even a grievance / complaint. In other sentence "**Sir, you are standing on my foot.**" Now in most contexts when speaker make a statement of that sort not only an Assertive, but speaker is also indirectly requesting and perhaps even ordering you to get off my foot. Therefore, understanding the speech act is indispensable in communicating because people will often confront.

In the real world of communication, people speak anything. Sometimes, they speak about future action. For example, speaker utters words that make hearer to do something or not to do something in the future. Besides that, there is a moment when the hearer does not believe the speaker's words. Then, the speaker commits himself to make hearer believe what speaker says. Therefore, people use commissive utterances in their conversation to show their action the future.

Commissive utterances used in theory of speech acts that commit a speaker that course of action. These include promises, pledge, threats and vows. Commissive verbs are illustrated by agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear, all with

following infinitives. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to future action.

Yule (1996:47) stated that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. Furthermore, he stated that there is a certain circumstance surrounding the utterance which will influence the utterance. People usually call this circumstance as speech event. It will determine the interpretation of an utterance as a particular speech act. Speech act is the individual psychological symptoms and sustainability are determined by the language ability of speakers in a given situation. It can be concluded that the speech act occurs because of the communication through speech and produce an action expected by the speaker. In conveying the message to others people always use speech acts as the core of language.

The utterance has three ways among the kinds of acts that are performed in language. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Utterance has become a focus of speech acts analysis. It can be seen in conversation and particular sentence structure. Each utterances or conversation of course depends on the context and the situation of the speaker and hearer.

Watching movie is very interesting because everyone is able to wonder the sequences of stories. Movie also a media of communication rich with social implications, created within different social, historical and cultural contexts. Movie became one of the mass media that is quite effective in conveying

information. Because of that, movie has been frequently discussed in linguistics and literary work. A movie can be analyzed from the utterance of the characters, the context in movie or the cultural element in the movie.

In the movie, there is also a lot of utterance which people also utter in their daily life. So, people can duplicate utterances from movie and use it in their real life. Nowadays, Movie is not only as an entertaining thing used to spend time for people but also as a source of knowledge to learn. Movie has been discussed in several linguistics and literature analyses. As movie has subtitles that can be analyzed, this can be analyzed from structure and literary work.

Meanwhile, we can see the history of movie based on Smith (1996:17) that said the history of the cinema in its first thirty years is one of unprecedented expansion and growth. Beginning as a novelty in a handful of big cities New York, Paris, London, and Berlin the new medium quickly found its way across the world, attracting larger and larger audiences wherever it was shown and displacing other forms of entertainment as it did so. As audiences grew, so did the places where movies were shown, culminating in the great 'picture palaces' of the 1920s which rivalled theatres and opera-houses for opulence and splendour. Meanwhile movies themselves developed from being short 'attractions', only a couple of minutes long, to the feature length that has dominated the world's screens up to the present day.

Movie predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of movie. Many of the

dramatic forms in the twentieth century, for example, have evolved in interaction with movie whose means of photographic depiction far surpass the means of realistic portrayal in the theater.

The study of movie has existed for quite some time now as an independent discipline. Since its invention a hundred years ago, movie has also produced diverse cinematic genres and forms which no longer permit a classification of movie as a mere by-product of drama.

This writer uses speech act theory which can be applied in linguistics. The dialogues in the movie can be analyzed by speech act. This thing happens because the main point of speech acts is the utterance or conversation. From the explanation above about research background, the writer chooses the title for the research **Commissive Utterance in The Toy Story 3 Movie**.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

- a. What is the situation represent the utterance form in the *Toy Story 3* movie by Lee Unkrich?
- b. What is the form of commissive utterance used in the movie?
- c. What is the intention of commissive utterance that exist the most?

2. Scope of the Research

This research only deals with one of the speech act's classifications, commissive utterances. The scope of this research focused on analyzing word, phrase or sentence that have commissive utterance form utilize

promising, vowing, offering, agreeing, swearing, refusing, pledging, threatening, undertaking, contracting and volunteering. The theory used in this research by Cruse (2000), Kreidler (1998) and Halliday (1989). By classifying and analyzing those forms of commissive utterance, we can understand the meaning of speakers wanting in their utterance.

C. Objectives and significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

- a. To describe the situational that happened from the utterance in *The Toy Story* Movie by Lee Unkrich.
- b. To identify what is the form of the commissive utterance in the movie.
- c. To find out what is the intention of commissive utterance that exist the most in the movie.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully the writing of this research gives beneficial knowledge both for the writer and the reader to improve the understanding of English especially in education matter. The significance of the research are described as follows:

a. Theoretically

The writer hopes the writing of this research can be a useful research to enrich the knowledge of linguistics. Then can be used as a tool to develop the analysis of commissive utterance of illocutionary act in pragmatic fields.

b. Practically

For the writer, this research is expected to get much more knowledge and also bring more understanding about pragmatic field, especially to identify commissive utterance of illocutionary act. It is also intended to make the writer understand which verbs or what content are used as commissive and how to classify the commissive in 11 kinds of it.

Therefore, the reader can get the mutual benefits of getting information about commissive of illocutionary act. This research will make them be aware with kinds of commissive and the usage of those verbs in illocutionary point in daily life.

D. Operational Definition

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

a. Pragmatics

Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context (although these definitions will be revised below). However, our knowledge of pragmatics, like all of our linguistics knowledge, is rule-governed.

b. Speech act

Speech act is actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. Speech acts are individual phenomena, psychological and

sustainability is determined by the language ability of speakers in a given situation.

c. Commissive

Commissive is utterance used in theory of speech acts that commit a speaker that course of action.

d. Context

Context is an important factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. The most important factors of context, there are preceding and following utterances or expressions, the immediate physical situation, the wider situation, including social and power relations, and knowledge considered shared between speaker and hearer.

e. Movie

Movie is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of movie.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper divided into 5 chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which explains about background of the research, question and scope of the research, objectives and significant of the research and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical description which consists of the explanation of the definition of pragmatics, definition of speech acts, definition of commissive,

definition of utterances and sentences, definition of context and definition of Movie.

Chapter III is methodology of the Research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and sources of the data primary and secondary.

Chapter IV is research Findings and Discussion which show about data description, analysis of the data, data interpretation and the discussion.

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