CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Every language has two levels system that called duality of pattering. These levels consist of meaningful and meaningless units. The meaningless components of a language are its sound system, or phonology. The meaningful units are its lexis, vocabulary and grammatical system or morphosyntax. All of these units are studied in linguistic. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happen, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand.

There are various branches of linguistics which are given their own name, some of which is phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Sounds of speech called phonetics. It includes understanding how sounds are made using the mouth, nose, teeth, tongue, and understanding how the ear hears those sounds and can tell them apart. Phonology makes use of the phonetics in order to see how sounds or signs are arranged in a system for each language. The aim of phonology is to discover the principles that govern the way sounds are organized in languages and to explain the

variations that occur. We begin by analyzing an individual language to determine which sound units are used and which patterns they form--the language's sound system. We then compare the properties of different sound systems, and work out hypotheses about the rules underlying the use of sounds in particular groups of languages.

For analysis of the structure of words Morphology is the study of words or morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. There are two main types: free and bound. Free morphemes can occur alone and bound morphemes must occur with another morpheme so for that explanation called morphology study. The part of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of sentences. It explains how words and phrases are arranged to form correct sentences.

A sentence could make no sense and still be correct from the syntax point of view as long as words are in their appropriate spots and agree with each other we can learn it in Syntax studies. Then the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. Largely determine our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretations also refer to the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. we can learn it in Semantics.

This research analysis about meaning in context so this analysis is pragmatically. Pragmatic means meaning in context, in our daily conversation, evidently we often use pragmatic. If we talk something to

others, for sure behind our words have a certain meaning. For example : if speaker says "Today is Sunday" pragmatic means can be : Speaker mean a lot by saying this, all depending on the context and the intention of the speaker, say making a suggestion or giving an invitation.

In other words, pragmatics can also be defined as the study of the relationship between the linguistic form (structure) and the user of that. The language functions themselves are essentially the purposes that speakers accomplished with language. It is not only about how to understand people utterances but also about how to understand the meaning in context. In pragmatic we also learn the language function called Speech Acts.

Uttering something either orally or in writing is to do something, the Act of speaking is first and foremost, an act. Speech Acts, as a one of pragmatic theory, since it involves an intention on the part of the speaker and an inference on the part of the hearer. If we refer to other concept of speech acts, every utterance essentially contains three dimensions: locution, illocution, and perlocution.

Locution means what the speaker says, illocution, the purpose of what speaker says and then, effect of what the speaker says called perlocution. That is why the writer interested to take it for his study. Here, the writer focuses study on the Illocutionary Acts only.

A illocutionary act the active result of the implied request or meaning presented by the locutionary act. For example, if the locutionary act in an interaction is the questions "is there any salt?" the implied illocutionary

request is "Can someone pass the salt to me?" and for perlocutionary act will have an impact on the effect of the speaker on the hearer. Supporting speech acts, of course, we must have a good system or language skills. So that, conversations or speech acts can run properly. If we want to know how language works, we must study about linguistic, because it will teach us how language can be put together and how it functions working.

Communication is one of the important things in daily activity. In communication a person has a certain purpose in what she/he said. That purpose is conveyed through sentences or utterances. In other words, every sentence or utterance which spoken by the speaker contains meaning or purpose. In every speech is literally a unit of sound that you make when you speak, but the signs that accompany that speech are what give the voice the true meaning. One of the branches in linguistic studies that explains how it can happen is Pragmatic.

Almost people in around the world known movie as it is, nowadays, related to amusement, entertainment, and information which become a favorite attraction for some people. Like example, watching movie is one of the writer hobbies and sometimes it can be a habit. The writer can watch movie in many ways such as go to the cinema, on the television, in the VCD, DVD player, or even nowadays it can be watched in the internet for free.

By watching movie people will know and understand the tradition, culture, customs, and problems in it. It can teach people about the history of knowledge, human's attitude, struggle in life, crime in life, combining

education and entertainment to make people learn from it. Movie is often categorized under the heading performing arts because it uses actors as their major means of expression. People can decide which parts of the movie that is interesting, such as the actors, story, theme, scene, visual, music genre and others.

One of the parts in the movie that make people interested to watch is genre. Genre meaning kind or type of communication in some mode. Some of us know that, Genres are often known as a category of literature, music, movie or other forms of art or entertainment, whether written or spoken, audio or visual and others, because this research has movie as data settings, then, this research will discuss about movies genres. The movie will be analyzed by the writer titled Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile. This movie was released on May 3, 2019 by Netflix. This movie has three main genres that are drama, crime and biography.

Talking about movie that has drama as a genre, it is really make people interesting to watch. Almost everyone likes movie that has drama as a genre because, drama genre have a story that easily to receive so, people can enjoy more than other movie genres. In addition, the drama genre, probably a movie that has a crime genre is also very much appreciated and the genre of the movie is much like especially by men. For the plot is identical exciting because there are several elements of mystery in it. The last genre in this movie is biography because, this movie talking about a serial killer named

Ted Bundy. Besides interesting stories and genre in a movie, not many people realize that through movie we can communicate.

The writer gives one sample of the above theory:

Ted: "I haven't seen you here before"

Liz: *"it's my first time out since i moved to Seattle"*

The scene above is taken at 02:39 minutes

There is existing of pair of illocutionary acts and representative kind, because aspects which supported that analysis are context of situation: the dialogue took place in night bar. In that night, Liz met a man named Ted. When Liz want to play machine games, Liz coins fall and then Ted comes over to Liz and gives his coin to Liz. For data interpretation: from the dialogue, Ted approached Liz and wanted to meet him. Ted opened the conversation with saying that he had never seen Liz in the bar before and that's where Liz Informs Ted that he's only been out since moving to Seattle. Liz's illocutionary act above is Representative. The reason why Liz utterance is Representative act because, Liz tells in that night was the first time she had left since moving to Seattle. Tell about something to somebody is called informing so, Liz's utterance includes Informing.

Therefore the title of this paper is: *"A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN EXTREMELY WICKED, SHOCKINGLY EVIL AND VILE MOVIE"*

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the research

Based on the background and the identification of the study above, the problems that will be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

a. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in *Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile* movie by Joe Berlinger?

b. How to determine the illocutionary acts found in the movie?

c. What types illocutionary acts that mostly exist in the movie?

2. Scope of the research

In this research, the writer just focused on sentences which written in utterances consisting of illocutionary types. The writer tries to find those types (Expressive, Representative, Directives, Commissives and Declaratives). The theories used: 1. John R Searle (1979) 2. George Yule (1996). By Classifying and analyzing those illocutionary types, we can understand what the speakers have spoken (speech act).

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

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

a. To identify the types of illocutionary acts found in Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile movie by Joe Berlinger.

b. To determine the illocutionary acts found in the movie.

c. To get the most common types of illocutionary acts those mostly exist in the movie.

2. Significances of the research

The writer hopes in this research paper can be useful for:

1. The Writer

For the writer herself it is important to provide a new experience to analyze the utterance and the classification of illocutionary act in Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile Movie, which makes the author understand the intended meaning behind an utterance pragmatically and how it brings us to the interactive learning mode by using movie.

2. The readers

Learning by reading the main book sometimes can make the people bored. This research can be such an interactive learning system especially in pragmatic subject by understanding the cases (question of the research) and finding out the solution. The object will also make the readers curious and interesting to read the dialogue and context of situation based on the movie. The reader can get the mutual benefits of getting information about utterances of illocutionary act. This research will make them be aware with kinds of every utterance in illocutionary point in daily life.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title elements from several books related to illocutionary acts of pragmatics studies. The writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follow:

1. Pragmatics

   Is a subfield of linguistics that studies the ways in which context.

2. Speech acts

   Deals with the utterance to perform a specific action.

3. Illocutionary act

   Is a complete speech act, made in a typical utterance that consists of the delivery of the propositional content of the utterance and a particular illocutionary force.

4. Expressive

   Types of speech acts that stated what the speaker feels.

5. Representative

   Kinds of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

6. Directive

   Conveys a proposition about a future act of the addressee that the speaker desires.

7. Commissive

Kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to do some in the future.

8. Declarative

Kind of illocutionary acts that can changes world by the

Utterances which are produced.

9. Movie

Is a series of still images that when shown on a screen.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

Systematization of the research means to present the paper in well edited composition. This research is divided in to five chapters as follow:

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

Chapter II is theoretical Description which consists of the definitions of Pragmatic, History of pragmatic, Pragmatic in linguistic, Speech Act, Illocutionary acts, Movie and Research of the Relevance.

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 data.

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, suggestion which relate of the research.