

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In pragmatics, speaker or writer does inferences about any things, the hopes are owned or wanted by speakers or readers. Those hopes are included in references, so references are the rights of the speakers or writers. The risks must be burdened to listeners or reader to understand what those speakers or writers mean or want. It is reasonable in pragmatics the difficulties are faced by the listeners or readers, so this utterance should be done by adults not children.

In daily life human always have conversation perform to speech act. Responsibilities of readers or listeners is to understand what speaker said and repeat the meaning from it by own words. If listeners do not really understand what speakers said, they may need to ask for a while to speaker's meaning. There are some meanings from speaker whether it is told directly or indirectly. Listeners may have different meaning from speaker. In the end, the references of those speakers or writers are answered by identify something. These steps are like the steps of speech acts, which ended by perlocutionary. However, The context where all speakers must be understood what other speakers said is called Felicity Conditions.

There are five types of Felicity Conditions. The first is General Condition where the speaker and listener understand the language from speaker. Second is Preparatory Condition, it means the audiences must understand what they are

talking about, understand the context, shared conventions. Third is Content Condition, it means the content of the utterance must be about a future event. Fourth is Sincerity Condition, it means audiences are not recommend to do unserious acts. And the last is Essential Condition, it means participants must be in truly committed to what they say. From above explanation about Felicity Condition there one study that has relation with it.

Locutionary is described as the utterance that can include act or performance and this is a part of Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act in Speech Act Theory. Speech Act Theory also a subfield of Pragmatics that the study how words and sentences are not used in present information, but perform in part of it. In every utterance, a locutionary act is mostly performs which is both the audience and the speaker must understand certain conditions about the speech act. And those are called Felicity Conditions, The Essential condition, The sincerity condition, and the preparatory condition.

Speech act as communication has really important things in human life because through communication people can trade of though with our listener, which listener will follow the speaker utterance with depends what topic speaker says. Listener will understand what speakers said if the speaker says clearly and can be heard by listener. Otherwise, the listener will misunderstand about the conversation. There are type of Speech Act. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

Locutionary acts is same as sentence or utterance with understanding and specific reference that it is same as meaning traditional. Sometimes Locutionary

act can be define with reference to the intentions of speakers while speaking and the definition of Locutionary act is as the standard utterance or produce a meaning linguistic expression. The function from locutionary act to shifting the meaning from speaker A locutionary act is the basic act of speaking, which itself consist of three related subjects. They are a phonic, means act of producing an utterance. a phatic, means act of composing a particular linguistics expression in a particular language and a Rhaetic, means act of contextualizing the utterance.

In explanation these sub acts concerned with the physical act of making utterance of vocal sound (in the case of spoken) or one set of written symbols (in the case of written language). The next act is constructing a well form string of sound or symbols, can be as a word, sentence or phrase in a particular language. The next is responsible that tasks such as assigning reference, resolving deixis, and disambiguating the utterance inscription lexically and grammatically. Those are sub acts broadly connected with three of those levels and mode of explanation which different in linguistic theory, that is phonetic, phonology, morphology or syntax, and semantics or pragmatics.

Illocutionary Acts means the perform through the communicative force of an utterance. Sometimes illocutionary acts define as the act, which is committed by producing an utterance. Locutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill or the hype of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act that can be define within system of social conventions. In short this is act that can do within conversation

for example illocutionary act include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking. For example, parents say to their children to sleep, the illocutionary act is one of ordering. Actually, Illocutionary act the speech act in which a particular word is pronounced in a particular context.

Perlocutionary acts the part of a speech method that deals with the potential effects of speech on the recipient. In technically, the perlocutionary is act where illocutionary procedures a certain effect or giving certain impact to the receivers. A perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product od speaking, whether international or not. In other words that act performed by speaking. Sometimes perlocutionary define as act would include such effect as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating or inspiring the hearer. For example, if the parents say to their son “just take a risk, what you give what you get”, the illocutionary act is ordering but it has different meaning in the perlocutionary act is inspiring.

This research includes pragmatic which consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves. Sometimes pragmatic also can be the study of the relations between language and context that are the basic to an account of language understanding. In the point that pragmatics elaborates the meaning of language itself connected with the situation and the term of

language understanding is connected to produce inferences to what is said and assumed before.

Linguistics and pragmatic also connected it is means that pragmatic is subfield of linguistic study. Linguistic ability to build clear idea and use to the words competently in spoken and in written form of language either in first language or second language and even though within foreign language, is one of human ability naturally in human brain since they were born. For the readers should know that linguistics (with s) and linguistic (without s) is different. Linguistics means the study of language as a system of human communication. The word linguistic means adjective related to language. And language itself is a form of communication, both spoken and written that is based on a system of symbols. Think about how important language is in our daily life. People need language for speaking with other people, listening people speaking, reading and writing. Our language wants we to imagine the situation in the past as detail and making plan to the future.

In *The Heart of The Sea* a movie where the story lifted up from nonfiction novel entitled *Nathaniel Philbrick*. The novel was written by Nathaniel Philbrick, whose name is the same as the title of the novel. The story of the movie about sinking of the ship that hunt the whale at 1820. This movie have Hollywood actors there are Chris Hemsworth, Benjamin Walker, Cillian Murphy, Tom Holland, Ben Whishaw, and Bredan Gleeson. Story of this movie started at 1820, when a hunt whale company.

In Nantucket just fixed the Essex Ship. This ship has got ready only for participant within the hunt mission and the high value fish oil trade stopped. In the middle of scene, there is a boy 14 years old named Thomas Nickerson (Tom Holland) he wants to join as cabin boy. And then Thomas join with Owen Chase (Chris Hemsworth) a hunter whale veteran. The mission of hunt of whale with Essex who have leads named Captain Gerge Pollard (Benjamin Walker), a sailor who envied Owen's abilities and popularity. In the end, Owen and George agree that stay away from their ego instead of risked their reputation and returned to port without success. In the next three months, the crew of the Essex ship will sail there unsuccessfully yet. George deleted his conclusion that The Atlantic Ocean is not inhabited by whales. Because of that he commands Essex to through Cape Horn To the Pacific, in Hope gets a lot of something. While in the Atacames, Ecuador there are crews of ship met with the stranger of hunt of whales from Spain. Captain tells to them that crews found the place hunting in 2.000 mill to the west. But, the Captain warns that there the location there is a white whale has broken their ship until murdered 6 people.

Writer will analysis about this movie from the characters act from dialogue from using method felicity conditions. There are so many acts from there which writer interested in to research it. One of the important things according writer that there is a favorite actor, he is Chris Hemsworth. Writer not only focus about him but generally will be analysis too. The function of this research is readers will understand each of characters in the movie has a lot of meaning to do action. Beside from that reader will understand who playing as characters in

this movie. Each action has different meaning and purpose either it was command or information because these are related in our social that we supposed to used action.

The writer gives two samples of the object data taken from the *In the heart of the sea* movie by Ron Howard.

1. Teacher: I have home work to you

Student: Yes, mam (Scene: 17:00 -17:10)

From above context named general condition where the speaker and student understand the language from speaker. They are not pretending or acting to be not understood from speaker. That means the sentence from speaker is make sense.

2. Jimmy: I swear I will take my revenge to kill him too with my own hand

In that above of story is about grudge (Scene: 10:46-11:00)

Jimmy promises will kill who has kill his brother. this sentence is not takes any risk because Jimmy only promise and making audience knows that Jimmy is promise..

This condition different about promise because this condition should keep his word to do what he said. the disposition towards his substance ought to be promising and should pass that he expectations on to do the demonstration. This is called sincerity condition.

From all those explanations and samples, the writer chooses the title of the paper is: ***Felicity Conditions of Locutionary “In the Heath of the Sea “Movie”.***

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

- a. What type of felicity conditions found in the heart of the sea movie?
- b. How to application felicity condition found in the heart of the sea movie in teaching speaking?

2. Scope of the Research

The researcher tries to explain in the easiest way to make reader understand. The scope of the research to find felicity condition in movie and make the data and what does it means. Principal theories are George Yule (1996). By watching and analyzing those data objects, the researcher can find and understand what felicity condition and locutionary mean.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

The writer sharing the knowledge about this research.

- a. The researcher wants to know what type of felicity conditions found at *in the heart of the sea* movie.
- b. The researcher wants to find out how many types of felicity condition are using at *in the heart of the sea* movie.

2. Significance of the Research

This research hopefully can help the readers in understanding in felicity condition.

1. Theoretical significance

This research can give a different of felicity condition at *in the heart of the sea* movie by Ron Howard.

2. practical significant

The result of this research to understand the function of felicity conditions and locutionary in conversation real life without any mistakes and for the student who's major in linguistics.

D. Operational Definition

1. **Pragmatics**

Pragmatic the study to understand the utterance means from speaker and the study of how the conversation should be doing by act. in conclusion, pragmatic is reading as contextual meaning. also, pragmatic is the part of the conversation so among speaker when speaks which is can not be predict by listener.

2. **Locutionary**

Locutionary means the act of speaking something. Austin stated that locutionary was simply telling something, conveying information, talking, asking, and so on. Speech Locus Obey the conditions of truth and require a sense / taste and a reference so that it can be understood. Reference depends on the speaker's knowledge at the time of the speaker.

3. **Felicity Conditions**

Felicity conditions mean the conditions that have to be in place and the criteria that must be satisfied for speech act to succeed its purpose. There are many an instructor says that Felicity Conditions means a sentence must not only be grammatical to be correctly performed, it must also be felicitous or suit for the purpose.

4. Movie

Movie is things for convey the messages to the general public through the media stories and can also be represent as a medium of artistic expression for artist and filmmakers to express their ideas.

E. Systematization of the Research

The goal of systematizing the study is to create a composition that is well-formatted. Five chapters make up the research, which the author summarizes as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction explains about the Background of the Research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, Systematization of the Research.

Chapter II is Theoretical descriptions consists of definition of Pragmatic after that will explain about Pragmatics, Speech Acts, and the last is Felicity Conditions.

Chapter III is Methodology Research included method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, Data Source.

Chapter IV is Data analysis consists of Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapters V are Conclusion and Suggestion mean are the last of research section from all chapters and suggestion make it relate in the research.

