

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

In everyday human life there is an activity called by speaking.. Most people spend most of their time in life to speak and hear. To find out more about how the process of a communication can work properly, and understand each other we have to learn the science of linguistics.

Linguistics is the systematic inquiry into human language into its structures and uses and the relationship between them, as well as into its development through history and its acquisition by children and adults (Finegan, 2012: 25). Futhermore, linguistics often called general linguistics. This means that is not only study the linguistic knowledge of a language, but also learn of the language in general. The scope of linguistics includes both language structure (and its underlying grammatical competence) and language use.

Linguistics provides direct benefits to people who are involved in activities relating to language as a linguist, teacher, translator, lexicographer, textbook author, and politician.

Linguistic benefits include: 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.

Language itself is often defined as an arbitrary vocal system used by human beings to communicate with one another (Finegan, 2012: 25). Meanwhile, (Goldstein, 2005: 357). in his book which titled Cognitive Psychology explains that, Language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. Although one of the main features of language is communication, it is important to differentiate

This definition is useful as far as it goes although it downplays writing and signing. It also downplays an important fact that philosophers have emphasized about language, namely, that it is more than communication. In the study of linguistics has often explained, that language is a system, meaning that the language was shaped by a number of components that are patterned regularly. On the other side of the language also is dynamic, that is, the language was not independent of the various possible changes that may occur at any time. Changes that can occur at the level of phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic. Language is also a social interaction tool or a tool of human communication. In this latter context, it is recognized that human beings can also use other tools to communicate, but it seems that language is a good means of communication, among other

communication tools. Especially when compared with a communication tool used other social animals, is animals. In any human communications that can convey information to each other in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly. Thus, in every communication process is to pass the so-called "events of speech" and "speech acts" in a "situation of speech".

Communication is a process that takes place when the delivery of messages between speaker and hearer have a common meaning of the message being communicated. similarity of meaning between speaker and hearer are heavily dependent on the context of the speech. That is, the meaning of an speech would have been different if a different speech context. Therefore, to study and to understand the meaning of language (speech) is required disciplines able to outline the shape language in its context, namely pragmatics.

Birner (2013: 2) defined that, "Pragmatic is as the study of language use in context". Meanwhile, Thomas (2013: 1) explained, "Pragmatics were meaning in use or meaning in contex". Based on the theories that have been described by the experts above, it be concluded that pragmatics is the science that describes a meaning of every speech that based on the context of an utterance.

To learn more about how that pragmatics is the study of 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.

Speech act is the individual psychological symptoms and sustainability are determined by the language ability of speakers in a given situation. In a speech act is seen in meaning or significance in speech act. The sentence "***Here is very hot !***" May have various meanings 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 confronted.

Speech act is actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule, 1996:47). Speech acts are individual phenomena, psychological, and sustainability is 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.

Speech act is divided into two parts, the direct and indirect, here the writer will focus on the parts of speech acts indirectly, because indirect speech act is unique with one sentence has more than one meaning. it will be described and try to explore further about the speech acts that the source data

obtained from a source of a movie set in Japanese culture , the writer will attempt to analyze utterances in the film, especially the utterances which are indirect. From the background explanations above, therefore the writer choses the title **Indirect Speech Acts In Memoirs Of Geisha Movie**.

B. The Scope of the Problem

This research is focused on the science of pragmatics, namely speech acts. because this study is about the speech act, this research will be interpreted in the form of dialog.

Further, this research was confined to the parts of speech act which focuses on dialogue or script are meaningful speech acts, precise that has meaning speech acts indirect on a film background Japan country titled memoirs of a geisha.

C. The Questions of the Research

Based on the explanation above the writer is going to show some problems on the research, they are:

1. What kinds of indirect speech act that happened in the movie which entitled Memoirs of Geisha?
2. What are the meanings of the indirect speech act in the movie?

D. The Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to describe:

1. To find the kinds of indirect Speech Act that happened in the memoirs of Geisha movie.
2. To know the meaning of indirect Speech Act which happened in this movie.

E. The significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers who learn English and also for the students of STBA JIA, they able to learn speech act which contains of indirect speech act. This study is expected to get two benefits, that are theoretically and practicaly benefits. In theoretically this research expected to enrich knowledge in pragmatic field in particulary in indirect speech act. Practically this research are able to provide additional insight, knowledge, and experience of the author in studying pragmatic. For the general public, especially someone who have a concern or attention to pragmatic knowledge is expected to know the meaning of indirect speech act in memoirs of geisha movie. For the writer it is expected can be use as references material pragmatic studies, especially in indirect speech act aspect and in addition to increase the language knowledge.

F. The systematic of the Paper

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 is introduction. It 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 pragmatic, speech act, indirect speech act, the kinds of indirect, the meaning of indirect speech act, and theory of movie.

Chapter II 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 gives information about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, the result of data, and the discussion through the research.

In this chapter V, the writer gives the conclusion from all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.