CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Language is the most important aspect in the life of all human beings. 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.

Linguistics is defined as the study of language systems (Brinton, 2000: 10). It studies the languages of any human in all over the world: how each such language is constructed; how it varies through space and changes through time; how the relation of the language and other languages; and how it is used by its speakers. Linguistic can help observer, critic, linguists and other language experts in understanding the literature works well. People cannot understand any literature work if they do not have any knowledge about the substance and the language structure. Besides,

literature works also use variety of language (special language diversity) which is not same as the language in general.

There are many researches dealing with language done by linguists and then they knew how interesting language is. Learning language is not only how the language is meant literally. Learning language is also about language meanings. Pragmatics is sub-field of linguistics which deals with speaker's meaning and context in it.

Yule (1996: 3) stated, "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener or readers". When the people utter the words, the speaker's meaning is abstract. It means the meaning depends on the context or the situation of where the conversation takes place.

Speaker's meaning is not enough to be studied semantically. According to Saeed (2004: 3), "Semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences". For instance, there was a father who asked to his son about his math's score that he got in the test. He said that he only got 55. Then his father said, "Good!". According to *Oxford dictionary*, the meaning of good is *better*, *best.* There is invisible meaning in the word "good", and we know that the intention of what the father uttered is not "better" or "best". 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.

In conveying the messages to others, people show the action in each their utterances. In pragmatics, there is a term to analyze this field. That is speech acts which is one of central points of pragmatics in this research. According to Yule (1996: 47), speech acts is generally defined as "an action 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.

The study of speech acts began with Austin's lectures (1962) known as *How to Do Things with Words* at Harvard University in 1955. According to Austin (1962: 5) all the sentences do not only to describe or report something. In conversation. people do not only speak but there is an action behind it. Austin divides speech acts in two kinds, constative and performative. Constative is only the statement of the sentence but performative is the utterance to do something.

Then, the utterance has three ways among the kinds of acts that are performed in language. They are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts (Horn, 2006: 54). Utterance has become a focus of speech act 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. Besides, the meaning of a sentence has relation to the speech acts that has any literal utterance of a

sentence. The simplest cases of this meaning are those in which the speaker utters a sentence and means exactly and literally what he says.

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. According to Kreidler (1998: 192).

> Commissive is 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.

This research uses speech act theory which can be applied in linguistics and literary works. The dialogues in the literature can be analyzed by speech act. This thing happens because the main point of speech acts is the utterance or conversation. Hence, this research tries to find out some of commissive utterances analysis in a movie. In the movie, of course it will be found the conversation and it uses audio visualization. Watching movie feels more enjoyable and does not need high concentration to know plot of the movie because the plot and the dialogues of a movie can be seen and heard by the audiences. It does not happen in the other types of literature

works like poems, short stories, and novels that should be read to imagine the situation in it.

The writer finds a phenomena dealing with commissive utterances used in *The Imitation Game* movie. In its script, he finds some conversation of commissive utterances with its situational context and its relationship with the speaker's utterances. Then, the writer gives an example of analysis of commissive utterance perfomed in *The Imitation Game* movie script. Here is this example:

> **Context:** When Alan Turing, John Cairncross, Peter Hilton and Jack are working together at Bletchley Park, Alan finds accidentally that John is a Soviet spy that Commander Denniston is looking for.
> **Setting:** Bletchley Park – Hut 8 – Day
> **Participants:** John Cairncross and Alan Turing
>
> **John Cairncross:** "The Soviets and us, we're all on the same side. What I'm doing will help Britain".
> **Alan Turing:** "*I'll tell Denniston*"
> **John Cairncross:** "No you won't. Because if you tell him my secret, I'll tell him yours"

Movie script page 97

Analysis: Alan Turing, John Cairncross, Peter Hilton and Jack are working together in the Hut 8, Bletchley Park. Alan Turing incidentally scatters the papers. Peter leaves Hut 8 without speaking a single word. No one helps. Then, he is kneeling down in front of John's messy desk, picking up the papers from the floor and then he finds a book which is a bible. There is a page dog-eared. Alan opens to the page – it is Matthew 7:7. He realizes that proving John as a Soviet spy. Alan and John stares each other. Then, John asks Jack to leave the room. After that, Alan says, "I'll tell Denniston".

In that utterance, Alan Turing uses illocutionary acts of commissives acts. Commissives is the act that the speaker who commits to do something (or not to do something) in the future. Then, what has uttered by him indicates that is a commissives acts of threatening. Threatening is an act to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc. If you do not get what you want. In this case, Alan Turing threatens John Cairncross to tell him to Commander Denniston that he is Soviet spy that is looking for.

The writer chooses *The Imitation Game* movie because it was a commercial and critical success. It was nominated in eight categories at the 87th Academy Awards, including Best Picture, Best Director. Best Actor (Cumberbatch), and Best Supporting Actress (Keira Knightley). The most important thing is the writer did not find any research which used this movie as an object of the research. In that movie, of course, there are lots of commissive utterances which used by the character for making a promise, threaten, offer, refusal and other commissives implicature verb. This paper, therefore, aims to know more deeply the implicature or implied meaning of commissive utterances and to know the context of the utterances in that movie. Understanding the content and the speaker's meaning of the movie is very important because if the people want to enjoy the movie, the people should understand the intention of the utterances in the movie.

B. The Scope of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, this research focuses on the commissive utterances performed in *The Imitation Game* movie script by Graham Moore.

C. The Question of the Research

The questions of the research are formulated in the following questions:

1. What are the intention of commissive utterances used in *The Imitation Game* movie?

2. What are the situation of the context in each commissive utterance?

3. What are the intention of commissive utterances that exist the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of this research describe as the following:

1. To find out the intention of commissive utterances used in *The Imitation Game* movie.

2. To describe the situation of the context in each commissive utterances.

3. To find out the intention of commissive utterances that exist the most.

E. The Significance of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be useful not only for the writer himself, but also for the readers mainly who learn at least who has relation with English in their activities.

1. For the writer

    The writer can get more knowledge in English language especially in pragmatics which deals with analyze utterances.

2. For the readers

    Hopefully, the readers will find this paper useful to broaden their knowledge about English language, or maybe to use it as reference for their upcoming research paper.

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 chapter as follows:

Chapter 1 explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objective of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter 2 consists of the explanation of the definition of pragmatics, definition of speech acts, definition of commissives, definition of utterances and sentences, definition of context, and definition of Movie.

Chapter 3 comprises of the setting of the research, the subject of the study, the method of the research, the instrument of the study, the technique of data analysis, and procedures of the research.

Chapter 4 presents of data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the discussion. Then, the last is chapter 5 which consists of conclusion and suggestions.