

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a medium communication specific to a society; it forms part of the culture of that society (Poole, 2000: 6). It means that speaker and hearer do the conversation to catch the meaning among them. People of Java and Madura speak have different languages. People of Java use Javanese language and people of Madura use Madurese language. If we live in Java, the speaker and hearer use Javanese language to communication among them and also people of Madura. In the same society, we must communicate to use the same language.

In other opinion, language is a tool of communication in daily activity. It builds from some words and combines them to do conversation with others. It can understand the people when they speak with other. Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, and a language is any specific example of such a system (Wikipedia, 27-11-2013). Based on the explanation, language is the words which be spoken by people and it is a system of communicate with other people. Everyone has different utterance to produce their language because every country has special utterance.

Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. Utterance means a speaker conveys by using a particular utterance in a particular context situation (Richards, J. C and Schmidt. R, 1985: 573). It means that when people have a conversation, there occur utterances. People perform action through that utterance. Austin called it speech acts (Yule, 1996: 47). Utterances also occur in a drama in which the conversation happens among the characters. The writer chooses *Endgame* drama by Samuel Beckett to be analyzed and then it will be classified into types of illocutionary acts in which belong with speech acts (Kumalasari, 2011:3).

Searle assures that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts (Searle, 1969:16). The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the taken of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word, and also sentence in the performance the speech acts. It means that speech acts tend to use spoken language than written form.

Speech acts are the basic units of human communication (Vandijk, 1998: 42). The words speech acts are derived from two words are speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts (Kumalasari, 2011:3). Many times, in people conversation is not only saying, but also coercing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act it means he or she is doing illocutionary acts. The hearer tends to do action. When the speaker successfully influences the

hearer, it means perlocutionary acts can be performed well. In perlocutionary act the hearer is allowed to make an interpretation on conversation. If it happens in conversation, it means speech acts are applied.

In this opportunity the writer wants to analyze speech act in drama. The writer also wants to show and analyze the type of act and the meaning of speech that are saying by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama. Austin argued that there are three kinds of act which occur with everything we say (Brian Paltridge, 2006: 55). These are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act means performing the act of saying something (Wijana, 1996: 17). The purpose of this is just to inform the reader. Usually locutionary is considered as linguistic meaning. Second is illocutionary act, it means that performing an act of doing something (Wijana, 1996: 18). The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer) and which contributes to *h*'s interpretation of what *s* means by given utterance. For example *This class feels hot, isn't it?* To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. The last one is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act means the act of affecting someone to do something (Wijana, 1996: 20). In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do.

Based on three speech acts above, the writer focuses on Illocutionary act theory in this research. Every utterance will be different interpretation each other. The writer chooses *Endgame* drama by Samuel Beckett as source of the data. *Endgame* drama is interesting drama to be observed because some reasons. First, this drama deals with the study about the illocutionary acts. Second, this drama has many illocutionary acts which are expressed in many utterances. Third, there are some implied meaning in this drama. This drama is famous on 3 April 1957. The play was performed in a French language production at the Royal Court Theater in London (wikipedia, 27-11-2013). The original written of this drama is French and he translated by himself into English. Most of his works are written both English and French. This drama is one act play with four characters. Hamm as a master of house, he is unable to stand and blind. Clove is a servant of Hamm, he is unable to sit. Nagg is Hamm's Father; he has no legs and lives in a dustbin. Nell is Hamm's mother; he has no legs and lives in a dustbin. The writer just takes two characters from this drama, those are Hamm and Clove, and they are as the main characters in *Endgame* drama. This drama tells about the master of house who always orders his servant to do anything he wants. He never thinks about Clov condition, he just want to Clov to do his commend. When Clov does his command, he also orders to Clov to change his chair slowly "Not too fast! (*Clov pushes chair.*) Right round the world! (*Clov pushes chair.*)". As long as Clov leave Hamm because he wants free from Hamm.

This study focused on dialogue between Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama, it will conduct with illocutionary act theory. Through illocutionary act the writer can show and analyze the types of act and the functions of illocutionary act that are saying by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

People can do some ways in expressing what they mean by using speech acts. The writer formulates a main problem to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What type of illocutionary acts are performed by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama based on Searle's classification?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary act performed by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts are performed by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.
2. To reveal the function of illocutionary act performed by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study of *The Analysis of Illocutionary Act used by Hamm and Clov in Endgame drama* is giving contribution to the students of linguistic study and the readers of literary works especially for students in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya that interest in study or analyzes the literary works. This analyze will explain the dialogue that happen in the drama. The writer also wants to explore the kind of illocutionary acts performed in the dialogue of drama, and the writer hopes this analyze will help the reader to understand the utterance and meaning that is spoken by people.

There are many findings of the data study that can be found from this research practically and theoretically. The writer expects that the findings will be useful. Practically with understanding the illocutionary acts, which used by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama, whether the writer or the reader of this study will now absolutely the substance of the illocutionary acts from different user and utterances based on Searle illocutionary acts.

Theoretically, in this humbly hoped that the study will be a new additional source of information for increasing the knowledge of the illocutionary acts, especially concerning with illocutionary acts used by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The analysis in this research is based on discourse analysis and pragmatic that is to discuss illocutionary acts that are used by the main

characters in *Endgame* drama. This analysis will be focused on the meaning which is containing in the dialogue of the characters speech acts in the drama. The writer will take the data from the conversation of Hamm and Clov as the main characters in *Endgame* drama.

1.6 Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the key terms, the researcher defines some key terms as follows:

1. **Speech Act:** Action performed via utterances (Yule, 1996: 47).
2. **Illocutionary Act:** are the acts that are performed as a result of the speaker's utterances. It is the act that is committed by producing an utterance.
3. **Transactional:** the function which language serves in the expression of content (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1).
4. **Interactional:** the function of language involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1).
5. **Drama script:** script of a drama which is used as conversation by main characters in the drama.