

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of study

language is the part of communication of human life. In order to communicate with others, people use language. They always use language to share their ideas to the others. They need language to interact with others. In this case, language is the most important thing as it is the chief means by which people communicate. They use language in many purposes, depending on the context of situation in the time of speaking. Communication is an activity of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information to other people. In communication, speakers not only produce utterances but also they perform action via utterance. One of communication activities is producing some utterances, people do not only saying something, but also being able to do thing. The importance and the use of language to communicate are subjects for every linguist to observe, and give a good explanation for people to use the right language to communicate. According to, Hudson (1996: 21)in Wardhaugh (1986: 9) must acknowledge a language is essentially a set of items, so called ‘linguistic terms’, such entities as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. On the other hand, social theorists, particularly sociologists, attempt to understand how societies are structured and how people manage to live together. Through the language they deliver their desire in a communication.

Since language is used for communication between two persons or more, it is important to know about the rules how to make a good conversation so that everyone can express ideas and thoughts. When we study the rules of speaking, we learn pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has consequently, mean by their utterances that what the words by them selves. Pragmatics is study of speaker meaning Brown and yule (1996:3). The functions of language are interactional, to transmit information, and interactional, to use language to establish and maintain social relationship through a conversation. This interactional function interests the writer to study illocutionary act. Through this function, the writer can analyze how a conversation can run well and the factors which influence that condition. When a person produces a sentence, there is an intended meaning behind the writer words. This intended meaning produces action that shows what the writer wants to do when the writer is uttering some expressions, what act the hearer reply after hearing the writer expression, and what effect that the speaker and the hearer get after uttering those expressions. Those are the subject in learning about speech act. According to Austin (1962:94), speech acts as the action which is performed in saying something. He also stated that saying something can be detected as doing something. They are three types of speech acts, they are: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts can be identified using illocutionary force. In this thesis, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as

asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and requesting. From those act, it can be seen the cause and effect of a sentence or an expression which is uttered.

Related to statement above, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary acts (in this case, the type of illocutionary acts) in characters Vladimir and Estragon in *waiting for godot* drama. The writer chooses *Waiting for godot* by Samuel Beckett because the writer thinks that it is a good drama. The writer thinks that it is a good drama because the readers who read this drama text will feel curious to know the godot exactly. As the writer knows, Beckett wrote "*waiting for Godot*" in the last months of 1948, three years after the Allies had to be freed France from German occupation, and some scholars suggest that the experience of war may have served as inspiration for the play. *Waiting for godot* drama tells about two homeless people they are, Vladimir and Estragon. They meet near a tree they converse on various topics and reveal that they are waiting there for a man named godot. Time and place of the story is also almost the same from beginning to end. The writer chooses Vladimir and Estragon because the writer thinks that those two people can support the whole story in this drama through their dialogue. The writer will focus on their dialogue first to know the whole story. This is an example conversation between Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting for godot* drama:

Vladimir: **I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.**

Estragon: **Me too.**

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

In this dialogue is the first time Vladimir meet with Estragon . In utterance *I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever* included into **Expressives** because it conveys about someone's thought and feeling. It has **convivial** function because its aim is compliant with the social purposes. In this context Vladimir says to Estragon if he feels happy can see him back. After Vladimir say if he feel happy meet with Estragon and than Estragon responds Vladimir question. In Utterance *me too* is classified as **Assertives** because in this utterance Vladimir responds Estragon's statement. The illocutionary force of answering because the speaker answer the question from the other speaker. In this utterance the speaker say something the truth.

From the example above, it is very clear that the writer is very interesting to analyze about Vladimir and Estragon dialogue in *Waiting for godot*. In this research, the writer wants to know about the illocutionary acts that performed by Vladimir and Estragon dialogue. In this thesis the writer wants to analyze those two characters' acts through their speeches and classifies into five kinds of illocutionary act. To enable her to answer the question, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary act in *waiting for godot* drama. Therefore, the writer uses title “*A study of Illocutionary Acts used by Vladimir and Estragon in Waiting for godot*” to represent the contents of this study.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Based on the background of the study above, this research is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts are found in the dialogue of Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting for godot* drama?
2. What are functions of illocutionary acts in *waiting for godot* drama?

## **1.3 Objective of the study**

Regarding the explanation above, this research aims at finding out the illocutionary acts available in the dialogues of Vladimir and Estragon of *waiting for godot* drama and to reveal the functions of using illocutionary acts on the drama.

## **1.4 Significance of the study**

The writer hopes this study will be broaden the knowledge of the readers on linguistic development. Particularly in the field of pragmatics and it will be useful to give further clarification about illocutionary act can enlarge the knowledge of illocutionary act. Besides, the writer wants to give a contribution to the study of illocutionary act thought pragmatic analysis. The writer hopes that this study could provide a basis for further researchers who are interested in studying the illocutionary acts.

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is pragmatics analysis concerning with the language used in social context especially for interaction between the speaker and the hearer. The limitation of this study is the analysis of illocutionary acts that used to find the intended meaning of the characters utterances in the drama "*waiting for godot*" this analysis only focuses on the conversation between Vladimir and Estragon.

### 1.6 Definition of key term

- **Speech act:** it means that sentences can be often used to report state of affairs, the utterances of some sentences must in specified circumstances, be treated as the performance of an act (Yule, 1996: 231).
- Illocutionary acts: Utterance which is sent to have performed acts, or to be precise. (Yule, 1996:232)
- **Drama:** a story told in action by actors who impersonate the characters of the story in which spoken dialogue presents (Holman and Harmon, 1986;154)
- **Waiting for godot:** *Waiting for Godot* by Samuel Beckett is one of drama in the world. Beckett wrote "*waiting for Godot*" in the last months of 1948, three years after the Allies had to be freed France from German occupation, and some scholars suggest that the experience of war may

have served as inspiration for the play. *Waiting for Godot* written by Samuel Beckett. It tells about two characters Vladimir and Estragon they are waiting by a tree. They converse about many things, calling each other by different names. Although their conversations are long and winding, we discover that the men are waiting for an enigmatic figure who goes by the name of Godot. ([www. Wikipedia.com](http://www.Wikipedia.com))