CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In understanding of the speaker's meaning is very important in communication. When people reads or hears the utterances, they not only try to know the definition of word, but they also wants to understand the meaning of the writer or speaker conveys. So, it needs about pragmatics. It is supported in Yule (1985:97) that the study of 'intended speaker meaning' is called pragmatics. Based on Paltridge (2006:52) pragmatics is study of relation between language and context that are grammatical in structure of language. In this case, pragmatics is not only study in grammatical structure but it also study about the intended meaning of the speaker utterances. The meaning of the speaker utterances are depend on the interpretation of the hearer. Human uses utterances in a different language and different context. Based on Mey (2001: 06) said that Pragmatics, as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect and effectualize, human language use. From this explanation, that pragmatics is study of human language based on their condition in the society.

Pragmatic study is very important for human communication. Therefore the writer takes speech act and context as the clarifying of her study. Context helps the readers or hearers to understand what the writers or the speakers say. Without context, the readers or the hearers will get misunderstanding in their communication. Context can be defined as the topic in the utterances. There are some types of context in linguistics. From some of them, the writer takes context of situation in her study, because it is suitable to analyze the speech acts. Whereas Speech acts discuss about how language represents an acts. For example, a teacher in a school says "Submit your works now, please". This utterance has driven to the students to come to her/him and do what she/he wants. It support on Yule (1996: 48) that speech acts is the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. Based on Austin (1962) in Paltridge (2006:55) argued that there are three kinds of act which occur with everything we say. These are the locutionary act, the illocutionary acts, and the perlocutionary act. The locutionary acts refers to the literal meaning of the actual words (such as 'It's hot in here' referring to the temperature). Then the illocutionary act refers to speaker's intention in uttering the words (such as a request for someone to turn on the air conditioning). Perlocutionary act is the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person (such as someone getting up and turning on the air conditioning). There is any relation between Austin and Searle's theory of speech act. Searle has improved the speech act theory from Austin's theory. So Searle stated that, in illocutionary acts, there are five

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types in Searle (1979). They are Representatives, Directives, Expressives,

Commissives, and Declarations. For example when Akeelah try to hard to

spell the word on the stage.

Woman: "Synecdoche."

Akeelah: "You wanna tell me what that means?"

Woman: "A figure of speech in which a part is used for a whole; an

individual for a class; a material for a thing; or the reverse

of any of these."

In this dialogues, Akeelah as the speaker asks to the woman as the

hearer to do something. She requests to the woman as the judge to give her a

definition of the word "synecdoche", because she does not know the

definition. She expresses her utterance to the woman slowly. Then the woman

gives the definition to Akeelah.

In this study, the writer uses Searle's theory (1979) which is

illocutionary of speech acts. The writer focuses on types and context of

illocutionary acts. She chooses this theory because she wants to learn deeply

and to know the meaning and the topic of the utterances. The writer proves

this theory which is used on a main character's conversation in a movie.

Movie is a medium of education that can demonstrate the human audio visual

so people with such a device would be easier to accept education. The

situation can be seen in a movie. Movie is also one of the tools used to deliver

the events. Most of the movie adapted from real story in the world and the

other adapted from books or novel. According to Hornby (1995: 434) in

Nafik's thesis (2011: 25) states that a movie or film is a story recorded as a

set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at cinema. Even though it

is the result of human creation, it is the reflection of the perception of the society. We can take the intrinsic factor from this movie like characterization (protagonist and antagonist), setting, plot, theme, point of view, and etc.

From many other movies, the writer chooses "Akeelah and the Bee" movie to be analyzed. The main character of this movie is Akeelah. This movie is one film that contains a lot of educational value for audience among the many films that contain lots of violence, pornography or others. From the movie can be seen that Akeeelah Anderson (Keke Palmer), a talented speller from South Los Angeles. She wins the spelling bee. This movie gives her message as hard work, love, honest, and good speech acts. Purwanti (2012) also concluded the moral value for this movie in her thesis that the moral values from this movie are: love and affection, sacrifice, optimism, kind and friendly and honesty. So it can be motivation for the readers. Then the writer uses this Movie because this Movie has education value. Besides, She wants to find and show the types of illocutionary acts in "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie, by Doug Atchison.

Illocutionary acts teach us how to put the right words in appropriate place and appropriate context. The writer applies this theory in Akeelah and the Bee movie that is suitable for this study. The writer also hopes to know the good act and good saying for getting a knowledge. In order to she gets success in her studying such as the story of the main character (Akeelah) when she faces the obstacles and then success in her study and her future. Besides she is interested in Akeelah's utterances especially when she follows

the spelling bee. Because at that time, there are many illocutionary acts types which are appeared in utterances. Therefore the writer has chosen and determined the appropriate title in her study that is An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by a Main Character in "Akeelah and The Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison. The writer hopes, this study has the different studies from the previous study. Previously, Isanna A. Muskananfola (2009) in Faculty of Letters Petra Christian University Surabaya. The title is Analysis of illocutionary acts in "Victory Speech" and "Inaugural Speech" of Barrack Obama. In analyzing "Victory Speech" and Inaugural Speech", the writer used Austin's theory of speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts of Searle (1976).

The second is Liana Salim (2006) in Faculty of Letters Petra Christian University Surabaya. The title is *The Study of Illocutionary Acts in 'Bed Cover' Program of DJ FM Radio presented by Julian*. The writer chooses the theory of illocutionary act types categorizes by Searle (1977). Third is Arini Purwanti (2012) in English of Educational Faculty (STAIN Salatiga). The title of her thesis is *Moral Values of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie*. In this study, the writer chose the "*Akeelah and the Bee*" movie, in this movie is chosen to be analyzed the important of moral values as a part of our life.

1.2 The problem of the Study

The writer is interested in knowing and learning more about illocutionary in Speech act and the context. So, the writer takes the statement problem to focus on her observation. The problem of the study are;

- 1. What are types of illocutionary acts appeared on Akeelah's utterances as the main character of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison?
- 2. What is the context of illocutionary acts that appeared on Akeelah's utterences as the main character of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison?

1.3 The Objectives of the study

The objective of the research are;

- 1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts appeared on Akeelah's utterances of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison.
- 2. To identify the context of illocutionary acts that appeared on Akeelah's utterences of "Akeelah and the Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison.

1.4 The Scope and Limitation

The data of this study are utterances data. The data focuses on types of illocutionary acts are appeared in Akeelah's utterences and the context of situation on Akeelah's illocutionary of "Akeelah and The Bee" Movie by Doug Atchison. Besides that the writer limits her research in utterance of the main character only who is Akeelah with analyzing based on Searle (1979).

This study is focused on "Akeelah and The Bee" movie which has good example for students. The movie includes the utterances on the dialogue which speaker communicates with hearer in an event.

The scope of this study is pragmatics analysis. There are many theories can analyze this movie for example ungrammatical language. There are many Akeelah's utterances that ungrammatical. Therefore the writer limits her study in order to focus clearly and it did not discuss in other discussion.

1.5 Significance of the study

The Writer hopes that the result of this study to be useful for the Students majoring in linguistic. This study can be used as an understanding and interpreting of illocutionary acts and context in pragmatics study. The writer also hopes that this finding can inspire other researcher to observe more about Illocutionary of Speech Acts and context of situation in other literary work.

1.6 The definition of key terms

- 1. Illocutionary acts is the acts that refers to speaker's intention in uttering the words. Such as a request for someone to turn on the air conditioning. For example, a speaker says, "I feel hot in this room", then, the hearer will turn on the fan or the AC. It has the implicit meaning of requesting. This phenomenon is often found in our daily life.
- 2. Context is background or what the speaker and hearer talk about.
- Spelling Bee is spelling contest in United State which often held in Washington, D.C. about eleven years old.