# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

# **1.1 Background of Study**

People occasionally encounter situations where they give or receive suggestions. Making a suggestion means proposing an idea about what someone should do or how someone should behave. In fact, suggestion is a very important speech act in people's daily life. More and more people view suggestion as a panel from where they can improve their performance or how to do things better. For example, teachers suggest their students on how to study, lecturers suggest their colleagues to use a specific software program, or people suggest their friends to try a new shop in town, etc. (Farnia: Vol 2-2014).

Language is an inseparable part of our everyday lives. It is the main tool used to transmit message, to communicate ideas, thoughts and opinions. It situates us in society we live in. It is a social after which creates and further determines our position in all kinds of various social networks and institutions. In certain circumstance we are literally dependent on its appropriate usage and moments when we need to understand quite correctly. Language is involved in nearly all fields of human activity and maybe that is why language and linguistics communication have become a widely discussed topic among linguistics, lawyers, psychologists and philosophers. (Justova, 2006).

In other words, language plays an important role in human lives. Language is one of the tools of communication. In many form of communications, people need language to deliver their massage and also to express themselves. When people express themselves, they do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structure and words, they also perform actions via those utterances (Yule: 1996:47). For example, when someone said "can you stop by in a minute; he or she performed a request although the sentence he or she produced is in the form of a question. This kind of action performed via utterance is called speech act. "successful language learning involves much more than acquiring a static formal knowledge of the new language, but must also entail an ability to achieve meaning in communication" (Cook, 2011:433).

Communication sometimes leads to a misunderstanding and may end to unsuccessful communication. This could happen because of several reasons; the context that occurs in communication between the speaker and the hearer is not under the same circumstances, the speaker does not succeed in showing his or her intention on where the conversation will lead to if the hearer fails to catch the meaning of the utterance, or the hearer has the incapability in understanding what is the

intention that the speaker wants the hearer to do or to understand the utterance.

Concerning with speech act (Yule, 1996: 47) state that" actions performed via utterance are generally called speech act". That is why utterances do not only contain grammatical structure and words; they also perform action via those utterances.

Many people have a tendency to use different types of utterances like structured words and also perform various kinds of acts while the process of communication is going on which is called speech acts. Speech acts especially illocutionary acts have important roles in our daily life since they allows us to perform a wide range of functions. There are five types of illocutionary acts including assertive, declarative, commissive, directive and expressive.

In conclusion, we know that language and human in social life was connected. The connected of language and human shaping a civilizations. From time to time the civilizations develop into the globalization. Beside that in attempting to express language, people do not only produce utterances, but also they perform actions via those utterances. The utterances can be used to perform the action. Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act.

According to Austin (1962), a speech act performed by producing utterances will consist of three related act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. There are the relationship between the utterance and an object of research. So to learn more about it, we must know about pragmatic and drama.

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader Yule (1996:3). Pragmatics can be called a study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influence what is said. Yule states that there are many advantages of studying pragmatics.

The advantage of studying via pragmatics is that one can talk about peoples' intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes of goals, and kind of actions. (For example, request) that they are performing when they speak (1997:4).

The illocutionary act is closely connected with speaker's intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, and giving commands, threatening and many others. As Yule (Yule, 1996: 48) claims, the illocutionary act is thus performed via the communicative force of an utterance which is also generally known as illocutionary force of the utterance. Basically, the illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to use in the conversation.

Theory which is used to indicate the illocutionary force the speaker's intention of the utterance called IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device). The researcher used of speech act theory which focuses on types of illocutionary act. IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device are developed by Searle.

The literary work that is going to be analyzed is a specific work of play which also be called drama. Drama is compositions in prose from that present a story entirely told in dialogue and action and written with the intention of its eventual performance to the audience. In certain period of history (Ancient Roman and Modern Romantic) some dramas have been written to read rather than performed. Therefore, drama has a two-fold nature; they are literature and theater (Itsna, 2013:5). According to Francis Connolly as quoted by Koesnosoebroto (1988:3), is divided into two, those are literature of imagination and literature of knowledge. The literature of imagination for example, drama, poem, novel, short story, etc., whereas the literature of knowledge such as, technical books, textbooks, biography, etc." At that time the researcher took drama of *"The Zoo Story"* as the object to be analyzed.

The zoo story is Playwright by Edward Albee. Edward Albee was born on March 12, 1928, and was adopted by millionaire couple Reed and Frances Albee at the age of two weeks. Reed Albee was the son of Edward Franklin Albee, a rich and powerful early American Vaudeville producer. An only child, Edward grew up in a privileged household. By age 20, Albee was estranged from his bourgeois family and had moved to New York's Greenwich Village to live a bohemian life. *The Zoo Story* made its way to Europe, where it premiered on September 28, 1959 at the Schiller Theatre in Wensfaff, Germany. '*The Zoo Story*' by Edward Albee is more closely absurd dramatic. The movement appeared late in America because there has been no relative loss of faith and purpose. However Edward Albee attacked the foundation of 'American Dream', that is, American optimism of being superpower.

The researcher can conclude that speech act performed via utterances the result of which is actions. Whereas the play or drama is performed via utterances or dialogue as the result are action that performed on stage with some characters. The purposes are to entertain the audience.

Yule (1996) points out "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request". Fortunately the drama that has been chosen by the researcher is absurd drama.

The researcher chooses this drama, because '*The Zoo Story*' drama by Edward Albee is absurd drama. The movement appeared late in America because there has been no relative loss of faith and purpose. Therefore, the researcher analyzes using speech act focus on illocutionary act in order to better understand the story and the message of the drama. The reason of the researcher choose this theory because,

because the researcher will analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text.

Here there are some previous studies related to the writer's study which is relevant with speech acts especially the illocutionary act. The first, related study related to the illocutionary acts was conducted by Sakdiyah (2014), who studied about "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Uses By Hamm and Clov In "Endgame Drama" By Samuel Backett". This study used theory of Searle (2002). The data sources are taken from the script of Endgame drama itself. The writer used descriptive qualitative, because the writer describes the natural phenomena, that is illocutionary acts are used by Hamm and Clov in the drama. This study is focused on the illocutionary acts on Hamm and Clov in Endgame drama by Samuel Beckett. In addition, the purpose of this study is to identify the type of illocutionary acts in Hamm and Clov conversation in the drama, and also the function of illocutionary acts used by Hamm and Clov. She use of technique of collecting data with some steps first, reading and separating the conversation between Hamm and Clov in the script of drama. Second, collecting the data that including five types of illocutionary act, those are representative, declarative, commisive, expressive, and directive, the last step is describing the function of illocutionary act.

Second, previous study about A Study of Illocutionary Acts used By Vladimir and Estragon In "Waiting ForGodot" written by

Hanni Sarah From State University of SunanAmpel Surabaya. She used qualitative method to analyze the data, because the data analysis does not use statistical procedure. The writer used some steps in collecting the data. First, the writer selected the conversations in which Vladimir and Estragon as participants. Second, the writer separated those conversation based on their topic. The writer only chooses Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance since she focuses on the analysis of conversation in which Vladimir and Estragon as participants. The result of this study revealed types of illocutionary acts, they are assertive, declaratives, commissives, declration and expressive. Besides types of speech acts the writer also found the function of illocutionary act in dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon, they are Competitive (ordering, asking, and demanding), Convivial (offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating), Collaborative (asserting, reporting, and instruction), Conflictive (threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding).

Third, Expressive Illocutionary Acts Identified in the Newly married Couple Drama Script. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze data, and then describes and analyzes the selected data of expressive illocutionary acts taken from the drama script entitled The Newly Married Couple by Bjornstjerne Bjornson made in 1865 in Norway, and then classifies them according to the types of expressive illocutionary acts. The result of the analysis, it is found that there are six types of illocutionary acts that are identified including expressive for thanking, congratulating, apologizing, welcoming, wishing and attitude.

**Fourth**, *Analysis of Illocutionary act in The prince and the pauper Movie* by Almuslimah. The writer focuses on study about the types of illocutionary act and the dominant type of illocutionary acts used in movie. The writer used non participant observational method purposed by Sudaryanto (1993) to analyze the data. As the result of the study the writer find there are five types of illocutionary act in the utterances occur in the movie and directive is the dominant types being used in movie.

**Fifth,** *The Use of Illocutionary acts in Movie "The Blind Side" by Hamzah (2013).* The writer focuses on the dominant type of illocutionary acts used in movie and the function of illocutionary act. The writer used observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this case, the writer observed every scene of the movie and identified every utterance of the actor to find out the use of illocutionry act. Then, the writer took a note to write how many illocutionary acts occur in the movie and to classify them into their types. While transcribing the utterance that contains illocutionary acts, the writer listen the utterance very closely in order match the meaning based on the context in the movie. The method to collect the data was library research in which there were no any informants and respondents. The data were in form of movie script. The data are taken from an American movie entitled Blind

Side. The result of this study is there are six types of illocutionary acts found from theblind side movie by Yule (1996). They were representatives, rogatives, commissives, expressives, directives, and declaratives. Representatives are mostly dominant used by the actors.

*The last,* previous study by Bochari (Vol. 2). In this research the writer focus on discover the forms of sentences in command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me film and the types of command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me and the type of commands that is uttered by the main character in "Despicable Me" film The data of the study were taken from Despicable Me film script. The writer analyzed the data by applying descriptive content analysis approach. The writer found that there were two forms of sentence in command that were uttered by the main character in Despicable Me film.

From the previous studies above the researcher find the results such as; different in focus on study, the method of analyzing the data and the method to collecting the data. From the sixth examples of research there are two the same methods to using observational method to analyze the data (Sudaryanto, 1993). And the different one is used descriptive content analysis approach. This purpose to find two forms of sentence in command used same method of analysis data that is qualitative method. In the third the research was not mentioned of how the researcher collected the data. Same focus on the study, but in the last research difference of the study. In the first and second research are focus on analysis of types of illocutionary and the function, but the last research focus on the expressive illocutionary acts identified in *The Newly-Married Couple* by Bjornstjerne Bjornson and how the meanings of the utterances interpreted by the hearers. Those researches used various step to collecting the data. As the researcher after know the sixth previous study the researcher suggest if want to make a research was not make the same topic, although the same topic must make a new variant and different with the previous study before.

We know that the research was very important to all the people, particular to the student which in the last graduation to submitted the last assignment. Besides that, the people doing the research are to analyze the new problem and how the researcher can solve the problem. From that the people get new experiment and new information. This time the problems of the researcher are the type of illocutionary act used in the "*The Zoo Story*" drama by Edward Albee and the responses of illocutionary act. The result of this research was expected to give theoretical and practical benefits for the people who read it. By doing the research were it would give information about language phenomena in relevance to speech act, especially type of illocutionary act. The practical benefit of this research not only teaches to understand well about types of illocutionary act, but also this research can make a good material who wants to make a researcher. The researcher hopes can find the different research which used the new method to analyze the data with difference method and different object of study, so make a complete research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze the speech act in drama focusing on the types of illocutionary act and the responses of illocutionary act. Mostly some researchers analyze the illocutionary act, but the researcher settled to analyze about illocutionary act in different focus on the study and the way to collecting the data. The main problems of this research are "the type illocutionary act in "The Zoo Story" Drama by Edward Albee and the responses of illocutionary act. In this research the researcher wants to investigate what actions are performed though language for communication among people. According to Searle (1977:16) "the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is because all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The uniqueness of this research was seen from the drama. The drama was very interesting to be analyzed to know the expressions that refer to present condition is pitiable and how the real life of Jerry. Actually the language on "The Zoo Story" Drama by Edward Albee was easy to understand by the people, so the people will be understand the meaning, at least the student who study English so will be able to apply the language based on the context or situation.

In conclusion, the researcher investigates about argumentative essay in the first paragraph. Then, the researcher makes the introductory paragraph, supporting paragraph and the conclusion. In the next paragraph the researcher investigates about the drama of "*The Zoo Story*" Drama by Edward Albee, the relevance of drama with speech act and the reason of the researcher chooses "*The Zoo Story*" Drama by Edward Albee. Then, the theory pragmatic and the previous study, the unique one of the research and the last is conclusion.

### **1.2 Research Problems**

Based on the Background above the writer find the problem to the following:

- 1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in *"The Zoo Story"* Drama by Edward Albee?
- 2. What are the responses to illocutionary act by peter in "The Zoo Story" Drama by Edward Albee?

# **1.3 Research Objectives**

Dealing with the topic will discuss, the researcher thinks that the title of study must be connected with the topic that will chosen, so the researcher decided to that the purpose of this research are:

To classify the types of illocutionary used in *"The Zoo Story"* Drama by Edward Albee.

2. To determine the illocutionary responses by Peter "*The Zoo Story*"Drama by Edward Albee.

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The researcher wants to discover the application of speech act in *"The Zoo Story"* Drama by Edward Albee especially in the main character of Jerry. The researcher really expects the result of this research can give valuable contribution to the future researchers who are interested in speech act. For the general reader the researcher expected to be useful for the reader especially in speech act.

#### **1.5 Scope and limitations**

The scope of the study concern with speech act in ""*The Zoo Story*" Drama by Edward Albee. This study only focus on the type of speech act that use in "'*The Zoo Story*" Drama by Edward Albee. And then the limitation of the study the researcher focuses on the Jerry as the main character in drama "*The Zoo Story*".

### 1.6 Definition and Key Term

Speech Act is an action performed in saying something.

**Locution Act** is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance.

- **Illocution Act** is what the speaker wants to achieve by uttering something.
- **Response of illocutionary act** is the responses from the hearer what the speaker says.

**Perlocution** is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says.

**Drama** is compositions in prose from that present a story entirely told in dialogue and action and written with the intention of its eventual performance to the audience.

