

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTON**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is very needed to communicate between people around the world. Language and communication are a unit that cannot be separated. Language helps people to express feelings, thoughts, ideas, and emotions as social creature both through spoken and written. Therefore, it can be concluded that language plays a crucial role in life. The system of human communication which is consists of the structured arrangement of sounds or written representation into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances is called language (Richard and Schmidh, 2010, p.311). Without language there is no communication around the world, and people do not know each intention.

In the study of language, there is pragmatic approach which is discussed about meaning in use. Commonly, the study about meaning studied in semantics, but there are some aspects of meaning that cannot be explained by semantics particularly meaning in context or meaning in use. This is because semantic dealing with meanings without reference, for the speakers and communicative functions of sentences. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in utterances, but also recognizing what the speakers mean by their utterances. What speakers mean or the speaker's meaning is called pragmatics (Yule, 2010, p. 127). On the other hand, pragmatics is the study of imperceptible meaning, or how the hearers recognize

what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. In this case, the speakers must be able to depend on a lot of assumptions and expectations when they want to communicate.

Pragmatic has four branches of discussion, one of them is speech acts. Why it calls by speech acts? Because speech act means speech in action. People might perform an action when they are saying something. Speakers do not need to do the action physically, the utterances said by the speaker will be sufficient to perform the action. The philosophic theory of speech acts is one attempt to clarify ambiguities of speech as the use of language to describe states of affair and the process in which that description is generated as communication. According to Schaurer (2009, p.7). In speech acts, actually contain three dimensions, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. As Sadock notes that the locutionary acts are those which are performed in order to communicate. The illocutionary acts are speech acts that are completed by communicating one's intention to accomplish them. And then, perlocutionary acts are the action of communication in which the effects that are intentionally caused by the utterance are the chief function of the act (Lanigan, 2015, p.8).

When someone produces an utterance, she or he actually is performing an act. There are two ways how people perform speech act. It can be perform directly or indirectly. When someone produce an utterance, which the intention and the meaning of utterance is equal, it means she or he perform direct speech act. On the other hand, when someone produces an utterance, which she or he

conveys indirect purpose or intention behind his or her utterance, it means she or he perform indirect speech act.

The meaning of direct speech act is easy to understand by the hearer, as what the speaker says is equal to what the speaker does. “Today the class is dismissed” from the utterance, the speaker actually performed direct speech act, since the utterance is included to declaration sentence and the speaker’s intention to produce it to declare or to announce something. Through the utterance, the speaker is doing something, which is changing the function. Usually, the students are stay in class on that time, but when they hear that utterance, they immediately leave the class.

Sometimes, in some cases, the speaker performs speech act indirectly. There is a difference between what the speaker says and what she or he does. They produce an utterance that indicate another meaning. However, the meaning can infer the based on the context surrounding the utterance. A different time and place will caused different meaning. To whom the speaker says also define the meaning. Indirect speech act paying an attention to where and when the utterances are produced is important, because context plays an important role. Interpretation of indirect speech act is accomplished by understanding the context. The utterance “This room is very dark” has both direct and indirect meaning. Literally, the speaker just telling the truth that the room is very dark, but indirectly the meaning is more than just telling the truth. According to the context, it can be interpreted that the speaker commands the hearer to turn on the light, or asking for some candles.

In this research, the writer chooses the “Aladdin” movie to be analyzed. “Aladdin” movie tells about, a poor man named Alladin who fall in love with a beautiful princess named Jasmine. He uses a genie's magic power to make himself off as a prince in order to marry her. Princess Jasmine, who refuses to marry a suitor, temporarily leaves the palace and then meets Aladdin and his pet monkey, Abu.

In the movie there are many utterances that can be analyzed through speech acts theory. The reason for the writer chose this movie as the object because “Aladdin” movie is one of cartoon movie. “Aladdin” movie can be easily absorbed by all ages. It uses simple words that make the study of language through this movie easy to understand. The movie tells about magic power that everybody dreamed about it. And it makes the movie more interesting.

Why this study is important, because every utterances said by the characters in the movie do not only consist of a word with its literal meaning but also contain an intended meaning inside the utterances. Character’s intended meaning is mostly involved with the context of time when the utterance is uttered. This is makes the characters or the hearers possibly have a different perception. Therefore, it is important to study about language use in the movie.

Based on the background of the study above, the writer interested in conducting the research entitled “An Analysis of Speech Acts in ‘Aladdin’ Movie”.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Therefore, the problems were formulated below:

1. What are the locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts found in “Aladdin” movie?
2. How are the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary conveyed, directly or indirectly?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

In specific, this study would tried to fulfill the following objectives:

1. To find out locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts that can be found in “Aladdin” movie.
2. To classify the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts in “Aladdin” movie into direct or indirect speech acts.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

After implementing the study, the writer expected that this study would give contributions in both theoretical field and practical field. For the theoretical field, this study would provide the comprehension for the readers in understanding the speech acts and how to identify the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in spoken language. Practically, this study would give more information about language study that is used through the media especially movie.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

In this study, the writer analyzed speech acts in “Aladdin” movie and its script. Based on the script, to limit the study the writer only focused on locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts in the movie and classified it into direct or indirect speech acts. Because the writer wanted to know more about locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary found in “Aladdin” movie and how these three basic acts conveyed, directly or indirectly.