

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Many things can be done with words. People can make request, make promises, ask question, give orders, make statement, give command, say thanks or ask for apologies. They use language through utterances to perform an act based on their intentions.

Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It is related to the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how context influences what is said. Pragmatics is a study of relationship between utterance and context in which participants take their own function based on their characteristics of properties as the speaker and the hearer, as well as usually formed in a conversation. In addition, in communication, the utterance is helped by context. In this case, the addressee receives the message and interprets it. The study of language, context, sentence and the meaning, belongs to pragmatic study, which is a branch of linguistics. When the speaker is saying something at the same time, it means he or she does something, called "Speech Acts". Speech acts is a part of pragmatics that studies about meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer.

Yule (1996) classifies speech acts into five categories; "representative, directive, commissives, expressive, and declarative". According to Austin (in Traugot and Pratt, 1981), "Speech act treats an utterance as performed by the speaker in a context with respect to an addressee". When the conversation occurs, the speech acts absolutely appear. In conducting the research on speech acts, the writer observes that the speaker does not only convey information but also intends to affect the hearer. It means, what the speaker says is not totally what he utters but there is another purpose that must be known and understood.

According to Yule (1996), sentences can be differentiated into three types; they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Directive utterances are not only delivered in imperatively, but also in the other two forms (declarative and interrogative). Moreover, Parker (1986) states that speech acts can be divided into two parts. First it is based on directness of speech acts (divided into direct and indirect), and second is based on the literalness speech acts (divided into literal and non-literal). The relation between syntactical forms with correspondence functions determines directness. In directive utterance, it is direct if the form is imperative, it is indirect if the form are declarative or interrogative. In another hand, literalness is determined by the synchronous word meaning in the utterance with the speaker meaning. It is literal if the word meaning is the same as the speaker meaning and non-literal if the form and the meaning of the utterance itself do not have the same purposes.

Directive function refers to function of language, which is applied by the speaker to get addressee to do something. It consists of command, question, warning, suggestion, invitation, and request or promise. The writer is interested in studying *directive*, because to make order, the speakers should know to whom they give order. The relationship between the speaker and the hearer influences the language they use. In other word, situation happened, would give influence to interpret the meaning of utterance. Thus, the communication runs cooperatively and there is no misunderstanding.

Directive is commonly found in a conversation, natural and unnatural. The dialogue or conversations found in the movie are uttered by players or characters while interacting one another. Therefore, the conversation can be called unnatural conversation because it is manipulated by who creates the conversation. Besides, natural conversation found in natural setting is a conversation between the speaker and the hearer in the real community.

Movie is categorized a literary work because it is a kind of drama which contains dialogue or conversation among the characters. The writer takes data from “*In Time*” movie

(Andrew Niccol, 2011). *In Time* is one of popular movies in America. This movie tells about people who have watch in their hand. The watch will be useful for people at the age of 25 years old. At this age, the growth desists. They stay young at that time. At this moment, everyone has to work to get additional time for life. Money does not exist here and time is life. Rich people are able to lead a long life, and the poor have to struggle to have long life. "Will Salas" is one of main characters here. He comes from poor people. He lost his mother because he was late to prove times for his mom. He wants to change situation, every people can get the same time in live, and not only rich people can get long live.

The example of directive functions of speech acts can be seen in the dialogue between Will Salas and Henry Hamilton as follows:

Will Salas : **You need to get out of here, somebody's gone a clean that clock.**

Henry Hamilton : Yes. (Laugh and ignore him)

This conversation occurs in the bar when Will is looking for his friend. In this area, people that come from lower class live. There, he meets someone who does not come from their faction. He is surprised when he sees his hand that contain many years because he does not cover it. Will is sure that somebody (bad people) can rob his time and it is dangerous for him to stay there.

From the above conversation, it can be seen that the utterance "***You need to get out of here, somebody's gone a clean that clock***" belongs to directive speech acts because the speaker (Will Salas) wants the hearer (Henry Hamilton) to get out of the bar. This utterance is an indirect speech act because the speaker uses declarative form to suggest someone to do something (Parker, 1986). In the aspect of literalness, this is literal speech act because in the level of word choice, the speaker mentions about the purpose of his speech. Will really means what he says that it is better for Henry to get out of the bar before somebody cleans his time. It

means that time will be taken by forced by some people. This utterance is categorized as **indirect literal speech acts**.

Will gives suggestion to Henry to go out of the bar because he thinks that Henry will die if he stays in the bar. Actually, the utterance looks like command. Based on the context, Will does not have authority to give command to Henry. Henry may refuse what Will asks because there is no authority from Will to force such thing. Thus, the type of directive function is **suggestion**.

The phenomenon from this movie makes the writer interested in this movie. Besides, the writer also pays attention to the conversation, especially directive from the conversation between characters. Having watched and referred to those things, the writer entitles the research “Directive Speech Acts In “*In Time*” Movie”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The writer highlights three main problems in the analysis of “In Time” Movie. They are:

1. What are the types of directive speech acts in “In Time” movie?
2. What are the forms of directive speech acts in “In Time” movie?
3. What are the factors influencing the speakers using dominant type of directive speech acts “In Time” movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is aimed to identify and to observe language phenomenon in social interaction and specifically applying linguistic theories, which is theory to classify types of directive speech acts and the forms they belong to (directness and literalness). Moreover, the

writer finds out the dominant type and identifies the factors influencing the speakers using dominant type of directive speech acts.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

On this movie, the writer finds several functions of speech acts, they are; Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive, and Declaration. This study limits to the types of directive function found in this movie. The writer analyzes the type of directives function of conversation within the movie and the form they belong to (directness and literalness). The writer applies some theories which are proposed by some linguists. They are Leech (1983) in categorized the type of directive function, Yule (1996) will be dealt with the type of utterance, Parker (1986) will be dealt with the type of speech acts (directness and literalness), and theory of context by Holmes (2000) to identify the factors influencing the speaker using dominant type of directive utterance.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer needs several methods in answering the research problems. The methods are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993). In addition, to specify the technique of analyzing the data, the writer applies some other techniques, which are explained in the following explanation.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

In conducting the research, the writer uses non-participant observation method (Sudaryanto, 1993). Furthermore, in collecting the data, the writer only observes and does not involve directly into where the situation happen. First thing that the writer does is watching the movie several times. Then, the writer applies note taking technique to find all directive function. The classification of the data is related to the directive utterances.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method, proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). In this kind of method, the elements outside the utterance are needed to analyze the data (context). All the data are analyzed by applying some theories which are proposed by some linguists. They are Parker (1986), Leech (1983), Yule (1996), and Hymes (1972).

In determining the type of directive, the writer uses the degree of urgency. This degree is functioned as the measuring tools by the writer to identify whether the type of directive function is command, request, suggestion, invitation (Leech, 1983).

In determining the types of directive which consist of directness and literalness aspects, two measuring tools are used. The relation between utterance functions (statement, command/request/suggestion, and question) and its syntactical forms (declarative, imperative, and interrogative) are used as the measuring tools (Yule, 1996). Whenever there is a straight correspondence between them, then, it is called Direct. While, whenever the correspondence is deviated, then, it is called Indirect. Therefore, it can be seen that the measuring criteria for directness aspect are Direct and Indirect. In literalness aspect, the relation between the speakers' saying and the speakers' meaning is the measuring tools. Whenever what the speaker utters, the pattern and meaning of that utterance is the same, it is Literal. While, the form and the meaning of the utterance itself do not have the same purposes, it is Non-literal (Parker, 1986). Thus, Literal and Non-literal are the measuring criteria.

After analyzing the data, the writer explains the dominant type of directive function, which occurred in the data and he explains the possible reason of using the dominant function.

In analyzing the possible reason of the dominant function of directive, the writer uses theory of context by Hymes (1972).

1.5.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The result of analysis is presented descriptively. The writer uses both formal and informal methods to present the result of analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993). Formal method means the result was described by using the table. Furthermore, this method is used to show tabulation for the type of directives function and that form which are commonly found in the data and emphasize important points to understand those utterances. Informal method means the result was described by giving explanation toward the situations and the conditions where the data happened in form of verbal or sentences. Therefore, the writer applies both formal and informal methods.