

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In fulfilling their needs, people need to communicate each other by means of the language. It is used for giving commands, making requests, expressing apologizes, refusing etc. These examples of language uses are recognized as speech acts, as proposed by Austin (in Blum Kulka et al, 1989). Speech acts are classified by Searle (in Wijana, 1996, p. 17-22) into three kinds: locutionary act; the act of saying something, illocutionary act; the act of doing something and perlocutionary act; the act of affecting something. In other words, locution is the actual words that are uttered, illocution refers to the force that makes it a particular act, and perlocution is the effect of the illocution on the hearer to carry out the particular act.

Request, as a type of acts is in the category of directive because in performing the act, a speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. As Anna Wierzbicka (1991) states that request is used in some conditions where the speaker wants to get the addressee to do something. It means request is an imposition to the hearer. Therefore, the strategies are needed in doing the request.

In this study, the writer refers to the similar concept of request strategies proposed by Blum-Kulka (1982), and House, Kasper (1981). They classified request into nine types: mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, locution derivable, want statement, suggestory formula, prepatory,

strong hint, and mild hint (Blum Kulka, House and Kasper, 1989). These types of request strategies are used by people in their communication. That request strategies can be performed in many ways depending on the context of situation the speaker involves. For example:

Can you borrow me a pen?

In Blum-Kulka, House and Kasper theories it is called as preparatory strategy where the speaker sets the question before proposing it. The selection of this type of request depends on the context. For example, in the above example the speaker prefer to choose that type of request, may be because he has a far relationship and to make it polite or any other possibilities reasons. This phenomenon makes the writer attracted to analyze the request strategies

. The request theories of Blum-Kulka, House and Kasper (1989) are going to be applied in a discussion of the utterances used by the characters of Pride and Prejudice movie which was released in 2005. The story is based on Jane Austin novel. The unpublished manuscript was first written in 1796-1797 entitled “First Impression”. Then, Jane Austen, the author made some revisions and renamed the manuscript with Pride and Prejudice in 1811 and 1812. The result was very surprising. The novel became a popular story. Either in the novel or the movie Austin ‘s Pride and Prejudice is fulfilled with British culture of the eighteenth century so there are some descriptions specific to the British culture at that time. The habit of the British during that time, as described in the movie is an interesting subject to study.

1.2 Research Questions

There are some ways to make request. The writer assumes that people make a request through different ways that are influenced by context. Thus, the writer intends to search and analyze: “What are the types of request strategies used by characters in the Pride and Prejudice movie?”

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is aimed at exploring the uses of request strategies in the movie. Here, the writer has one primary purpose which is describing some types of request strategies, that is: to describe the request strategies used by the characters in Pride and Prejudice movie. However, in analyzing the request, contexts are necessarily described.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This study explores the request strategies that are used by the characters in Pride and Prejudice movie. This study of the request strategies is under the study of pragmatic. In request strategy the writer discusses the meaning and definition of requests. It observes the categories of request strategies occur in Pride and Prejudice movie, based on Blum-Kulka (1982), and House and Kasper’s (1981) theories.

Then this study will explain about the context that influences the speakers to deliver their request and also the meaning of their utterances. The speaker’s relationship among each other can give effect in choosing utterances of requesting.

Therefore the background information of the movie influences the request. It is analyzed by using SPEAKING theory (Hymes, 1972).

1.5 Methods of the Research

In doing this research, the writer divides the research procedures into three main processes: collecting data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

The data are taken from the movie script of *Pride and Prejudice*. They are the utterances which contain requests and the contexts of the uses. Then, the data are separated based on their categories. The writer applied observation method and non-participant observation technique, (Kesuma, 2007, p. 44), which means that the writer observes the utterances occur in the movie without being involved in the communication. This theory is suitable for collecting the data because the writer did not participate in the movie. In collecting the data, the writer watches the movie for several times, in order to understand the movie. Then the writer notes the utterances which consist of requests.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

The data were analyzed based on request strategy theories (Blum Kulka, 1982, and House Kasper, 1981). Generally, the analysis applied pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 14). There are some steps to analyze the data. First is the writer classified the request based on their types that used a Blum Kulka, and House, Kasper theories. Second, the writer described the context of the

utterance based on ethnography communication. In this step, the writer used a SPEAKING Hymes theory.

1.5.2 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The result of analysis is presented by using “informal and formal method” (Sudaryanto 1993, p. 145). Informal method is the way of presenting the result of analysis in the form of descriptive texts, while formal method uses table. It means informal method is reporting the result in the form of sentences. Meanwhile, the formal one is the simplified presentation in the form of a table.