

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer divides the introduction become six parts; research background, research problems, scope of the research, research objectives, research benefits, and definition of terms.

1.1 Research Background

Language is a tool of communication which is used by all people in the world which is applied by two people as minimum. Language is the most important tool for human being because it has significant function for every individual. It is used to deliver message, convey information or even just to talk to others. Language is not only used in one form but there are three forms of language which usually used by the people: spoken, written or sign. Both human and animal have communication for their interaction in daily life. Those creatures communicate in the same way which mean for sharing information. Although in the same way, animal do not have language like human. Animal only use their gesture and sound to communicate with other animals in present time while human have language which is used in three period of times; past, present, and future. Human language is also more complex because it has displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission, and duality (Yule, 2010:11). Animal do not have language because until now there is no research which found that animal can speak using language like human (Taher, 2015). Performing language is close to doing communication although only use signs language for interaction. Communication is done by two or more individual which position as speaker and listener with a message inside of it. When doing communication, speaker and listener perform language using many utterances. That kind of utterances which is performed in English linguistics is called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47).

Griffiths (2006:148) stated that speech act is the basic unit of linguistic interactions such as giving warning, greeting, applying, telling information, confirming an appointment, and other expressions. Every expression which people talk about in daily life is example of speech act, but they do not realize that. It is clear that speech act has a big scope of language, all sentences that people speak are speech act or even the word "Hello" is one of speech act example for greeting. Hence, speech act is used every day, every time, and everywhere in this world.

Delivering information or expressing speech act is not always success because sometimes the speaker uses different kind of utterances which has different meaning, so

the listener gets problem to understand it. The listener has to think twice before he/she gets the meaning of the message even sometimes he/she gets misunderstanding. Hence, in that case appears a problem in communication which should be solved.

As a simple utterance of speech act which becomes a problem in daily conversation, a speaker says "Can you open the window?" which means asking for request, but the listener just responds "Yes" without any action. This is one of the problems appears when both the speaker and listener do not get the same knowledge. From this example, it shows that knowledge about utterance is important to understand what actually the message of the utterance is. If everyone does not have any knowledge about linguistics and does not want to study about it, the people in this world will get confused and many problems appear in conversation.

From those explanations, it is clear that speech act is important in all of human conversation, which means that everything they say is kind of speech act. As young generations, students should study about it to make it clear and other people can understand, thus they can avoid the problems. Therefore, the researcher wanted to study about linguistics especially on speech act.

Problem of linguistics not only happens in daily conversations but also in other parts of human such as debates, films, art performances, television programs and other interactions. Movie is one part of humans' interactions which nowadays becomes popular trend in many countries. Movies are not only shown in the country which produces it but also in other countries. In Indonesia, people know that many movies from foreign countries are played here and sometimes they do not really understand when watch it. When people do not understand the movie, it becomes a problem. The problem which may appear in watching movies is misunderstanding of the meaning of utterances or do not know the message of the utterances so they need to study about other languages especially on speech act.

In this world, there are many movies which used English as the language and those movies usually come from America. Movies from America are shown by many people in this world because it is the center of movies' industry. One of American movie is *Thor*, it is an action movie which is produced not only once. It is a famous and popular movie which is seen in many countries and has many lovers. So, when it is discussed, it will be interesting for the lovers.

Thor, the main character of the movie, has to live in the earth alone, without any friend, any home, and any powers. He does not have anything in new place but he must survive and gets his hammer again. Then, he meets Jane, Darcy, and Dr. Selvig, he tells

to them about his hammer but they do not know. In this condition, there are many utterances of speech act appearing in conversation which are performed by Thor that can be analyzed using pragmatics analysis. *Thor* movie also has other series, so it can be useful for the next researcher who will conduct a research of next *Thor* movie.

In *Thor* movie, Thor said “This was to be my day of triumph”, if it is just single utterance like that, people know that it is a declarative in a form of statement and called as direct speech act. Afterwards, it is an example of datum from the movie, when there is situational context: that day is coronation Thor becomes a king of Argard, but in the middle of ceremony, there are some adversaries infiltrate to the kingdom and destroy the company, so the ceremonial is canceled and Thor does not get his coronation because of the destroyer. After see the context, people can understand that Thor’s utterance is the expression of sad or can be classified as expressive and belongs to indirect speech act because it do not directly shows the meaning of the utterance.

Another example from the movie is utterance “I’ve changed” when there is no context, people see it as a stating expression which in speech act classification belongs to representative. But when it has a context; the utterance happen when Thor, the speaker opposes Loki, who previously said “you could have killed them all with your bare throne!” in Asgard because Loki made mistake and want to kill all people. After see the context, people will know that Thor’s utterance is opposing expression, not stating expression.

Utterances above are example of the utterances in the movie and sometimes appear in daily conversation. If there is no explanation like that, people do not know the classification and type of that utterance furthermore in the same case like that. It shows that movie is the representative of daily activities which is recorded to be shown in public. By this phenomenon, the researcher will conduct the research entitled: “A Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Act in Thor Movie”.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background which is explained above, the researcher formulates the problems in the following.

1. What are the classifications of speech act in *Thor* movie script based on Searle?
2. What are the types of speech act used in *Thor* movie script in relation with the function?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation, the objectives of the research are:

1. to find out the classifications of speech act in *Thor* movie script based on the Searle's theory
2. to find out the types of speech act used in *Thor* movie script in relation with the function.

1.4 Scope of the Research

A research which discusses speech act is interesting and is needed in daily activities because there are many problems concerning it. The research on speech act can be found in conversation which happens in daily life or some arts, such as drama and movie. This research focuses on speech act in a movie which discusses the utterances of the main character. Because there are many experts who study about speech act, the researcher only focuses on Searle's theory to classify the speech act in this research. The object of the research is Thor utterances as the main character of *Thor* movie.

1.5 Research Benefits

The finding of the research is expected to give benefits for the readers and other researchers. There are two categories of the benefits; for theoretical and practical.

A. Theoretical

This research is an understanding of speech act of pragmatics, so in the end of this research the researcher expects that this study is able to contribute in English studies as the material in teaching learning process.

B. Practical

1. Future Researchers

This research hopefully will give benefit for the next researchers as a good reference for them. Besides, this research will also give valuable information related to speech act to help them conduct the related topics.

2. English Language Learners

This research will help English learners to understand the material discussing about speech act in the learning process. This also can be an example of speech act's material.

3. Lecturers

This research hopefully can be a material used Semantics and Pragmatics course of university in teaching process and become reference when delivering materials for students.

4. University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta

This research can increase the number of research in the library especially on linguistics field.

1.6 Definition of Terms

This research is entitled “A pragmatic analysis of speech act in *Thor* movie”, to avoid misunderstanding when reading this research, here are the definitions of key terms.

1. Pragmatics

Griffiths (2006) states that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which concerns with the use of patterns in meaningful communication. In line with Griffiths, Yule (2010) says that pragmatics is the study of what the speakers' mean or speakers' meaning. Hence, pragmatics analysis is an analysis which focuses on sentence meaning in language.

2. Speech act

Speech act is an action which performed via utterances (Yule, 1996:47). It contains of apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise, and request.

3. *Thor* movie

According to data from British Board of Film Classification *Thor* is an action movie in 2011 directed by Kenneth Branagh based on the Marvel Comics character of the same name. It is the fourth film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe which produced by Marvel Studios. The main casts of the movie are: Chris Hemsworth as Thor, Natalie Portman as Jane Foster, Tom Hiddleston as Loki, Stellan Skarsgard as Erik Selvig, Colm Feore as Laufey, Ray Stevenson as Volstagg, Idris Elba as Heimdall, Kat Dennings as Darcy Lewis, Rene Russo as Frigga, Anthony Hopkins as Odin, Tadanobu Asano as Hogun, Josh Dallas as Fandral, and Jaimie Alexander as Sif.

The story begins with Thor's coronation to become the king of Asgard but it failed. Thor becomes arrogant, so he is banished to the earth by his father Odin and he loses his power and hammer. In the earth, he is found by Jane Foster, Erik Selvig and Darcy Lewis. He has to live in New Mexico until he gets his powers and hammer, but his brother Loki makes turmoil in Asgard (2011).

The title of this research is “A Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Act in Thor Movie”, from the definition of key terms above; it can be concluded that this research is a branch of linguistics study which concern in pragmatics analysis focuses on utterances which come from Thor movie.