**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter introduces the main point of this research. It presents the cause of motivating the researcher for conducting this research. Briefly, this chapter explains about scope of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study and the significances of the study.

**1.1 Basic consideration**

In communicating, sometimes the speaker indirectly tells what s/he means. Consequently, the listener has authority to interpret the speaker's utterance based on the context. This leads us to pragmatics. Pragmatics is how to the speaker conveys message and the listener interpreted what the speaker means (Yule, 1996). The point of view expressed that the speaker has intended meaning when s/he utters something and the interlocutor has to interpret it.

Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Speech act is doing action through utterance. In this case, people do not only produce several words when they speak but there is action such as promise, order or apologize. Some acts are performed while people are speaking or writing such as, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962 in Meyer, 2009). It describes that speech act divided into three kinds namely, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is only saying something without any tendencies because it contains the literal meaning based on words chosen. Illocutionary act is doing

something through utterance. It means that saying something can be used to do action such as to order, to regret or to thank. Utterance also has effects to the hearer to whom the speaker directed or intended. It is called as perlocutionary act. It is used to affecting the listener.

Searle (1979) has classified illocutionary acts into five classifications, there are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive is how to state something that relevant with the real. Directive is the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. Commissive is kind of speech act which denotes that speaker will do something in future. It refers to promise and offering. Expressive consist of thanking, congratulation, apologizing, praising, regret, etc. The last classification is declarative. It is a kind of illocutionary act which appropriate between content of proposition and reality. This research only focuses on expressive illocutionary acts because it is interested topic that can interpret the utterance that contains many ways to express the speaker feeling, such as thanking, apologize, praising, and welcoming , in this case perform through saying.In addition, interpreting utterance in this object research is challenge.

In this case, Searle's theory was selected because his theory is relevant with this research. In addition, his explanation about classification of speech act and expressive illocutionary is clear and understandable.

Searle (1979) explains that expression is expressing people's emotional and mental (Holtgraves, 2002). It means that expressive is expressing the speaker's feeling through utterance. Furthermore, it describes what the speaker feel is and how

to express it. Each person has their own way to express her/his feeling. Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p. 211) mention the kinds of expressive illocutionary acts in their book entitled Foundation of Illocutionary Logic, there are apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, welcoming and greeting.

Classification of expressive illocutionary acts as explanation above can be found in literary work, such us novel, short story or motion picture. It seems that motion picture may satisfy people more than novel because all events the story showed clearly. Consequently, motion picture was selected as the object of this research.

There are examples that relate to expressive illocutionary act that found in motion picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers. The first is "*Corrine's getting better every day*". Phrase of "*getting better*" relate to praising. "*Getting better*" means her skill has been developed. Based on motion picture, the addresser is Miette and the addressee is Corrine. The context of an utterance is when Miette said utterance above, it is seeing Corrine while practice as musketeer. Her skill more advances because she always practices hardly. The goal of utterance is to praise Corrine. The second example is *"My Little girl's a musketeer"*. The addresser is Corrine's mother and the addressee is Corrine. The context of utterance is when Louis as the king of French is giving a coronation to Corrine and friends as musketeers and Corrine's mother is coming. The goal of utterance is to congratulate

Corrine because she has become a musketeer successfully. Those examples are categories of expressive illocutionary act

Based on explanation above, Barbie and the three musketeers was chosen as the object of this study because this motion picture is very interesting either about the story or utterance which are used. Moreover, expressive illocutionary act was found in this motion picture. In addition, it provided the data that needed in this research to fulfill the criterion of descriptive adequacy.Consequently, it will be analyzed by using expressive illocutionary acts.

In point of fact, there are some researchers who had investigated about Illocutionary act, but each of them has differences subject, object, and theories with this research. They are Yusuf, H (2004) had selected the title of research is *The Illocutionary acts in "Nicolas Sparks's message in a bottle" by using Austin theory,* Naue, E.A (2006) had conducted research entitled *Declarative illocutionary act in Wilder's the matchmaker* and Hasan, H (2007) took the title is about *Illocutionary aspect in Johanna Spyri's Heidi.* In this case, motion picture of Barbie and the three Musketeers was focused as the object of research. In addition, the aim of this research is to investigate the classification of expressive illocutionary act based on Searle's theory namely, apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, welcoming and greeting. As a result, **Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Motion Picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers** was selected as the title of this research.

**1.2 The Scope of Study**

In this study, classification of expressive illocutionary acts would be analyzed based on Searle's theory namely apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, welcoming and greeting. It will be analyzed in motion picture of "*Barbie and the three musketeers*" directed by William Lau.

**1.3 Research Questions**

The problems that would be analyzed in this study are:

1. What are the kinds of expressive illocutionary acts in motion picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers directed by William Lau?

2. What are the interpreted meaning of utterances which included expressive illocutionary acts in motion picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers directed by William Lau?

**1.4 Objectives of Study**

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the kinds of expressive illocutionary act in motion picture of *Barbie and the three musketeers* by William Lau.

2. To find out the interpreted meaning of utterance which included expressive illocutionary acts in motion picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers directed by William Lau.

## 1.5 The Significance of Study

The significance of study in this research consists of theoretical and practical forms.

1. The theoretical form is to enrich the reader's knowledge about expressive illocutionary.

2. The practical form is this research may help the students of English Department to learn and understand about pragmatics, especially about classification of expressive illocutionary act. Moreover, this study may help the students of English Department who interested to conduct the research about illocutionary acts, especially expressive illocutionary acts.