CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines the research briefly about the analysis of illocutionary functions in *"Brothers"* movie. It is included some points that I do in my research. This is also defines the reason of chosen the title itself. Temporarily, this research is a kind of research that study about pragmatics field which concerned with illocutionary acts. It is the field of linguistics that related with study of meaning.

1.1. Basic Consideration

According to Meyer (2009:3) "Language is a system of communication, it is useful to compare with other system of communication. For instance, human communicate does not just through language but through such means as gesture, art, dress, and music". Those aspects are human used to expressed feeling, thought, and idea even orally or written. Every human has capacity to used language from his/her born, except the person who has the innate ability such someone who deaf has to sign language *e.g.* used gesture. Language also has structured when using it. Human send a code through language. It is need to make connection in communication. Communication of two people or more can be understood if the people who engaged in that conversation understand the code that they are used.

Based on Meyer statement that human communicate not only by using language, but also may using art. In this case, art may have specific understanding.

One aspect of art include of literature. According to Tuloli (2000:5) "Literature is the one art that focuses on creativity and the author's imagination with language as its media". Moreover, literature means the authors' works that the result of their expressed of feeling, thought, ideas even orally such poetry, drama, movie, etc. or written such novel, prose, short story, etc.

In literary works, we always find variation of using language. The variations of this language that makes the literature should be enjoying it. Besides it, the imply meaning that apply by the speakers' utterances face the listeners to find out the real meaning as the aim of the speakers. It will be the challenge for the readers or listeners to understand deeply the purpose meaning of the speakers or writers.

The study of language is conducted with the field of linguistics. Meyer (2009: 2) stated that "Linguistics studies the structure of language: how speakers create meaning through combination sounds, words, sentences that ultimately result in texts – extended stretches of language". Moreover, Linguistics can interpret the language from some basic of Linguistics. The one branch of linguistics is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the linguistic field that concern about meaning of language or the utterances that the speaker's result.

Pragmatics is a study of meaning by the speaker's utterance deals with the context itself. It means that pragmatics being interpretation of semantics foundation. Particularly semantics decode the meaning of words and sentences, while pragmatics illustrated those words and sentences used in conversation. For example, *Wina wins the game*. It seems just a statement based on the semantic purpose. If we want to

analyze by using pragmatics, these sentence means that the speaker informing to the listener that he wants him to congratulate Wina. It defines that semantics and pragmatics are two branch of linguistics that has relation between the structured of words and the meaning of that sentence.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics has direct relation with the speech acts. Searle (In Griffiths, 2006:148) stated that "Speech acts is the basic units of linguistics interaction such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, and confirm an appointment". Meanwhile, speech acts can be the utterance of the speaker or someone that reflect their feeling to communicate it to someone else.

According to Yule (1996:48-49) there are three basic types of speech acts:

a. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. It means that locutionary act is the speaker utterance without any tendencies, *e.g. 'I have just made some coffee'*.

b. Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. In other words, the speaker might utter a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose or generally known as illocutionary force. For instance, *'Leave me alone'*.

c. Perlocutionary act is the simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. In addition, perlocutionary act means the speaker utterance that can affect to the listener or the response of the listener by this utterance. For example, an announcement such *'Women only!'*

"Brothers" is an American movie created on 2009 direct by Jim Sheridan. It is a drama movie, which emphasized element of drama with war theme itself. I have chosen this movie as my object of research because this movie combined some aspects in human social life such love, expectation, responsibility, belief, loyalty, etc. Those aspects are successfully applied by the actors/actress from the language that they used. There are some imply meaning which found from the dialogue between the actors. So that, I decided to analyze the movie by using illocutionary acts based on Leech categorization of four functions of illocutionary acts such competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Illocutionary acts include to speech acts and speech acts is the part of pragmatics. As a result, I should analyze the movie by using pragmatics field to cover the real meaning that imply by the actors' utterances. Therefore, there are three previous researchers that took a related topic with mine, they are Erfina Hasiru with the title about *Illocutionary Aspects in William Saroyan's My Heart's in the Highland (A Pragmatic Analysis),* Erlin A. Naue entitled *Declarative illocutionary acts in wilder's The Matchmaker* and Fahimah Mooduto with the title is about *Discovering Conflictive in Full Circle by Danielle Steel (A Pragmatic Analysis)*, but I would like to pay more attention to all four functions of illocutionary acts that explain by Leech, those are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Briefly, competitive is a function of illocutionary acts goal competes with the social goal; *e.g.* ordering, asking, demanding, begging. An example of competitive is an utterance such *"Hope you don't have to deliver."(Brothers act at 00:02:02).* It

means that the sentence refers to the *begging words*. It is an example of begging because Sam wishes that the Copral should not have to deliver the letter to his wife. Moreover, if the letter comes to his wife, it means that Sam is dead. Then, convivial is the function of illocutionary acts coincides with the social goal; *e.g.* offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating. An example of convivial is an utterance such *"It's my brother."(Brothers act 00:03:32).* This statement is an example of *offering words* that the one part of convivial. It occurred when Sam and his wife in a conversation. Sam offer to his family if he leaves them, there is his brother to secure his family and he says it to his wife Grace to make her not worried. Next, collaborative is a function of illocutionary acts where the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal; *e.g.* asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing. An example of collaborative is an utterance such *"Grace know I would do anything to get back to her."(Brothers act at 00:01:22).* It is an example of *asserting words* where Sam emphasize to himself that he believe his wife (Grace) knows he would not leave them and back soon to his wife and kids, and he will try to do anything to make it happen. Last, conflictive means the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal; *e.g.* threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding. An example of conflictive is an utterance such *"He doesn't deserve you."(Brothers act at 00:03:42).* This sentence is an example of conflictive that include in *reprimanding words*. Meanwhile, this is a statement of Grace when her husband offers his brother to secure Grace and their kids. Grace does not like him because she knows Tommy (Sam's Brother) just out

from prison and she believes that he could not save them like her husband did. The *reprimanding words* include of *admonish, grumble, angry, fed up, and censure.*

1.2. Research Questions

The research questions that will be analyzed in this research are:

a. What are the utterances that reflected illocutionary functions defined by Leech categorization in *"Brothers"* movie?

b. What is the meaning of each illocutionary functions utterances found in *"Brothers"* movie?

1.3. Scope of Study

In this study, I focus to the four functions of illocutionary acts. Those are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive in *"Brothers"* movie by Jim Sheridan by analyzing the utterances through pragmatic field.

1.4. Objectives of Study

The objectives of study in this research:

a. to identify the utterances that reflected illocutionary functions by Leech categorization in *"Brothers"* movie.

b. to analyze the meaning of each illocutionary functions utterances found in *"Brothers"* movie.

1.5. Significances of Study

The significances of study tend to be theoretical and practical.

The theoretical significances are:

a. to improve readers' knowledge and ability in learning more about pragmatics especially illocutionary acts.

b. to help the readers to understand the literary works especially movie deeply in meaning by using illocutionary acts.

The practical significances are:

a. to enrich my skill in pragmatics especially illocutionary acts.

b. to find out the usefulness of the movie to the person who watched it in getting the utterances' meaning.

c. to find out the message from the movie that can be apply in human life.

d. to help the teacher in teaching not only pure literature or pragmatics, but also they can apply the combination both of them in teaching and learning.