

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

This chapter presents the main point of this research. It presents the cause of motivating the researcher for conducting this research. Briefly, this chapter explains about basic consideration, problem of research, purposes of research, scope of research, significance of research, relevance of previous study.

#### **Basic Consideration**

In communicating, sometimes the speaker unconsciously that in their utterance has a power utterance. Consequently, the listener has authority to interpret the speaker's utterance based on the context. This leads us to pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study how to convey the message and the listener interpretation or what the speaker means. Ira and Dan (2004, p. 47) state pragmatics is the study of how linguistic properties and contextual factors interact in the interpretation of utterances. The point of view expressed that the speaker has intended meaning when

Pragmatics has a strong relationship with power utterance. In addition in pragmatic study approach, each word, sentence, and statement actually has a power of utterance, in it is called illocutionary force. Every time, everywhere people communicate with others, it must be dealing with illocutionary force. To order, request, refuse, swear, etc. are kind of utterances that people have uttered in every day. Geis (1995, p.12) states that individual utterances have primary illocutionary force (in addition to literal force). In uttering a sentence, a speaker performs not only a literal act (an assertion, question, or directive) but also a primary act (a request, offer, promise, bet, or threat, etc.)

Utterance, gesture, movement are parts of communication that human use to speak to other, tell something, and said word or sentence. As Searle (1979, p.169) argued that in extra linguistic motivation form the basis for grammar, since human already have an independent motivation for believing that in speech situations there are speakers, hearers and speech acts, and it is these elements which are referred to in the statement of the relevant syntactic rules.

In point of fact there are many researchers conducted in illocutionary act in movie, motion picture, fiction story, etc. In this case, researcher studying all illocutionary force occurred which speaker utters naturally departing from its background and many experiences in past time. Duethis video has showing the good one motivator that is Nick Vujicic, time length of the video is #01:58:50. The video is very entertain to the audience and at once give impassion or inspiration to all person, whip up enthusiasm to appreciate their life, to live their life with full of expectation. His motivational utterances referred to illocutionary force, researcher interested to examine this video.

For instance:

1. >> 00:01:18#Nick Vujicic: *“I was born in this way, no legs and no arms, there is no reason this happened, but I have chicken drumstick”*
2. >> 00:43:02#Nick Vujicic: *“Go for It. Don’t let Anything hold you back”*
3. >>00:43:19#Nick Vujicic: *“You see, many people think that I have only one foot, because they can’t see the other one.”*

Sentence (1) *“I was born in this way, no legs and no arms, there is no reason this happened, but I have chicken drumstick”*.

Is included in assertive, because it stated based on the fact and intends to point out to hearer, tells the condition that had defect. Point of illocutionary force contains in what utterance is he said who is speaker, where speech occurs. In this case, speaker is a motivator; and the audiences (hearer) gather the utterances. Speaker said that was born without arms and leg is dependent on his true condition which he has not limbed. In addition, sentence "*but I have chicken drumstick*", in this case, speaker make a joking, but intended tell he has one small foot and where is happened appropriate with situation and circumstance and it is called speech event.

At the sentence (2) speaker said "*Go for It. don't let anything hold you back*". This is call declarative. Speaker declares to change situation through utterance, and intends that go forward get achievement in the future. Even though speaker does not straight producing the utterance, its having permitted by the hearer it must be backing degree self-capacity and influence of background. In this case, speaker has both a story and journey life which struggling between down and get up from defiance of life until get encourage to up lift the other people through utterances.

At the last sentence (3) speaker said. "*You see, many people think that I have only one foot, just because they can't see the other on*" "This is kind of expressive of happy, speaker producing sentence above in the moment hence of its expressive when people teased down in past time. Everybody it is around were picked, humiliated, refused and. Even though everything were passed patiently, take effort, and struggling, when crowded think "*only one foot*" is failure, became a spirit to joy the life. Word "*they can't see the other one*", speaker intended that many experience have troughed until get achievement today.

Meanwhile motivational video by Nick Vujicic is unique and has many differ with other, in this video Nick speaks from his experience. He was born at fourth of December 1982 in Melbourne (Australia). In addition without arms and no legs and there is no reason he born this way, but Nick made a conscious effort to dream big. Due to his emotional struggles, Nick had a purpose Today people gather strength from Nick and tap into their own worth, as he guides them through an insightful method of achieving greatness, regardless of situation.

Based on explanation above it is sum that research on video concerned using of illocutionary force as interaction tool that used Nick Vujicic and illocutionary force strategy in his utterance. The research applies illocutionary force theories to interpreted motivational utterances. And in addition, occur in this video and give many data source to be researched furthermore as the researcher interested to examine more this video, especially all motivational utterances that Nick Vujicic uttered in this video. Engaged basic consideration above, this research researching motivational utterances on video "*No Arms, No Legs, No Worry.*" by Nick Vujicic.

### **Problem of Research**

This research involved research problem there is what are the motivational utterances that refer to elements of illocutionary force on video "*No arms, No legs, No worries*" motivation video by Nick Vujicic?

### **Purposes of Research**

The purpose of the research is to justify the answers to questions on the problem statement, is to find out the motivational utterances that refer to elements of

illocutionary force on video “*No arms, No legs, No worries*” motivation video by Nick Vujicic.

### **Scope of Research**

Appropriated to the problem statement above, researcher focuses this study on illocutionary form in “*No Arms, No Legs, and No Worry*” motivation video by Nick Vujicic. Underlying theory that used to help analyzing the research of approached by Searle and Vanderveken theories.

### **Significance of Research**

Expectation of this research is to be able to offer a few significant, as follow:

#### a. Theoretical

1. The research is highly expected to be able giving contributes perception more at least to the other observer in pragmatics.
2. Participated in expansion to pragmatic study, attach more theories especially in illocutionary force in utterance as reference farther.
3. The research to be comparator with the other relevance study in pragmatic especially in kinds of speech act.

#### b. Practical

1. This research is highly expected to be able to describe situation of motivational utterances on video “*No Arms, No Legs, No Worry*” motivation video by Nick Vujicic.
2. This research expected giving more insight of motivational utterances on video, farther research speech act on video get more expansion.

3. Enrich my knowledge in pragmatic, especially in illocutionary force of motivational utterances

### **Relevance of Preview Study**

Pragmatic is a study as linguistic science being interest to researching continuously. It was prove to be right now, there are many researchers studying in pragmatic, narrowly study in speech act. There is a sort of review of studies that have relevance with this research, involving:

- 1) Hasmati (2012) in her research "*Expressive Illocutionary Act in Motion Picture of Barbie and the Three Musketeers Directed by William Lau*". She investigate the expressive illocutionary act there are, apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, protesting, praising, and etc. That foundation theories her used by Searle. His finding like of (a) thanking (28, 21%), for instance "*Thanks, Alexander*", "*Thank you, Sir*", etc. (b) Congratulating: (2, 56 %), for instance "*My little girl's a musketeer*". (c) Praising (23, 07%): "*Corrine's getting better every day*"", "*Oh that is so romantic*". (d) Apologizing. (28, 21 %) for instance: "*I'm sorry, you're just not ready, I'm sorry, Sir*" (e) Lamenting (5, 12%) for instance: "*and we smell like garbage. Oh!*" (f) Complimenting (5. 12%) for instance: "*he is most handsome*".

- 2) Sartika Lontang (2012) in her thesis entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Function in 'Brothers A Movie by Jim Sheridan'*". As her analyze and categorization theorized base on Leech (1983). Researcher find in her thesis about like all function of illocutionary acts, namely: (1) competitive illocutionary acts are 29 utterances, for instance: "*its green*", (2) convivial illocutionary acts 11 utterances, for instance: "*it's*

*my brother*”, (3) Collaborative illocutionary acts are 21, for instance: “*Mom, doesn’t like you*”, (4) conflictive illocutionary acts are 53 utterances, for instance “*I’m gonna call the cops*”.

3) Nismawaty (2012) in her research entitled “*The Use of Illocutionary Act Teaching English*” As her study, conducted all teachers’ at SMA N 1 Boliyohuto. The illocutionary act strategy that using by teachers was object of her study. Kind of utterances that teacher used, (a) Assertive: “*Ok, before we study, I will take your attendant list*”. (b) Directive: “*Please look at page at three is an example of invite someone*”. (c) Comisive:” *Please Frengky*”. (d) Expressive:”*Ok, good two thumb for you*”.

4) Harni Jusuf (2010) the title of her research is “the in Nicholas Sparks’ message in a bottle” by using Austin Theory. The objective of its research is to find out the kind of illocutionary act in the novel message in a bottle. The result of the research shows that the five kinds of illocutionary acts could found in the novel message in a bottle. They are describing for verdivitives; order, choose advice. Commisives; promise, propose, plan. Behabities; apologize, thank, condole. Expositive; ask, answer, doubt.

Based on some research about speech act above that already done on the movie and motion picture, however studying speech act narrowly illocutionary on video, don’t be held before.

Film or movie is a part of theatrical, a drama, a drama that has role include in it. There have plot, setting, etc. Film or movie formed by specific scenario, whether

utterances, gesture, or body movements. As literature work, film or movie involved fiction genre base on reflected of reality.

Similarity researching from the eldest until now is study in speech act. However, this research purposes differ to researchers before. Certainly, object of research, and data source, all utterances referred to motivational word base on the fact. Speaker utters from reality and background. Therefore, this study needed to apply in this research, in motivational video, particularly illocutionary force in motivational video by Nick Vujicic.