

## Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter explained the basic consideration. The basic consideration comprises the reason for choosing the topic, the reason for choosing the film as an object of this research, and the reason for choosing “Me Before You” film. This chapter also deals with the research question, the aim of research, the delimitation of research, and the significance of research.

### Basic consideration

“Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always place within some sort of social context. This is way effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it.” (Amberg & Vause 2010). The statement relates to the speech act, in speech acts there is an utterance delivered by the speaker to the listener. The listener will understand what the speaker means and can respond it with an action or words. Therefore, the language helps in a daily conversation.

The occurrence it has been explained, it can be studied in a pragmatic. According to Yule (1996), pragmatic is the study of relationship between contextual meaning and intention of the speaker to the listener. “pragmatics concerned with the study of utterances meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)” (Yule, 1996, p. 3). As discussing of pragmatic, it relates to the context, and the context of the conversation is the most important to be paying attention after the speaker and the listener. Meurers (2004) states that “pragmatic is the study of how using languages and how language relates to the context” (p. 2). So far, to learn specifically about utterance in context, it can be learned in the speech act area.

Austin introduced the speech act 1962. In *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin divides speech act into three it. “locutionary act is an utterance which has a meaning; the illocutionary act which has a certain force in saying something; the perlocutionary act

which is the achieving of certain effect by saying something” (Austin, 1962, p. 120). After Austin’s theory, the researcher concluded that locutionary act is a sentence/utterance with the actual of a sentence/utterance itself. Illocutionary act is the interpretation of the meaning of a sentence/utterance that the listener cops depending on context. Perlocutionary act is the effect from the listener after listening to the speaker’s utterance or respond that the listener whether through action or words.

In addition, Thomas (1995) study found the following:

all competent adult speakers of a language can predict or interpret intended illocutionary force reasonably accurately most of the time. However, people could not operate if they did not understand at all how their interlocutor would react, although a thing could go wrong. Some problems occur because the same locution could have in different context. For example, in a sentence/utterance *what time is it?* Could be depending context, as follows:

1. The speaker wants the listener to tell her the time
2. The speaker is annoyed because the listener is late.
3. The speaker thinks it is time the listener went home (as cited in Hashiuchi, & Oku, 2005, p. 13).

Furthermore, to analysis and investigate the sentence/utterance it has been explained, it can be through daily conversations, films, novels, and others. However, this research investigated the sentence/utterance in a film. Because the film can show the situation, an expression of the character’s feeling and purpose. Effendy argued that the film is an audio-visual letter medium to convey a message from the speaker to the listener in situations (as cited in Anggraini, 2016, para, 1). That is why the researcher chooses a film as an object of the research.

The researcher, choosing “Me Before You” film because relates to the researcher’s explanation of sentence/utterance in context. The sentence/utterance depending context is also commonly called illocutionary act. In illocutionary act there is a five illocutionary act, such as assertive directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

The consideration it has been described, the researcher merely focuses on analyzing the illocutionary act which occurs in “Me Before You” film. The researcher is not only interested to investigate the illocutionary act in the main character but also in other characters who have dialogue with the main character. However, the illocutionary act contains a purpose in uttering a sentence/utterance depending on context or literal meaning value of utterance Searle called it proposition on his book with title *Expression and Meaning* in 1979. This event is a very important point in the illocutionary act. Means that when the speaker performs the purpose, speakers not only do anything but also need something from listeners by bidding. Therefore, the researcher selected the illocutionary act as a subject of this research. Afterwards, let us see one of the illocutionary act which occurred in the film that found the following:

Camilla : *Really, you can’t think of a single reason why I should employ you?*

Louisa : *Well, no. Yes, Mrs. Traynor. I’m... I’m a fast learner. And I’m never ill. And I only live on the other side of the castle. And I’m stronger than I look. And I just... I make a mean cup of tea. You know, there really isn’t much that can’t be solved by a decent cup of tea. Not that I’m saying that your husband’s paraplegia... quadriplegia can be solved by...*

Camilla : *My husband? It’s my son*

Louisa : *Your son?*

Looking on Leech theories about speech situation in 1983. The addresser is Louisa as an applicant or the addressee is Camilla as an interviewer. The context of an utterance is

Camilla asked for one reason that Louisa could be work. Then, Louisa gave one reason for her to be admitted to work. However, Louisa thinks that would be care for husband of Camilla. The goal(s) of an utterance is Louisa did not know who she was going to care for and asked for her utterance to be forgiven.

Seen on the situation, the researcher determine the illocutionary act by applying Searle (1979) about the kind of illocutionary act. It can be determined the kind of illocutionary act is expressive. Expressive is we express our feeling and attitudes. In utterance “*Oh, I’m sorry, When I’m nervous, I just say stupid stuff.*” Louisa apologize about her utterance. Thus, Camilla pardoning and accepted her to work. Therefore, Louisa’s utterance is categorized into pardoning as a part of expressive.

From the theories that have been applied, this research investigated the illocutionary act in “Me Before You” film, and the researcher formulates the title of this research is *Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in “Me Before You” Film by Jojo Moyes.*

### **Research Question**

Based on the consideration, the researcher formulates the research question is what kind of illocutionary act which occurs in the main character and other characters who have a dialogue with the main character?

### **Objective of Research**

To answer the research question, the researcher formulates the purpose of this research is to explain the illocutionary act which occurs in the main character and other characters who have a dialogue with the main character.

### **Delimitation of Research**

This research analyses the kind of illocutionary act which occurred in the main character and other character who have dialogue with the main character. The film was titled Me Before You. In the film, the researcher discovers a sentence/utterance that contains the

kind of illocutionary act that use a pragmatic approach by applies Leech’s theory. Based on a sentence/utterance that found, the researcher determines the kind of illocutionary act that use Searle’s theory.

### **Significance of Research**

This research is not only expected to have the advantages which are able to give to proper comprehension for all people but also which are able to give to contribution in linguistic field, specially to understand and apply a pragmatic study in daily interaction. The advantages which is expected from this research are theoretical and practical significant.

Theoretically:

This research should be enriching the knowledge of pragmatic study to the reader, specially for the subsequent researcher. Then, to understand the sentence/utterance depending on context and situation.

Practically:

This research is not only expected to inform the the reader a sentence/utterance in “Me Before You” film but also in daily conversation. In addition, can help the other students as the subsequent researcher to use this research as a reference in their research.