

## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This chapter explains and describes the basic consideration. The basic considerations consist on the reason for choosing the topic, the reason for choosing proposal or skripsi as an object of this research. This chapter also deals with problem statement, objective of research, scope and delimitation of research and significance of research.

### **Basic Consideration**

Communication can occur when communicators can convey message simply so that the message is received and understood by the communicant. There are several factors that can influence for communication to take place well and in accordance with the wishes of the speaker that is who the speaker, who the speech partner is, when and where the space occurs. Communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistic meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speakers "meaning" from it Sperber and Wilson (as cited in Allan, 1986:23). It means that one utterance has various kinds of meaning depends on situation and context when the communication is running.

Communication in education is important thing because there are feedback between students and teacher. according to Santrock (2008), three main aspect of communication in learning, such as speaking, hearing, and nonverbal communication, non verbal communication for example in this research, the researcher will conduct

the data from the students skripsi paper that has been corrected by the lecturer, in the paper, the lecturer notes the paper and gives some message or advise to the students.

To analyzing the data, this research is used the Pragmatics especially illocutionary act by Searle. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms, in this three part distinction only pragmatics allow humans into the analysis (Yule, 1996:3). It means that Pragmatics studies about meaning according to context. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of context. This is equivalent to saying it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as 'context.'

Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Talking about speech act, it can be defined as an utterance that serves a communication. Speech act consist of offering an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment of refusal and, etc. Austin (as cited in Sparina, 2012) stated that speech act has three types there are: (a) locutionary act (an act of speaking that reveals something or express something. Locutionary also called the act of saying something), (b) illocutionary (an act which is performed by saying something, illocutionary also called the act of doing something), and (c) perlocutionary (an act which is done by saying something, to make others believe in something by urging the others either to do something or to influence others, perlocutionary act also called the act of affecting someone).

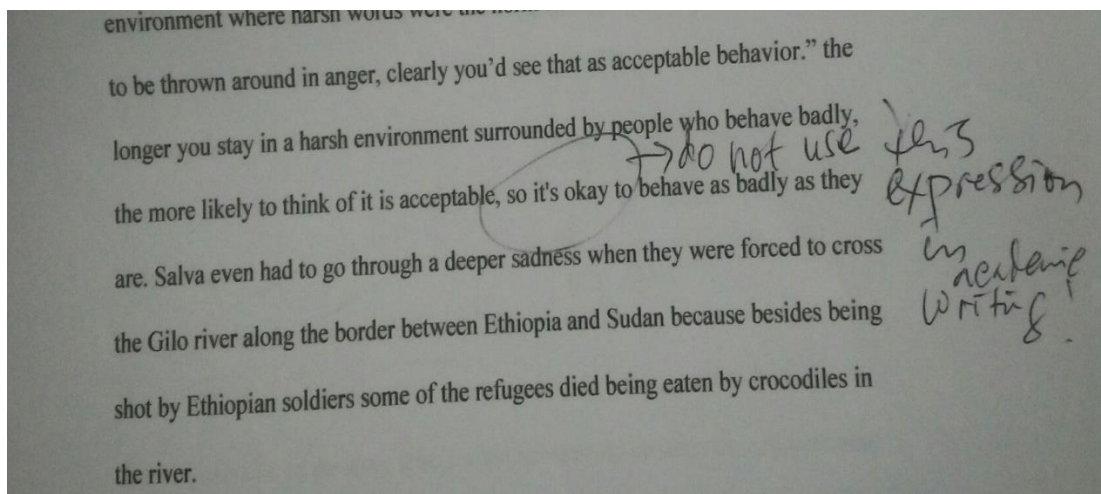
Searle (as cited in Leech 1983, p.105-106) divided illocutionary act into five types there are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Assertive

is the act that binding the speaker to the truth of what is uttering. Directive is the acts that the speaker intend hearer to take action. Commissive is the act that binds the speaker to carry out all the things mention in the utterance. Expressive is functioned to give expression to inform psychology attitude. The last is declaration, the act that correspondents with the content and reality.

Concerning with the speech act, the researcher is interest in conducting a research about directive illocutionary act because in directive illocutionary act there is a power of speech with the purpose and meaning in uttering something. Beside it also, sometimes we may misinterpret the meaning of a word or phrases, in this case, the context and situation when interpreting the purpose of utterance. For example the utterance 'could you calm down a bit?' it usually misinterpreted as just a question. However, it can be interpreted based on situation/context, as a directive meaning, that there is action needed to be taken by the hearer after hearing the utterance as a directive utterance. The utterance is not a question but a request of doing something.

Consequently, directive illocutionary act not only inform about something but also have a purpose to get someone else doing something. Directive illocutionary act is one of the types of illocutionary act by Searle classification. Searle (in Rahardi, 2005, p. 36) stated that directive illocutionary is utterances to make the listeners perform actions.

There are many media that can be used to analyze the directive illocutionary act such as novel, short story, film or even an utterance in real life conversation. This research will investigate the directive illocutionary act in a student paper that has been corrected by the advisor because there are several utterances that contain the directive illocutionary act which the lecturers' did not realized was done such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. Concerning the student paper that has been corrected by the lecturer, there are no external factors involved of lecturer's correction in student paper such as gestures, facial expressions, tone or word stressing, so the investigation will be different from the oral speech act. Based on the student papers, let us see the example of illocutionary act that occur:



Based on the picture, the researchers determine the kind of directive illocutionary act. The kind of directive illocutionary act in this picture is commanding. In commanding, the lecturers want and command something. The

lecturer here hopes the students will respect what the lecturer wants or command. Additionally, in university (2015) when we make a command, we ask someone for something. In this case, the advisor notes on student paper that "*Do not use this expression in academic writing*" the lecturer note is a command to the students. In this condition, the lecturer not only informs the student but also command the student for something. In this paper, the lecturer wants the student not to use expression "it's okay" in academic writing. The correction is categorized in commanding as a part of directive illocutionary act because the advisor gives a command in the form of information in student paragraph of sentence and it means the advisor wants the student not to use expression "It's okay" in academic writing. So the writer determine as a directive illocutionary acts.

Therefore, based on the explanation above, this research will investigate the directive illocutionary act in the students paper that has been corrected by the lecturer and the researcher formulate the title of this research is **Directive Illocutionary Acts of Lecturer Correction in Student's Skripsi.**

### **Research Question**

Based on the background of the research above, the research question can be formulated as follow:

What are the kinds of directive illocutionary acts appears in the students' skripsi that has been corrected by the lecturer?

### **Objective of Research**

Concerning with the research question, the objective of this research is

To know the kinds of directive illocutionary that appears in student skripsi that has been corrected by the lecturer by using Searle's classification

### **Scope and Delimitation of the Research**

This research analyzes the illocutionary act in students' skripsi that has been corrected by the lecturer. The papers gathered of students' skripsi are 10 skripsi from all aspect of students' research. The researcher focuses on directive illocutionary acts and their meaning that found in students skripsi that has been corrected by the lecturer.

### **Significant of Research**

Based on the aim that the researcher wants to achieve, this research is expected to give advantages for all people who are related. The advantages which is expected from this research are

- This research is supposed to enrich the teaching implementation in pragmatic study especially in speech act. The reader also can understand the concept of speech act especially in directive illocutionary from the aspect of informal writing.

- This study expected to inform to the reader the directive illocutionary act which is happen in the student's skripsi that has been corrected by the lecturer. In addition, this research can help the other students as the next researcher to use this research as a reference in their research.