

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter consists of the background of study which is the big picture of the research conducted, research question that is used to be the guideline in this research, research objective, limitation of study that is in charge of the limitation of research thus the research would become neat and structured, and research significance that includes wishes from the researcher about the function of this research in the future.

Background of Study

According to Yule (1996), language is a sound medium that changes the thought order of words into a pronounced sentence. Basically, in communicating, you must have a listener or interlocutor in order to understand and respond to what the speaker is conveying. In good communication, usually, the speaker and the listener will use the same language so that the message can be conveyed properly. However, it does not rule out cases where the speaker cannot convey the meaning or message of his speech to the listener. This usually occurs due to the different cultural backgrounds and the different of language that is used. These differences can cause misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener in the conversation that occurs. In the end, the message that the listener should receive from the conversation cannot be conveyed properly. There are several ways to prevent this, including by studying pragmatics, which is closely related to meaning based on social contexts.

More specifically, pragmatic according to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2006) is the utterance of certain events that contain the speaker's intention towards the listener at a time and place that involves language. Pragmatics has several aspects including context, deictic, presuppositions, implicatures, and speech acts. Speech acts are the essence of pragmatics. The speech act itself is divided into several categories or aspects, among others, locutions, illocution, and perlocution. According to Yule (1996), there are five categories of speech acts, namely declaration, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

An interesting phenomenon related to speech acts is directive speech acts. Directive speech act according to Searle (1969) quoted in Leech (1993, p.64) is an illocutionary act that has the aim of obtaining an effect in form of an action taken by the recipient. Yule (1996, p.93) also expressed an opinion about directive speech acts in which these speech acts are considered to be used by speakers with the intention of getting other people to do something. In general, directive speech acts have an imperative construction arrangement. However, directive speech acts can be done indirectly by performing other speech acts. In other words, directive speech acts can be used with a variety of sentence forms, namely interrogative sentences, imperative sentences, and even declarative sentences.

The data examined in this study comes from one of the literary works, a film entitled *Endless Love*. The strength of this film is that the dialogues contained in it can be used as a source of data for research, especially in the field of directive speech acts. It is common knowledge that speech acts are often used in everyday

life, especially directive speech acts. Therefore, it makes directive speech acts are interesting to study because it related to social life. In addition, by examining directive speech acts, researchers can learn and explore more about how speech acts are used.

There are some relevant studies to this research, one of them is from Lailiyah (2016), who focused on the directive speech act of the main character in the movie *Divergent*. The result shows that *Divergent* movie used the directive speech as such as command, prohibition, request, invitation, suggestion, and warning. As an example, “Okay, let’s go” with context Tris and her mother, Natalie, were running from a quiet spot where Tris was going to be executed. This utterance has an illocutionary act of invitation.

Based on the relevant study above, there are some similarities and differences between that research and this current research. The similarities are the way they used the method of study, which is qualitative by using descriptive qualitative, also the subject of study, which is literary work especially movies. The differences between the studies are the study did not only focus on directive speech act in the illocutionary act but they also combined with perlocutionary or locutionary act.

Research Question

Based on the background of the research above, the problem of this research is briefly stated as:

What are the types of directive illocutionary acts that are used in the *Endless Love* (2014) movie directed by Shana Feste?

The types of directive illocutionary act as the object in this research are ordering, suggesting, prohibition, requesting, advising, commanding, and recommending.

Objective of Research

Based on the research question, this research has purposes to describe how to reflect the use of directive illocutionary act in a communication way and to find how many types of directives illocutionary act that is used in *Endless Love* movie. This research also aims to know the context underlying the utterances.

Limitation of Research

This research is limited to the illocutionary act theory by John Searle. He divided illocutionary act into five categories such as representative or assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. This research focuses on directive illocutionary acts that appeared in the *Endless Love* movie and analyzed by using the Speaking Model by Dell Hymes.

Significances of Research

The result of this research is expected to be able to give some following benefits:

1. To become a reference for those who are interested in making other research about illocutionary act analysis

2. The result of this research will be an example for all new researchers and the readers to open their perceptions about illocutionary acts, especially directive illocutionary.
3. The research object that the researcher used could be a research material for the other case studies.