CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the most fundamental aspects of human behavior and a defined instrument of expression and communication. Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbol, sign or behavior (Chaer & Augustin, 2004:17). There are three components in every communication process, in example: 1) Participant (at least two persons or group), 2) Topic (what is talking about), and 3) Means of communication (form of symbol, sign, etc). Language is used as a means of communication throughout the world. All human beings use language to interact with other members of the same speech community. It can be said that language plays an important role as a means of communication. There are many kinds of languages that can be used to convey our intentions and thoughts. As Merriam and Webster (2001:653) state in their book, "Language is a systemic means of communication ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures and marks having understood meanings". It means that language can be presented in many ways, whether by sounds, signs, or gestures. By language, the communication can be made much easier and understandable.

English is a language that can be used universally in the worldwide since many countries use it as a means of communication. English is used in exchange of information, interaction, and activity in the world both oral and written. People who have inadequate proficiency of English often face many problems and difficulties to understand as well as to receive messages or information in English. English is one of

foreign languages in Indonesia. Indonesian people face the same problems because they have their own *mother tongue*.

Either English or Indonesian has a speech act in using language for communication. Sometimes we say something different from what want to be understood by the hearer for a certain a purpose. Speech act is one of the aspects in pragmatic field. It is the study on the meaning and the function of an utterance. The speech act is used to clarify what the speaker does, beside that there are also utterances used just depict or narrate what are being done by the speakers. The speaker and the interlocutor make a clear narration of the story. According to Austin in Levinson (1983:236) there are three kinds of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is speech act of saying something. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting something, and illocutionary act is the act of doing something, for instance, making statement or promise, issuing a command or request, asking a question, etc. Leech (1986:24) gives example about it.

1. Locution : The speaker says to hearer that X

   (X brings certain words spoken with a certain sense and reference)

2. Illocution : In saying X, the speaker asserts something to the hearer

3. Perlocution : By saying X, the speaker convinces the hearer.

According to Searle in Levinson (1995:240) there are five basic kinds of illocutionary acts, those are: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Illocutionary act includes direct speech and indirect speech. Direct speech is speech act of the speaker. Direct and indirect speeches are in the form of declarative sentence (giving information), interrogative sentence (asking something), imperative

sentence (giving command). Indirect speech is one in which the hearer has not directly caught the point.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts are found in the James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*?

2. What are the meanings of utterances used in Indirect Illocutionary Acts found in the James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on illocutionary act especially direct speech and indirect speech act in the conversations between the characters in the James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1. To identify Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts found in the James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*.

2. To describe the meanings of utterances in Indirect Illocutionary Acts found in the James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*.

1.5. Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the result of research can be a valuable contribution to the researcher, particularly to the English learners.

In details, it is expected this study can be:

1. a contribution to English learners in general. The result of this study is hoped to be valuable information so that they will consider speak English without encountering any problems.

2. a contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for student at the English department as a reference.

3. a contribution for the further researcher, it is hoped that by making this thesis the researcher gets more knowledge, especially about Direct Speech and Indirect Speech Act.

1.6 Thesis Organization

A brief description about the whole of this thesis can be seen from the outline of the thesis organization as follows:

Chapter I presents Introduction which consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II discuses Review of Related Literature which covers: pragmatics, speech function, speech event, and speech act –performative and constantive-definition of illocutions –kinds of illocution.

Chapter III presents Research Method which consist of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents Data Analysis which covers the analysis of the problem.

Chapter V presents Conclusion and Suggestion which consists of conclusion and suggestion.