

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on the background of study, statement of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation.

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Language is a means to communicate. Language is also a means to convey opinions and arguments to other parties. Therefore, language has an important social role in communicating with the wider community (Adolf Hualai, 2017). In the process of communicating a communicator or communicant requires language skills in order to understand the contents of the conversation. They owe it to language to dissect and distinguish every social problem in the communication process. Language is always subject to its users. This is where the aspect of language plays a very important role in communicating.

Spoken language or written language simultaneously and continuously greatly influences the whole of human life. Often spoken language, when heard by listeners, its meaning becomes biased, as well as written language when read by someone, the meaning is also biased because the reader does not understand what is implied and explicit in the writing ( Meinawati, Harmoko, Rahmah, & Dewi 2020 ). In other words, logical thinking properly and correctly can deviate from the true meaning of words or sentences that are built up in the form and content of writing or repetition of spoken language intended by speakers and writers.

Language and communication have a very close relationship. The relationship between the two is reflected in the understanding of language according to linguistic formulations and communication reviews, namely language as a tool or medium of communication used by humans in interacting with each other. On the other hand, communication requires media, namely language. Noermanzah (2017: 2) explains that language is a message that is usually conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain activities.

In linguistics there is a branch of science called pragmatics. pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker to the addressee or addressee (Yule, 2014: 3). This study has a lot to do with the analysis of the speaker's intention towards his speech rather than the meaning of the words or phrases used in the utterance itself. In addition, this study is also related to the distance between speakers and hearers. In addition, pragmatics is the study of linguistics related to context. That is, a context of consideration is needed about how speakers arrange what they want to say and adapt it to the other person they are speaking with. The context in question relates to who is speaking, what is being discussed, to whom, and where the conversation is taking place (Yule, 2011: 4). Much is learned in pragmatics related to language, one of which is speech acts.

Speech acts are a theory that examines the meaning of language based on the relationship between utterances and actions performed by speakers. Speech acts

are pragmatic elements that involve speakers and listeners or writers and readers and what is being said. Speaking can be said as an activity, because it may have a specific purpose and purpose. Speech is the main means of communication and has real meaning in communication, with forms of speech involving two parties under certain conditions (Chaer, 2010: 61). Speech acts in language with pragmatics are related to each other.

Speech acts are formulated as three action events that take place at once, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary speech acts act is a speech act that expresses something in the sense of "saying" or a speech act in the form of a meaningful and understandable sentence. Illocutionary speech acts are usually related to giving permission, saying thank you, asking to offer, and promising. Perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts related to the speech of other people in relation to the attitudes and non-linguistic behavior of other people (Widyawati, Aisyah, & Prasetya, p. 145, 2024). In examining speech acts pragmatically, three types of speech acts are formulated. The three speech acts are locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts (Chaer, 2010: 27).

Not all utterances contain these three types of speech acts. There are several utterances that do not affect or make the recipient act or do something, there may be a misunderstanding between the speaker and the recipient. Akhirbash (2016, p. 90) in the International Journal of English and Education states that prioritizing 'speaker intent' or 'illocutionary' is significantly successful rather than just focusing on meaning. For example, a teacher in a class says to students "It's so

hot". Students don't do something because they don't understand the teacher's intention, namely the teacher wants students to open windows or turn on fans in the classroom. This example shows that the illocutionary act does not occur because the recipient does not understand the illocutionary act of the utterance. Of the various types of meaning in utterances, researchers only focus on illocutionary acts. According to Yule (1996:48) illocutionary acts are carried out through the communicative power of an utterance. Illocutionary acts are an important part of the three types of speech acts. This becomes the basis of analysis in pragmatic understanding. Illocutionary acts are interesting to analyze in order to understand the functions of speech and the meaning of utterances.

There are five types of illocutionary acts according to Searle (1975) in Levinson (1983:240), namely, Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. Each type has a different context and meaning. All of these types will be a medium for the writer to analyze the dialogues carried out by the main character, Felicie. Illocutionary acts can be found in everyday life. In this research, the writer only analyzes the dialogue of the main character, Felicie.

Ballerina movie is a 2016 3D computer-animated musical adventure movie directed by Éric Summer and Éric Warin and written by Summer, Carol Noble and Laurent Zeitoun. A co-production between Canadian and French companies, the movie tells the story of a poor orphan girl who dreams of becoming a ballerina and takes the chance to audition for her favorite Paris Opera Ballet school. Ballerina features the voice actors of Elle Fanning, Dane DeHaan, Maddie Ziegler and Carly Rae Jepsen. The movie was released in theaters in France and the

United Kingdom on December 12, 2016, followed by releases in various other countries over the following months, including Canada on February 24, 2017. The movie was released in the United States on August 25, 2017, with the addition of voice acting. Nat Wolff (who replaced DeHaan), Kate McKinnon and Mel Brooks.

The reason the researcher chose the *Ballerina* movie was the interesting storyline and also contains a lot of moral messages in it. Researchers are interested in conducting research on the dialogue spoken by the character Felicie in the *Ballerina* movie. It is hoped that by analyzing illocutionary acts, knowledge and benefits can be gained by knowing illocutionary acts and understanding the meaning of speech. The researcher made this research with the title " Illocutionary Acts Found in The Main Character of *Ballerina* Movie".

### **1.2. Statement of The Problem**

Based on the previous background, the researcher formulates a research statement as follows:

- 1.2.1. What are the types of illocutionary acts are performed by the main character in the *Ballerina* movie?
- 1.2.2. What are the contexts underlying the illocutionary acts used by the main character in the *Ballerina* movie?

### **1.3. Objective of The Study**

Based on the research problem, the research objectives are:

1.3.1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts are performed of the main character in the Ballerina movie.

1.3.2. To describe the contexts underlying the illocutionary acts used by the main character in the Ballerina movie.

#### **1.4. Significance of The Study**

This research intended that this research will give more understanding especially in pragmatics field. The result of this research is supposed to give benefits as follows:

##### **1.4.1. Teacher**

This study will provide additional information to teachers about illocutionary acts, especially in their types. That teacher can teach the use of illocutionary acts, especially from the Ballerina movie.

##### **1.4.2. Students**

This research can provide a better understanding of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts in the learning process. In addition, they can learn the proper use of illocutionary acts in communication.

##### **1.4.3. Other Research**

It is hoped that other researchers can be inspired from the perspective of this research to explore more deeply about illocutionary especially from the Ballerina movie. The results of this study can also be used as a reference to enrich conducting further research on the illocutionary acts of the Ballerina's movie dialogue.

## 1.5. Scope and Limitation

To get the purpose of this research, the researcher focuses on the analysis of the main character's speech acts in the dialogues of the *Ballerina* movie. The scope of this research is pragmatic analysis. The researcher wants to get more information about pragmatics. While the limitations in this study are only on illocutionary speech acts. This research is focused on analyzing illocutionary speech acts of speech types in the main character dialogues in the *Ballerina* movie.

## 1.6. Definition of Key Terms

In order to give clear definition and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the definition of the key terms is given here to avoid misunderstanding. These words taken from the title that might lead misunderstand by the reader.

### 1.6.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language used to communicate in certain situations (Nadar, 2009:2). Pragmatics is a context-bound linguistic study. Context has a strong role in determining the speaker's intentions in interacting with the interlocutor.

### 1.6.2. Speech Act

Speech act is the relationship between utterances and performances. That is kinds of actions performed through utterances. Austin (1962) state that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something.

### 1.6.3. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary as communicative action is what we mean by saying the locution or utterance. Then Leech (1983:199) stated that illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something . Searle (1979) Illocutionary acts have five types of illocutionary acts as follows assertives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Based on this statement, it is known that illocutionary acts are speech acts that function to state and do something.

### 1.6.4. Context

Context is all the external elements that affect the understanding of a communication, which includes who is communicating, where, when and in what situation.

