CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is one of the most important things in every human's social life. This is caused by the main function of language which is for communication. Humans communicate with each other using language through speech acts. Language involves the speaker, the listener, and context. Levinson (1983:5) states that pragmatics is the study of language usage. It shows how language used by user in pragmatics. It means that pragmatics is study about meaning of the speaker.

According to Yule (1996:4), pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistics forms and the user of those forms. It means pragmatics is not only study of linguistics forms but also study of meaning by speaker or hearer based forms, meaning, and context. Pragmatics is part of semiotics or study signs. According to Moris as cited in Levinson (1983:1), he divided it into three subfield syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Syntax deals with analysis sentence, semantics with relation of sign, while pragmatics with sign to interpreters.

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that study about the relation of interpretation of linguistics based on the meaning context. According to Yule (1996:1), pragmatics is study about the speaker meaning, contextual meaning, and how more get communicated that the speaker said, and the study of the relation of relative distance. It shows that pragmatics focuses on what is the speaker meant by the hearer based on the context and the situation.

The research focuses on speech act especially in illocutionary acts. J.L. Austin is the first person who introduces the theory of speech acts. Speech act is one of pragmatics study about an action of utterance. Yule (1996:48) states that speech act is a theory which analyzes an action performed via utterance. In speech act, communication depends not only on recognizing the meaning of

words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. It means context is needed as part of communication to understand what speaker means. Searle (1979:8) classifies types of illocutionary act into five, they are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. In performing speech act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition.

By studying speech act, it can help us to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in certain situation, for example is movie. An illocutionary acts is applied in our daily life, so the writer tries to analyze movie. This shows that movie is story based on our daily life. Sometimes movie story based on the true story; however all of movie stories have moral values. According to https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/movie retrieved on March 23, 2020, movie is an electronic media that has an idea and creation of art that include of picture and sound. Movie is a film show in a cinema or on television and often telling a story. Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. Movie is a sequence of picture projected on a screen and prepared film especially with an accompanying soundtrack. Movie also is medium of education that can demonstrate to the human audio visual so people with such a device would be easier to accept education movie is similarly one of the tools used to deliver the events. It is defined as motion pictures considered esp. as a source of entertainment or as an art.

The utterances of the movie sometimes have not got suitableness of the base form of such written rule of a language, but the language can be understood the meaning contained. In addition, movie equips entertaining thing which is very interesting that could bring the fewer to influence in the story of its movie and also we get moral values of the movie which can be applied in the real life.

In a film, there is a character who always presents a story that makes the audience interested to watch it as well as in *Five Feet Apart* Movie . *Five Feet Apart* movie has written by Justin Baldoni and inspired by real life couple Dalton and Katie Prager, who both suffered from Cystic Fibrosis. Both try to have a relationship despite always being forced to stay a certain distance away

from each other. It was released in the United States on March 15, 2019, by CBS Movies. There are reasons why this research conducts. This film has a different genre from other films written by Justin Baldoni. This movie is a sad movie that tells the love story of two teenagers where the disease becomes a barrier that creates distance for their love story. A pair of teenagers with cystic fibrosis in a hospital and fall in love, though their disease means they must avoid close physical contact. Seventeen-year-old Stella spends most of her time in the hospital as a cystic fibrosis patient. Her life is full of routines, boundaries and self-control all of which get put to the test when she meets Will, an impossibly charming teen who has the same illness. There is an instant flirtation, through restrictions dictate that they must maintain a safe distance between them. As their connection intensifies, so does the temptation to throw the rules out the window and embrace that attraction. Love has no boundaries.

Five Feet Apart movie gives a message to the audience that human touch is very important for a relationship, human touch is a way to show love and the illocutionary act is a theory that is able to explain what the main character wants to perform in a movie. So, this research conducts to examine the existing utterance in the main characters in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer sees several speech acts in utterances by the main characters in *Five Feet Apart* movie. Those speech acts consists of many types of illocutionary acts that the writer does not know yet.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer limits this research to what types of illocutionary act which are used by the main characters in *Five Feet Apart* movie and what is the most dominant type of illocutionary act that found in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulations of the problems are follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act that used in *Five Feet Apart* movie?

2. What is the most dominant type of illocutionary act that found in *Five Feet Apart* movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

This objective of the research is based on the formulation of the problem above, and the writer concludes:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary act that used in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

2. To identify the most dominant type of illocutionary act that used in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

1.6 Methods of the Research

According to Michael Patton (2002:2), qualitative research is characterized by its purpose, which relates to understanding several aspects of social life and not numbers, as data for analysis. Sanchez (1980:4) cites the process of descriptive research as going beyond mere gathering and tabulation of data. It involves the element of interpretation with meaning or significance of what is described. Thus, descriptive is often combined with comparison and contrast involving measurement, classification, interpretation and evaluating. According to Bakri (2003:162), data analysis is the review process, sorting, and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifts it into conclusion or theories in the research findings.

The data source is taken from the *Five Feet Apart* movie transcripts, by downloading it through https://subslikescript.com/movie/Five_Feet_Apart-6472976, and the data used for this research are all dialogues performed by the main characters as mentioned, which are Will, Stella, Barb and Poe. The data analysis for this research are as follows: 1.) watching the movie, 2.) classifying quotes that contain illocutionary act, 3.) classifying illocutionary acts that already in the data to their respective types by using theory of Searle, 5.)

explaining the factors that contribute to the choice the type of illocutionary acts, 6.) determining the most dominant type of illocutionary act that used in *Five Feet Apart* movie, 7.) making conclusions based on data.

1.7 Benefit of the Research

This research is expected to be additional knowledge about speech act, the types of illocution and function for readers. And it can be a role model to be implemented in everyday life for readers. The writer hopes that this research would be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about speech acts. This research can be used by other writers who conduct similar research as one of their references. Also, this study would contribute in linguistics especially in speech acts.

1.8 Systematic organization of the Research

In accordance to the title of the research above, the order of the presentation is written as follows:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

> It consists of the background of the problems, identification of the problem, the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problems, the objectives of the research, the methods of the research, benefit of the research, the systematic organization of the research.

CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

> It consists of: the definition of pragmatics, speech act theory and types by Searle, Context, Movie and Implicature.

CHAPTER 3: SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER

> It consists of data analysis of speech act in *Five Feet Apart* and kind of illocutionary in *Five Feet Apart.*

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

It consists of the conclusion from the previous chapters and the implication of the evaluated result. The chapters above are followed by references, scheme of the research, and curriculum vitae