CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter introduce the nature of the research and the theoretical underpinnings the research. Starting from the research background, research focus, research questions, research objectives, research significance, previous of the research, theoretical foundations, and research methods.

1.1 Research Background

Basically, in everyday life we always use language as a means of communication with others, such as dialogue, asking, joking, ordering, apologizing, and so on. In the study of language, there is a meaning that is tied to the context. Linguistic studies that do not observe a certain context are called semantics, while linguistic studies that look at certain contexts are called pragmatics.

In the language studies, Speech Act refers to the listener's reaction to the speaker's speech. In his 1962 book *"How to Do Things with Word?"* Austin invented the phrase and concept. Philosophers believed that people's utterances were utilized to form a statement or description of anything, whether true or false, whereas grammarians contended that not all sentences are used to describe something (Austin, 1962). Based on such remarks, Austin postulated two sorts of utterances: constative and performative utterances. Constative utterance is speech used to describe, proclaim, or report situations and conditions around the speaker, whereas performative utterance is speech meant to compel someone to behave in response to the speaker's statement (Austin, 1962).

The process of speech acts in a conversation to interact with each other cannot be separated from language, because language is used as a means of communication to interact with each other. Speech acts are one of the important aspects in pragmatic studies, because the process of a communication cannot be separated from speech acts.

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Speech acts can be seen as pragmatic phenomena in the sense that they challenge the idea that there is a one-by-one correspondence among function and form (Grundy, 1995). Studying speech acts is no nonsense, stated by (Searle, 1977) "the reason to concentrate on the study of speech acts is simply this: all linguistic communication involves linguistic actions." Therefore, studying speech acts is important for our daily life because it is related from linguistic communications.

According to (Austin, 1955), "there are three things we do when we use language in communication." He identified three levels action of speech acts in communication, namely: the act of saying something, what someone does by saying it or what someone does in saying it. Then he classified into "locutionary", "illocutionary" and "perlocutionary" acts. This called speech act. The locutionary act is the ability to perform the act of saying something or act of saying something. When illocutionary acts are the ability to do and act to say something, and we have a certain effect to the listener as a consequence of the interactions called perlocutionary acts.

From research in this field, there are some phenomenon that appears in the field of the speech acts in the society life. This means in written texts that students do not understand how to classify the types of speech acts. This is based on the experience of researchers while researchers learn in learning process in the classroom. According to Ary (2010) stated that "Among the most useful sources for novice researchers are their own experiences as educational practitioners". Because of that, researchers are interested in researching this topic.

In the language studies, the term "Speech Act" refers to the listener's reaction to the speaker's statement. In his 1962 book "How to Do Things with Word?" Austin discovered the concept of the speech act. Austin noticed that philosophers believed that people's utterances were utilized to make a statement or describe anything, whether false or true, but grammarians maintained that not all of sentences are used to describe something (Austin, 1962). Based on such remarks, Austin postulated two sorts of utterances: constative utterances and performative utterances. Austin (1962) stated that constative utterance is speech

used for describe, proclaim, and report situations or conditions around the speaker, whereas performative utterance is speech meant to compel someone to behave in response to the speaker's statement.

In understanding of conversation in the novel, the reader cannot be divided from the context of the speech because a deep understanding of the conversation in a novel cannot be obtained if the reader does not know the context of the spoken speech. In the novel, some speech between the characters is similar from the speech spoken by every person in everyday life. Therefore, based on Searle's classification speech in the novel be able divided into certain speech acts.

Many previous investigations on speech act on textual material, like as books, have been undertaken. Binthamie (2015) published a study in Sherlock Holmes "Speech Act of Directive Utterances "Scarlet." Scarlet's book was used to explore speech actions concerning direct sentence forms. From the result of the research shows that the first, the research finds three types of directive form, they are: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence. Imperative sentences are divided into two types: first, the imperative sentence ended by exclamatory mark or ended by full stop. The second, roles of directive utterance are classified into four categories, namely: command, suggestion, requesting, and invitation. Then, Rachmawati (2017) published a study titled "Illocutionary Acts of Main Characters in Dead Poet Society and Freedom Writers." The study focuses on illocutionary utterances in every discussion of the novel's main character. Susanti (2019) investigates the speech act in her article "An Analysis of the Speech Acts in an Anthology of Short Stories." 9 from Leila S. Chudori's "Nadira." He demonstrates that this tale is full with pragmatic themes. Then Setiawan (2021) performed study named "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts in John Connolly's Novel "The Book of Lost Things." He discovered that the novel's protagonists employed a lot of speech acts.

The researcher chose to analyze the speech acts in one of the most popular novels, The Esio trot by Roald Dahl. The writer choose this novel for the major data source because this is one of the famous novel, this novel was adapted in a film with the same title The Esio trot. This research is carried out through an

analysis that will be carried out by researchers from this research. Knowing the use of a speech acts in different contexts it is means that researcher try to see some sentence not only from that literal meaning but as well from other way through a pragmatic perspective. Second, the writer wants to know the function of the language from literary works. One of the famous novel is Esio Trot. The novel, which was released on September 2, 1990, has sold more than 150 thousand copies. The researcher chooses to analyze speech act in the novel because the researcher wants to know how the language is used in literary work. Besides novels being very useful for reading comprehension skills, the students of English can improve their knowledge about the ability in using language from the contexts and situations.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are forms of the speech act are used in novel *the Esio Trot by Roald Dahl*?
2. What are functions of the speech act used in novel *the Esio Trot by Roald Dahl*?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To identify types of speech act types of speech acts are used in novel Esio Trot.
2. To identify function of speech act types of speech acts are used in novel Esio Trot.

1.4 Problem Identification

Speech act is some theory about the utterances which can be used to make the hearer do some actions toward the utterances produced by the speaker. Studying a speech acts in necessary because every people usually used speech acts in daily communication unconsciously. To get better understanding and awareness of the speech act used in every communication used by people, the writer aimed to conduct a research related to that concern. After looking at many appropriate sources to be applied in this research, the researcher came with a novel as the

main source of the research. The novel is a very good source to find the speech act. The novel contains many utterances produced by characters that represent a daily life communications.

Among from many novel titles and genres, the researcher chose one of the best novel which entitled Esio Trot. The major reason why this novel is being chosen is that it uses English as the primary language. This is in line with the writer's purpose to analyze speech acts contain in daily English communications. Although some studies in speech act analysis in the English language based using novel have been done, this study attempts to analyze Esio Trot novel since there are no researches yet discussing this novel. The writer intended to explore the type and function of speech act produced by actors and actress in Esio Trot Novel.

1.5 Research Significance

The significance of this study is seen practically and also theoretically. Theoretically, the results of the study are supposed to contribute to the development of the pragmatic studies, especially to analyze some texts using the speech act theory. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for English teachers. They can use the results of this study for a source of teaching materials in speech acts. In addition, this study could be useful for English students to understand about speech acts. This study is expected to provide a valuable contribution for other researchers who are interested in speech acts.