

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study.

The whole people in the world have their own language to communicate and convey messages to the other. Each community is formed by the activity of language. Language is the most important thing in the live society, language is a system used by the people to gain information. Language enables people to communicate, cooperate and get along with each other. Through the language, the people are able to express everything that they want. The language makes the interaction happen. However, common people usually make interaction and communication unstructured, but still the most important is that their speech can be understood and accepted by others. As Parker (1986) argues that what people have to do in communication is how they use language to communicate rather than the way of language is structured internally. Yule (1996) also stated that in the effort to express and asserting themselves, people do not only produce sentences, but they also produce or show actions in that language. Because of that the study of language is needed.

Cahyono (1995) stated in his book entitled *Kristal-Kristal Ilmu Bahasa*, as far as the study of language focus on the investigation on the word meaning based on its place in phrase and sentence. However, in the fact there is other aspect can investigate from the words that are used in the phrase and sentence, the utterance expectation to hearer and the hearer respond is something interesting to study. When people hear a conversation, they usually

not only trying to understand the meaning of the words on the utterance, but also the meaning of the speaker expected. The branch of language science that studies about the meaning of the speaker is *pragmatics* (Yule, 1996). The pragmatics term appears from the philosopher, Charles Morris, who returns the philosophers' thought before about the science of sign and symbol that is called semiotics (Levinson, 1985).

Morris divides semiotics in three branches; Syntaxes, Semantic, and Pragmatics. Semantic learn the relation of the forms of language or language in generally with the referenced objects. Syntaxes and pragmatics study the word meaning. However, the meaning that is study in both of that language science branches is different. The meaning in syntax is observed based on forms structurally and its correlation with other forms formally, such as; subject, object, predicate, and so on. Each parts able to be divided into the smaller unit. Context of using the sentence is not concerned. In pragmatics, the utterance meaning is learned based on the meaning that the speakers expect and the context. Besides that, Samsuri (1987) in Cahyono's book added that pragmatics is one of the studies that elaborate about deixis, presupposition, implicature, speech act and component of language discourse.

Speech act is an action is used to make such as; requesting, informing, commanding and questioning. Mey (1994) added in the book entitled pragmatics an introduction, the definition of speech acts is the unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol,

word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence in the performance of the speech acts.

According to Austin (1967), sentences are used to actively carry out tasks as well as to express ideas and give instructions to others. The sentences cannot be used to refute a statement as true or false. Performative refers to Austin's statements in both sentence and speech form.

There are many different definitions of speech act according to each person above. However, it can be understood that speech act is an act when people say or utter a word. Speech act also can be defined as the productions of the utterances in the aim of making something happen. Actually, all utterances that said by the speaker have particular meaning and function in communication based on its context. This function was become the object of speech act, the perspective of their function rather than their form.

Additionally, Levinson in Cahyono (1995) divides speech acts into three sections, all of which occur simultaneously. First, a locutionary act, also known as a speaker's utterance, is a phrase or sentence that has been changed to better fit the context. Second, an illocutionary act is a direct utterance, offer, promise, or other performative manifestation; it is also referred to as the speaker's intention. Searle defined several sections of illocution on the basis of his categories. Third, a perlocutionary act, also known as an audience reaction, is an emotion that the hearer experiences as a result of the speaker's utterance. Persuade, deceive, encourage, irritate, frighten, amuse, inspire,

impress, divert, release stress, embarrass, grab attention, and bore are some examples of the effects.

Five sorts of illocutionary acts, according to Searle, are representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and statement. Declarative language is used to make claims that alter reality to support those claims. Representative speech is the kind that compels the listener to accept the speaker's assertion as true. An expression that suggests, commands, or orders anything is considered directive since it directs the listener to take that action. The term "commissive" is one that speakers employ to bind listeners to take certain future actions, such as promising, threatening, declining, and vowing. The final type of speech act is declarative, which is used to make explicit announcements that directly alter the course of events (Yule, 1996).

Basically, what is said by someone is a representation of their feelings. Many people think that if someone speaks in high intonation then the person is at a high emotional level, on the contrary if someone speaks with low intonation then that person is at a low emotional level as well. The claim is corroborated by Guiraud et al. (2011) who systematized expressive speech acts from the perspective of underlying psychological attitudes with their basic bases of joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval. This technique was founded on emotion theory and formal logic. Formal approaches to expressive speech acts, however, do not appear to have been used or examined on corpus data as of yet.

The relationship between speech act kinds and language functions is briefly explained in the table below, which was developed in line with Searle's theory (Yule 1996:53-55)

Table 1.1

The General Function of Speech Act According to Searle

Speech act type	Direction of fit	S= speaker X= situation
Representative	Make words fit the world	S believe x
Directive	Make the world fit the world	S wants x
Commissive	Make the world fit the words	S intend x
Expressive	Make the words fit the world	S feels x
Declaration	World change the world	S cause x

George Yule. 1996. Pragmatics. P 54-55

According to the statement above, the author is interested in locating and analyzing illocutionary acts in fiction literature in order to provide greater insight into illocutionary deed. This study choose the Korean-English drama entitled “Mr. Sunshine” to analyze the expressive of illocutionary acts. The main data will get on the conversation in the drama. The writer chooses the English subtitle of Korean drama “Mr. Sunshine”

because, the theme in this drama about historical, military and romance. For example, see the statement from Hayashi's Character below

" Thank you for making the trip, Your Excellency. "

This is the expression of welcoming someone. It can be indicated by the sentence and connected to the situation when this speech is given. Based on the drama Hayashi is feeling happy to welcome the arrival of the Japanese ambassador in Joseon.

In the drama, there are numerous utterances, including expressive and illocutionary deeds. The actors in this drama also act as soldier, king, minister, noble and slave, people who have special relate to each other to maintain the independence of the Korean state / Joseon (The other name of South Korea).

A lot of researches have done about expressive illocutionary act. Most of researchers use Hollywood films or English speaking speeches as research subject such as Latumaelissa (2011) using Life of Pi Film, then from three researchers Siagian, Suwandi and Andayani that used a Polish student who had been joining Darmasiswa Program at UPT Bahasa, Universitas Sebelas Maret as the Subject. The other research is Yuwono (2014), he used Barack Obama's presidential speech, in another hand Handayani (2005) used Hana montana as her object study. Next study is by Dewi, Rajeg and Netra (2016) that analyzed The Cottage novel as subject study. In this study the writer will use different subject that is Korean

drama Mr. Sunshine. The writer will analyze the expressive utterances in the drama which has been translated into English.

This drama has a story set in the background of the American expedition era. In the story, the main character in the drama faced many problems when he was a native Korean but became an American soldier. Many emotions described in the drama such as sadness, disappointment, happiness and so on. Because of this, the author was drawn to the study project titled *THE ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE KOREAN- ENGLISH DRAMA "MR. SUNSHINE"*.

B. Statement of the Problems

The author presents the following issues with the statement based on the study background:

1. What are the types of the expressive acts found in English subtitle of the drama entitle "Mr. Sunshine"?
2. What are the illocutionary acts of expressive utterances found in English subtitle of the drama entitle "Mr. Sunshine"?

C. Limitation of the Problems

Since the study focus on the expressive of illocutionary acts as the object of the study, the writer most likely analyzes the phrases on the English subtitle of the drama "Mr. Sunshine" that are indicative of illocutionary acts and the following perlocutionary acts. This study focuses on the analysis of the direct utterances to express something.

D. Objectives of the Research

In considering the preceding issues and limitations, it is clear that the goals of this study should be to locate, identify, and evaluate the following utterance from the English subtitle of the drama "Mr. Sunshine" that falls within the category of expressive illocutionary acts:

1. To identify and categorize the utterances that fall within the category of expressive or illocutionary acts in the English subtitle of the Korean drama "Mr. Sunshine."
2. To examine the expressive acts of perlocution in the Korean-English drama "Mr. Sunshine".

E. Benefits of the Research

Hence of this study is focusing on illocutionary acts, the result of this research is expected to give useful and worthwhile information and contribution for educators, English teachers and English academicians to know more about expressive of illocutionary acts.

The following are some of the contributions the author hopes this study's findings will make to both academic and practical fields:

1. Theoretically
 - a. Give some contributions to advancing knowledge regarding expressive and illocutionary acts. It is intended that after reading and analyzing this research, the reader would have a better understanding of the utterances that fall under this category.

- b. Give more information about utterances found in the drama entitled “Mr. Sunshine” that belongs to expressive of illocutionary. It is hoped that after read this research the reader will be motivated to find or identify or even make their own research about expressive of illocutionary acts.
- c. The study's findings can be used to teach speech actions using real-world examples.

2 Practically

a. Students

This study provides a comprehensive explanation of how illocutionary deeds are expressed in the Korean drama "Mr. Sunshine"

b. Lecturer

This research focuses on expressive and illocutionary speech acts in fiction literature in order to deepen the lecturer's understanding of speech acts.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms in this paper. The writer wants to clarify the meaning briefly to avoid misunderstanding; some key terms are defined as listed below:

1. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is an act which is performed by saying something e.g. warning and asking. Austin (1967:99) stated that illocutionary act is “performance of an act in saying something”.

2. Expressive Utterance

Language has many meanings, in conveying the intent of the speaker is intention to the hearer through direct words or the speaker’s expressions. Expressive language referred to here is an expression spoken by the speaker to express his feelings through his words. According to Norrick (1978), expressive speech acts indicate psychological conditions—rather than beliefs or intentions—that occur to produce situations of affairs. In other words, expressive language is a person's expression of their innermost thoughts and feelings. Norrick has conducted early research on the distinction of expressive speech activities (1978). His definition of expressive speech acts is

A state of affairs X perceived as factual and judged to have positive or negative value for some person, the patient, brought about by a person, the agent (who may be identical with the patient), and, just in case. Either the agent or patient role is not filled or both are filled by the same individual, an additional person, the observer

As the additional definition, Yule (1996) state expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience.

3 Drama

- a. According to the free-dictionary, drama is a prose or verse composition, especially one telling a serious story, that is intended for representation by actors impersonating the characters and performing the dialogue and action.
- b. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, drama is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance: play — compare closet drama.

4 Mr. Sunshine

Mr. Sunshine is one of the Korean dramas. There are 24 episodes of this drama. This drama is produced in South Korea. The genre of Mr. Sunshine is drama with the themes; historical, military, and romance. The story line is about United States expedition to Joseon (South Korea) in 1871. Mr. Sunshine is the English/literal title. The director of this drama is Lee Eung Bok from the writer Kim Eun Sook. It was released on July 7-September 30, 2018. The language used is Korean with English Translation or subtitle.

G. Outline of the Paper

This research paper consists of five chapters. Each chapter discusses as follow:

An introduction is found in Chapter 1. It contains the background of the study, which discusses why the writer selected the research topic, the statement of the problems, which includes the problems the writer wants to discuss, the limitation of the problems, which contains the limitations of the study the writer discusses, the objectives of the study, which discloses the writer's goals, targets, or purposes of the study, and the benefits of the study, which discusses the advantages of the study. The final is the research paper's outline, which includes broad themes for each chapter's discussion. The definition of important terms explains the definition of the study's key phrases or concepts.

Review of related literature is included in Chapter 2. The notion that the author employs is revealed in this chapter. It includes a review of prior studies, which explains which studies the author utilized as a guide, as well as definitions of speech acts, classifications of speech acts, classifications of illocutionary acts, and authentic materials.

The third chapter is an academic one. It covers research methodologies, research objects, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data validity, and data analysis techniques.

The collected data analysis is presented in chapter four. The author examines the research's implications as well as the table of expressive and illocutionary activities.

Five is the final chapter. It includes a conclusion and a recommendation. Appendices and references are in the final section.