

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Whenever one person speaks to another, the speaker has some intentions in producing the utterance, and the addressee interprets the utterance. In spite of occasional misunderstandings the hearer's interpretation often does match the speaker's intention, even when the speaker is joking or being sarcastic. If the form of an utterance does not necessarily coincide with the intended function, how the hearer correctly knows what the speaker's intention is even recognizing the speaker's humorous utterances and the sarcastic ones.

In daily conversation, all people use direct utterances to communicate. The direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered (Heasley, 1996:291). Direct utterance uses to talk directly. A communication will be successful when there is no misinterpretation. Knowing the form of direct utterance will be useful to make a good communication. When a person speaks to another, the speaker must be aware what is being talked. Kreidler states that the form of direct utterance is divided into three (Kreidler 1998:176). The form of direct utterance is declarative utterance, interrogative utterance and imperative utterance.

Some direct utterances are used in literary works. Short story is one kind of literary work that is attractive to be analyzed. Short story contains a story which occurs in environment. The story contains some notions which different with other literary works. Finding a notion in short story easier than other literary work. The readers of short story will not feel bored if they read a short story. A short story is not too long to be read. So, when the readers do not feel bored, they will get the moral message easily from the short story.

Speech act refers to what is done when something is said (for example, warning, threatening, promising, requesting) (Toolan, 1997:250). In other hand, the meaning of speech act are these basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm an appointment (Griffiths, 2006:148). Furthermore, Kreidler (1998:183) said that there are seven basic kinds of speech acts. There are assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, phatic utterances.

Knowing the form of direct utterance, knowing purpose of direct utterance and knowing the kinds of direct utterance are important to make a good communication in daily activities. The researcher takes a short story in data source because a short story is one kind of literary works that attractive to be analyzed. A short story do not make the reader feel bored because it is not too long. Short story also has some moral messages that useful when applied in our daily activities.

B. Previous of the Study

Short story is interesting object to be analyzed because it contains some notions. Previous of the study contains previous research paper that has been conducted by previous researcher. The researcher picks suitable previous study based on focus of the study. In this way, the researcher picks two previous research papers to support this research paper. The first previous study is conducted by Setiyawan. Setiyawan conducted a research in title **A Speech Act Analysis on Interrogative Utterance in Jacky Chan Film's "Rush Hour II"**. This research is aimed at (1) describing the form of interrogative utterances, (2) classifying the speaker's intention and (3) finding the reason. The objects used to be analyzed are interrogative utterance in the form of sentence. The writer takes the data from the film of Rush Hour II original script. In collecting the data, the writer uses observation method by selecting the interrogative utterances which can be found. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds that (1) forms of interrogative utterance consists of verbal questions, pronominal (Wh) questions forms, question tag questions and incomplete forms; (2) related to the speaker's intention the writer finds 6 intentions, they are ensuring, requesting, threatening, warning, suggesting, and offering; and (3) related to the reason, there are 7 reasons of the use of interrogative utterance, i.e. to confirm, to show disappointment, to show the power, to show surprising, to show anger, to show pleasure, and to show disagreement.

Next research paper was conducted by Yulianti. Yulianti conducted a research in title **Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Agreement Utterances Used in Titanic Manuscript**. This research paper is based on socio-pragmatic approach with agreement utterances as the scope of analysis. The data are taken from *Titanic* manuscripts, in the form of utterances delivered by the characters of that film. The research is aimed at finding the type of agreement utterances, the speaker's intention, and the reasons of employing certain agreement utterances. To achieve the objective, firstly the writer, finds the type of agreement by referring to Kartamiharja's types of refusal, than she applies the SPEAKING formula to clarify the reason, the intention is found out by the speech act theory. The result of the study shows that, first, there are five types of agreement utterances occurred in *Titanic* manuscripts, namely, agreement using "Yes", "Deal", "Right" or "Alright", agreement using "Sure", agreement using "thank", agreement using command, agreement using statement. Second, the intentions of the speaker are declarations, representatives, expressives, commissives, and directives. Third, the reasons of giving agreement of the speaker are showing anger, showing power, showing power, showing approval, showing solidarity, and showing intimacy.

The similarity of the first previous study focuses on speech act analysis in English as foreign language. Then the similarity of the second previous study is the focus on utterances analysis. The differences between the first previous study and the writer's research are in the object of the study. The previous study analyze on interrogatives sentence and writer analyze on

“direct speech” on short story. Then, the difference between the second previous study is in object that will be analyzed. The second previous study has film manuscript as an object of study and writer’s object is short story.

C. Problem Statement of the Study

Knowing the problems is the most important part in the research; the writer decides the problems that will be discussed here. The problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of the direct sentences on short story entitled *Mr.*

Know All?

2. What are the purposes of the direct utterances in short story entitled *Mr.*

Know All?

3. What are the kinds of speech act on direct utterances in short story *Mr.*

Know All?

D. Objective of the Study

The purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the form of the direct sentences on short story entitled *Mr.*

Know All.

2. To describe the purposes of the direct utterances in short story entitled *Mr.*

Know All.

3. To show the kinds of speech act on direct utterances in short story *Mr.*

Know All.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits, they are as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopefully this result of the study will be useful for enrich the knowledge of pragmatic theory especially in speech act analysis of direct utterances.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Other Researcher

This research hopefully will be useful for the other researchers who are interested in the study of speech act study especially in the direct sentences.

b. Author

This research hopefully will be useful for other author in making a good short story with some direct sentences inside.

c. Lecturer

The result of the research hopefully can be used as an input for the lecturers to give example research to the students in teaching linguistics especially in the speech act analysis on direct sentences.

F. Paper Organization

The outline of the study is elaborated as follows: Chapter I is an introduction which contains general background, previous research, problem

statement, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and paper organization.

Chapter II presents review of related literature which discusses the underlying theories. In this chapter, the writer use Charles. W. Kreidler's theory of speech act. The theory picks up from a book in title *Introducing English Semantics*.

Chapter III deals with the research method which discusses type of research, object of the study, data and source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV deals with the research finding on short story analysis and discussion of the research finding.

Chapter V deals with conclusion of research finding and suggestion which related with benefit of the study.