

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The term of *speech act* refers to the fact that through speaking a person accomplishes goals (Bonvillain, 2003:92). In speech act, people do things with words (Austin, 1962). Austin classifies speech act based of their purpose and effect that is locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Locution is what the speakers say, the illocutionary is the speaker's want or the meaning, and the perlocution is the effect of the illocutionary to the addresser. Furthermore Searle (in Bonvillain, 2003:92) classifies illocutionary acts into representatives, directives, commissives, declaration, and expressive.

Directives are the utterance where has a purpose to the addresser to do something; for example, command, offer, invite, ask, order, request, beg, permit, dare, challenge. Commanding is an utterance uttered by the speaker for asking the hearer to do something based on speaker's want. In commanding, the speaker usually has the authority toward the hearer so that the hearer has to obey the speaker's command. The authority of the speaker usually will be ignored when it is in the emergency situation. In a similar vein Chaika in Agustina (2011) states that the speaker who commands has the right and duty on command. The receiver of command has the responsibility and or obligation to carry out the command. An order utterance is when someone forces to ask the hearer to do something but the speaker doesn't have an authority. In request utterance, the speaker asks the

hearer to do something without forcing. While, the command utterance is the speaker asks the hearer to do something by giving a forcing. In commanding utterance, the speaker has an authority.

Command can be expressed through, imperative, declarative, and interrogative form. The following is the example of command used in Tintin comic.

(Context: After Snowy fight with the parrot, it felt unhealthy. Because of that, Tintin want to bring Snowy to go to doctor).

Tintin: “my poor Snowy! That looks really serious!...*Quick, we must see the ship’s doctor!...*”

The utterance in italic is a command involving of positive imperative command using one word and positive declarative sentence or the form of the command is combination of both types of sentence. It is a positive command using one word because the word *Quick* has no subject. It is a positive declarative because the subject doing action. The locution of this command is that *Tintin* said to Snowy that they had to see the ship’s doctor. The illocution is *Tintin* wants to have Snowy examined as soon as possible because he is so worried *Snowy’s* unhealthy condition. In terms of politeness, this command uses bald on record strategy as it is used in urgent situation where maintaining face is less important.

Research on the use of command has been very limited. For example Widyarini (2007) studied commanding utterances used in the *Great Debaters* movie manuscript; Diantisari (2010) analysed command in a novel entitled *The Red Pony* by John Steinbeck; Agustina (2011) studied command in the film *The Princess Diaries 2: Royal Engangement*; Widowati (2012) studied speech act of

commands used by the main character in the film *Elizabeth: the Golden Age*. Nevertheless, some of these studies did not particularly investigate politeness involved in the command. Thus this study is meant to fill in the gap. Like the previous studies however, it also investigates the forms and intention of the use of commanding, but unlike the previous studies, it uses a comic book as the data source.

As a directive act, command intrinsically puts threat on the addressee's negative face or in Brown and Levinson's (1987), it intimidates one's freedom of action or freedom from imposition. When someone want to be polite, ha has to should not impose and allow the addressees their options. However as the nature of a command is a direction given by a person with a relatively higher position which has to be done by those of a lower status, command tends to impose and it overrides the maintenance of the addressee's face. Because of this commanding is complicated act.

B. The Scope of the Study

This study only analyses commanding utterance used by the characters in *Tintin* comic manuscript: *Tintin in the Congo*. This study specifically focuses on the pragmalinguistic forms, the speaker intention and the politeness strategy involved. The theory of Brown and Levinson (1978) is used to analyse the politeness strategy, the pragmalinguistic form is analysed by the theory of Frank (1972), and the speaker intentions of commanding utterance is analysed based on the theory of illocutionary act of Searle (1979).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the reason of the background study above, the writer states the following problems:

1. What are the pragmalinguistic forms of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript
2. What are the speaker intentions of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript
3. What are the politeness strategies of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript

D. Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the linguistic forms of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript
2. To describe the intentions of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript
3. To describe the politeness strategies of commanding utterance used in *Tintin* comic manuscript

E. Significant of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will have some contribution to students, other writer, lecturer, and others. This study will provide information for English learners about the strategies of giving the intention of command, the

pragmalinguistic forms of commanding utterance, and politeness involved. This provides them with pragmatic knowledge. Pedagogically, the results of this study could be used as materials for pragmatic teaching and learning as this will provide either teachers or students with rich resources of examples of how command are used differently according to various context and speaker's intention.

The findings of this study could also be used by other researcher as a base line to conduct further research dealing with directive utterance especially commanding utterance. For readers of *Tintin* comic in general, they will get more understanding about the ways the characters used command so that they might be helped to comprehend the contents of this comic.

F. Research Paper Organization

This study comprises five chapters. Chapter I is an introduction which consists of background of the study, the scope of study, problem statement, objective of the study, significant of the study and research paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory that deals with pragmatics, speech acts, directive utterance, command, previous study on command, politeness, linguistic forms, and comic. Chapter III is research method consisting of type of the study, object of the study, data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter IV presents data analysis, research findings and discussion and chapter V provides conclusion and suggestion.