CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the study of language, there are two important components that should be applied, namely Language Structure and Language Function. Language structure is the grammatical form of a language, while language function is to express our thoughts and ideas or our everyday interaction (Fauziati, 2009:9). The function of language is attached with the speaker's and the listener's mental activities during communication, they are the speaker's intention, the ideas the speaker want to convey, and the listener's current knowledge. The function of language can be studied using Pragmatics analysis.

Pragmatics is the study of language usage. It concerns with how utterances can have certain meanings in a certain situation and context. According to Levinson (1983:9), pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Then pragmatics will include the study of deixis, presupposition, and speech act.

Here, the writer interests in studying speech act. Austin (in Peccei, 1999:44) asserted that speech act must relate to three different terms, they are Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution. Locution is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, etc. And perlocution is

the actual result of the locution.

In the real communication, people express their ideas through utterances and expressions. There are many kinds of utterances. One of them is directive utterance. Directive utterance is utterance that has function to get someone to do something. While Peccei (1999:51) defined directive utterance that speakers direct hearers to perform some future act which will make the world fit the speaker's words. So directive utterance aims explicitly and implicitly to make someone do as the speaker says.

Related to the explanation above, the writer is attracted in analyzing the directive utterance in *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie. After watching the movie, the writer found many interesting directive utterances. These are some examples of directive utterance found in *Breaking Dawn Part I* Movie:

BD1/064/Int/Req

(Seth, Jacob, and Leah are in the edge of beach. They are talking about Bella who will change herself to be a vampire a moment again. Jake/Jacob looks unpleasant if Bella changes herself to be a vampire because he still loves her so much, while Leah looks so sad knowing Jake still loves Bella so much because Leah also loves Jake. And she wants Jacob to forget Bella)

Seth : Jake, could you kill Bella if she became a vampire?

Leah : No, He would make one of us do it.

Jacob : Shut up Leah.

Leah : Will you just get over it? It's not like you've imprinted

on her.

Based on the conversation above, the intention of Leah for uttering such words *Will you just get over it?* is to make Jake forget Bella at all. She wants Jacob to stop loving Bella because Bella has decided to love Edward forever by

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changing herself to be a vampire. So this utterance included directive utterance because Leah asks Jake to do (forgetting Bella) as she (Leah) wants.

Another example of directive utterance is as follow:

BD1/071/Dec/Req

(After getting married, Edward and Bella celebrate their wedding in Isle Esme. Both of them spend many days there in happiness. At once, Bella feels queasy after having breakfast until she is vomiting. She feels that her stomach is strange. Suddenly they get call from Carlisle. Then Bella tells him that perhaps she is pregnant. Hearing that, Edward directly grabs the phone. Edward is very worried because it is impossible that a woman can pregnant from a vampire. So that they must come back as soon as possible to get this solved)

Carlisle: Bella, what's going on?

Bella : I'm worried. Can vampires go into shock?

Carlisle: Edward is harmed?

Bella : No, I know it's impossible, but I think I'm pregnant. Carlisle, I

swear something just moved inside me.

(Edward directly grabs the hand phone)

Edward: Is this possible? Carlisle: I don't know. Bella: What did he say?

Carlisle: The sooner you get here, the faster we'll find out. Need to go

to the mainland now.

Edward: I'm going.

As a matter of fact, directive utterance can be also a statement but has intention to direct someone else. In this conversation, the sentence *The sooner you get here, the faster we'll find out* uttered by Carlisle means that if Bella and Edward want that problem quickly detected and solved, so they must go home soon. It has intention that Carlisle get them (Bella and Edward) to go home soon, in order that they can figure out what happens to Bella actually. So Bella can be survived soon if that endangers Bella.

And the third example is:

BD1/112/Dec/Com

(Edward is so worried about Bella. He is afraid of Bella's safety. Bella's health is getting worst and worst because of the fetus inside of her. The fetus is too strong. It will not allow Bella to receive nutrition. Even it breaks her bones. So Edward is frightened that Bella cannot hold up the pain and he will lose Bella forever. But Bella truly loves the fetus inside her. She is willing to do everything for the sake of the fetus. Then Bella asks Edward to protect the fetus later if Bella cannot hold up the pain or even die. She wants him to accept it)

Edward : I can't live without you.

Bella : You will have a part of me. He'll need you.

Edward : Do you really think I could love or even tolerate it, if it

killed you?

Bella : It's not his fault. You have to accept it.

From the conversation above, the intention of Bella for uttering such words *You have to accept it* is to make Edward accept the fetus. Because Bella loves it so much, she wants Edward to protect it if later Bella cannot hold up the pain or even die.

Based on some examples above, the writer is attracted to conduct an analysis of directive utterances in *Breaking Dawn Part I* Movie manuscript on the research entitled a *Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Utterances in Breaking Dawn Part I Movie*.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of this research, the writer elaborates two previous studies that are conducted in the different study.

The first research is conducted by Fitriani (UMS, 2010) entitled A Pragmatics Analysis on the Directive Utterances in New Tastement. Object of this

research is directive utterances. The objectives of this research are to describe the forms of directive utterances and to describe the intentions of employing directive utterances. The type of this research is descriptive-qualitative. The data collection is by observation and documentation with the steps: determining the chapter, reading the chapter, sorting out sentences containing directive utterance and coding the data. The theory used to describe the forms of directive utterances is by applying the theory deals with sentence by type, while the theory used to determine the variety of the speaker's intention by applying speech act theory, especially locutionary and perlocutionary. The result of this research shows that there are three types of directive utterances, namely: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence. Beside it shows the types, this research also shows the intention of directive utterances, they are commanding, requesting, suggesting, invitation and warning.

The second research is written by Prasetyo (*UMS*, 2009) who conducted a research entitled *A Socio-Pragmatics Analysis on English Directive Utterances in King Arthur Movie Manuscript*. The object of this research is directive utterances in *King Arthur* Movie Manuscript. The objectives of the research are to find the intention and the reason of using Directive Utterances in *King Arthur* Movie Manuscript. The type of the research used by the writer is descriptive-qualitative. He uses document method by selecting the directive utterance in *King Arthur* movie manuscript. This research employs the socio-pragmatics analysis with using speech act theory to analyze the meaning and Hymes SPEAKING theory to analyze the intention of directive utterance. In this research, firstly he found that

there are three intentions of directive utterance, i.e.: command, request and suggestion. Secondly, he found reason of using directive utterance, i.e.: showing power, showing respect, giving strong order and softening utterance.

Based on the previous researches above, this research has some similarities and differences with the previous. The similarities between this research and Fitriani's are on the object (i.e.: directive utterances) and the objectives (i.e.: describing the forms and the intentions of employing directive utterances). While the similarity between this research and Prasetyo's is also on the object, i.e.: directive utterances. This research is also slight different from the previous studies. The difference among Fitriani, Prasetyo and this research is on the data source of the research. The writer uses *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie as the data source. Fitriani and this research uses speech act theory to identify intention, while Prasetyo uses Hymes SPEAKING theory to identify the meaning. Here, the writer will analyze the directive utterances by employing linguistic form theory and speech act theory.

C. Limitation

In this research, the writer gives the limitation to focus on pragmatics analysis. It deals with directive utterance on *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie. The writer analyzes the linguistic forms of directive utterances and the intentions of directive utterances used in *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie. To analyze the linguistic forms of directive utterances, she applies linguistic form theory. While, to analyze the intention of directive utterances, the writer employs speech act theory by Austin (1969).

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of study above, the writer formulates the problems on statement as follows:

- 1. What are the linguistic forms of directive utterances used in *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie?
- 2. What are the intentions of employing directive utterances in *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie?

E. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

- 1. To identify the linguistic forms of directive utterances in *Breaking Dawn*Part I movie.
- 2. To clarify the intentions of employing directive utterances in *Breaking*Dawn Part I movie.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects that her research on directive utterances used in Breaking Dawn Part I movie has some benefits, they are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

a. Students

The result of this study could provide the information of the kinds of directive utterances and the intentions of employing directive utterances.

b. Lecturers

The lecturer can recognize the kinds of directive utterances and the intentions of directive utterances. The result of this study can be taught to their students to comprehend the pragmatics study using language form and Speech Act theory.

2. Practical Benefit

The result of this research can be used to add the reference for other researchers in studying language form and Speech Act theory.

G. Research Paper Organization

For making this research in order, the writer constructs the research outline. So the readers will not be confused in reading and understanding this research. Then the writer divides the research paper organization into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction which includes: background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter concerns in pragmatics, speech act, linguistic form, and directive utterance.

Chapter III is research method which consists of type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion of the findings. This chapter mostly concerns in analyzing directive utterances found in *Breaking Dawn Part I* movie.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.