

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is one of the important things in life. People communicate with other to get the relation and interaction. In order that individual or group understands each other's utterance, they must have a good understanding in what context they are communicating. Through communication, people can avoid frustrating loneliness of isolation and can satisfy their desires or wants. Conversation is a real form of communication. In conversation, at least, there are two people that involved. Through conversation, people can express their ideas, giving statement and opinions, giving commands, asking questions, request something, etc.

Request is one of the kinds of speech act. Request is an utterance that people ask something to someone. Request can be divided into two that are direct request and indirect request. Direct request is a request expression which is delivered by someone to do something to the other explicitly or directly. Indirect request is a request with implicit requestive illocutionary force. Request falls into the group of directives which according to Searle (1979) is an attempt by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They may be very modest attempts as when the speaker invites the hearer to do it, or they may be very fierce attempts as when the speaker insists that the hearer do it. Reiter (1984:35) said, "Request is a good example of speech acts which imply an intrusion on the addressee's territory."

Request can be delivered by everyone. It can be by male to female, young people to the older, parents to their children, etc. To ask something to the other, people have the strategies to deliver it. Requests are not only what the speaker said but also the implicature of the speaker said. Not all of people can understand what the other said to them.

Request expressions can be found in the script movie. One of the movie's title is *Finding Nemo*. It is a computer-animated comedy-drama adventure movie from America which is produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures on May 30, 2003. This movie won the Academy Award for Best Animated Feature. It tells the story of the overprotective clownfish named Marlin, who has a son named Nemo. Nemo is a clownfish that has a different fin from the others fish. Marlin wants to find his abducted son Nemo all the way to Sydney Harbour. In animation movie script of *Finding Nemo*, the writer finds dialogue below:

MR. JOHANSEN	:All right, you kids! Ooh! Uuh, where'd you go? Where'd you go? Where, where'd you go?
NEMO	: Dad, dad. . . Can I go play too? Can I?
MARLIN	: <u>I would feel better if you go play over on the sponge beds.</u>
MARLIN	: That's where I would play.
PEARL	: What's wrong with his fin?

According to the dialogue above, the sentence “**I would feel better if you go play over on the sponge beds**” shows the request expression. Nemo asks to his father, whether he can go to play or not. But Marlin (Nemo's father) doesn't answer yes or no. He says that it will be better if Nemo goes play over on the sponge beds. The implicature of Marlin's utterance is Marlin doesn't give permission to Nemo to go play. He asks his son (Nemo) to play just on the sponge beds. Marlin worries with the condition of Nemo if he goes to play far from their house. Nemo doesn't has a normal fin like the others fish. It belongs to conversational implicature. In the conversation above, the maxim of quantity and quality are not fulfilled, since there is no reply from Nemo to Marlin's request. The maxim of relevance is not fulfilled. This is because Nemo does not give any reply to Marlin's request.

The other dialogue:

BILL	: Bill. Hey, you're a clownfish. You're funny, right? Hey, tell us a joke.
BOB/TED	: Yeah, yeah. <u>Come on, give us a funny one.</u>

MARLIN : Well, actually, that's a common misconception. Clownfish is no funnier than any other fish.

Dialogue above showed that BOB/TED asks Marlin to give a joke to the others fish. The sentence "Come on, give us a funny one" shows the request expression. It is the direct request because BOB/TED directly said what they want to do by Marlin. Then, Marlin answers the request with a sentence which has an implicature that Marlin refuses Bob/Ted's request. Marlin refuses by saying that clownfish is no funnier than any other fish, it means that Marlin cannot telling a joke. He doesn't want to give a funny one for the other fish. He is not a funny fish like the other fish think. It belongs to conversational implicature. In the dialogue above, the maxim of quantity is not fulfilled, because Marlin doesn't give an appropriate answer to Bob/Ted's request. The maxim of quality is obeyed by Marlin, because indirectly he refuses Bob/Ted's request. The maxim of relevant is fulfilled. Bob/Ted requests Marlin to tell a joke to the others fish. He is relevantly answer the request with a refusal.

The writer chooses *Finding Nemo* for her research object because the writer is interested with the story in this movie. The utterances in this movie are simple and easy to understand. In *Finding Nemo*, the writer finds many kinds of utterances. The actors in this movie use many kinds of utterances to show their feelings and ideas. One of the major utterances in this movie is request expressions. Through the expression of request, the actors can ask something to the other. Request is used by someone to make the other doing something which the people said. In this movie there are many strategies to express the request. Each of the actor has his own way to deliver his/her request. The request expressions in this movie are very interesting for a research because there are many differences between one request expression with the other request.

The examples above show that the request expressions in this movie are human language. This is not the strange language. People use this language in their daily communication. Although the actors of this movie are in the shape

of animal that is fish, the real speakers are human and the language that used is human language.

Related to the use of request expression in this movie, the writer also finds implicatures of utterances. Implicature is the act of meaning or implying one thing by saying something else, or the object of that act. Besides implicature can also be defined as a process of interpretation according to the context. In this research, the writer interests to study about the implicatures and the request strategies of request expressions.

From these reasons, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled *Implicature of Request Expressions in Animation Movie Script Entitled Finding Nemo*.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the problem statements can be formulated as follows:

1. What request strategies are used in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*?
2. Are there any implicature used to express requests in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*?
3. What maxims are violated in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*?

C. Objective of the Study

Dealing with the problem statement of the study, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the request strategies used in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*.
2. To explain the implicatures of the request expressions in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*.
3. To describe the maxims violation in animation movie script entitled *Finding Nemo*

D. Benefit of the Study

1. Practical Benefit

This research can give more information about the request strategies that used in *Finding Nemo* movie for the researcher and the readers. After read this research, the readers know the implicatures of some utterances in the movie especially in the request expressions.

2. Theoretical Benefit

This research becomes an additional reference for the next researchers who conduct a research about pragmatics study especially in request expression.