CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Communication and speech comprehension are mostly dependent on the use of implicit information. Numerous speakers pass on certain data to audience members by controlling language and speech comprehension. In contrast, how prosodic prompts are utilized to express full of feeling and attitudinal states has been considered significantly less. One setting in which prosodic highlights to assume a critical job is the correspondence of verbal incongruity, of which a key subtype is a snide incongruity, i.e., mockery (Kreuz and Roberts, 1993). Verbal irony can be characterized as an articulation which plans it makes the importance of the words is unique in relation to or the direct of the inverse. Their usual expression that makes various capacities in communication. Sarcastic comments are unavoidable in conversation, perhaps listeners tend to discover the remarks less threatening and more polite than the explanation about the critical statements. Sarcastic utterances can highlight and improve the important message planned by the speakers. Sarcastic utterance considered as an element of the surface type of the message, sarcasm seen as more deriding and less affable than a direct insult. Bryant and Fox Tree (2000) had extracted sarcastic and non-sarcastic in the absence of their original.

Yule (1996:47) makes a brief explanation of meaning about what speech acts which is an action that showed by utterances. In the other side, Austin's opinion (1978:1) is that words the writer doing something and not only says something. Someone can tell whether a statement is viewed as an act whether it is successful or not with reference to the speaker's intention and decide whether the statement by the speaker is true or false. He also categorized speech acts to be three parts. First, the illocutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance. Second, the illocutionary act is the purpose of the utterances. The last is the perlocutionary act is the result of the hearer of what is speaker says. For example: Here is so cold. (The weather). The illocutionary act: The utterance itself, *Here is so cold*. The illocutionary act: the

action. *The speaker tells the hearer to take the jacket.* The perlocutionary act: the impact. *The hearer takes the jacket for the speaker.*

As same as sarcasm, irony also takes a part in what sarcasm is. The difference is irony is the incosistency between what is said and what is implied, what is said and what is done, what is normal or what is intended. The irony is classified into few types; the situational theory is expectations aroused by a situation; the irony of fat is misfortune is the result of fate; Sarcastic irony is what the hearer assumes ignorance. *Irony* is an indirect form of speech used to convey feelings in an indirect way. Ironic utterances are characterized by opposition between the literal meaning of the sentence and the speaker's meaning. The ironic speaker intends that the listener detect the deliberate falseness; he makes a statement that violates the context and intends the listener to recognize this statement. One of the major issues within the task of irony identification is the absence of an agreement among researchers (linguists, psychologists, computer scientists) on how one can formally define irony or sarcasm and their structure. On the contrary, many theories that try to explain the phenomenon of irony and sarcasm agree that it is impossible to come up with a formal definition of these phenomena.

On the other hand, the study of politeness theory is introduced by Brown and Levinson. Politeness theory by Brown and Levinson consists of two parts. The first part is their important theory concerning the nature of 'politeness' and how it functions in interaction with other people. The second part is a list of "politeness' strategies with examples from three languages: English, Tzeltal, and Tamil. In the theoretical part of their work, Brown, and Levinson introduce the notion of 'face' in order to illustrate 'politeness' in the broad sense. That is to say, all interactants have a different interest in maintaining the two types of 'face' during interaction: 'positive face' and 'negative face'. Brown and Levinson define the characterized 'positive face' as the positive and consistent picture of people have of themselves and their longing for approval. On the other hand, 'negative face' is "the fundamental basic case to territories, personal preserves, and rights to non-diversion"

In this research, the writer chooses *Homeland- Pilot* tv series script to be analyzed since the main participant because in this tv series sarcasm easily taken at

each dialog because this TV series genre is a criminal action. The sarcastic utterances are interesting to be analyzed by using Austin's theory of speech acts and the three elements of act utterances above, also the maxim theory by Grice. This research analyses speech acts of the sarcastic utterances spoken by the character in this film.

B. Limitation of The Study

In this study, the researcher needs to find out how sarcastic utterances make an impact. The problem that is going to be discussed is to analyze the sarcastic utterances that conducted in the "Homeland – Pilot" script. The genre of this film is action so that there are much kinds of sarcastic utterances that we can analyze.

C. Problem Statement

1. What are the illocutionary acts of the sarcastic utterances that are found in Homeland – Pilot TV series script?
2. What are the implicature of the sarcastic utterances that are found in Homeland – Pilot TV series script?
3. What maxim are violated on this film that are found in Homeland – Pilot TV series script?

D. The objective of the Study

In this research, the researcher has three objectives, as follows:

1. To describe the illocutionary acts conducted in the sarcastic utterances on the *Homeland – Pilot* tv series script.
2. To explain the implicature of the sarcastic utterances on the *Homeland – Pilot* tv series script.
3. To define what maxim violated on the sarcastic utterances on the *Homeland – Pilot* tv series script.

E. Benefits of the Study

There are two benefits of the study, that is a theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical

   This research could give a contribution to the linguistic study and this research may emphasize pragmatic analysis especially in speech act and maxim violence.

2. Practical

   This research is able to give additional knowledge and information about pragmatics analysis especially on speech act and maxim violence for the future researcher.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization was given in order to make the reader understand the content of the paper. That the research paper organization has five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I is an introduction. This chapter consists of the background study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study research paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory. This chapter consists of underlying theory and previous study, which deal with theory Pragmatics, Speech act, Maxim and Sarcastic itself.

Chapter III is a research method. This part divided into type of research, object research, data and data source, data validity, a method of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis, finding and discussion. It concerned with the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion for next researcher.