

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The purpose of studying pragmatics is to study the context of the usage of language, such as studying the meaning or function of a word within a written text or spoken condition. Pragmatics is also a study about the factors that influence usage, option, and strategies of language that used by speakers in presenting their thoughts or emotions. Levinson (1983:21) expresses that pragmatics is based on the language understanding about the relations that are owned by language and context. Based on the definition, it can be seen that in understanding the language, people should not only know the meaning of the utterance but also about the context of the utterances that occurred around.

Yule (1996:3) expresses that pragmatics is the study of meaning submitted by the speakers (writer) and defined by the listeners (reader). Listeners try to define the utterances of speakers in which the listeners will get the meaning, purpose, objectives of the speakers. After the listeners understand the interests of speakers, they immediately will understand the types of actions to be showed by the listeners. The focus of pragmatics attention is the interests behind the speech conceived at the speaker's expression. Speech act theory is a part of pragmatics that relevant with the ways in which words can be used not only to explain information but also to do some actions. Speech act itself is any of the acts that can be showed by a speaker when making an utterance, as stating, asking,

requesting, advising, warning, or persuading, considered in terms of the content of the message, the intention of the speaker, and the effect on the listener (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/speech-act>).

According to Kriedler (1998:181), speech act is defined on three types of act. First act is Locutionary, the act of making a meaningful utterance. The Second is Perlocutionary, the act that has an impact or effect on the listener of uttering a sentence. The last act is Illocutionary, the act which states the actions or meanings to listener for doing something. It is lawful and comprehensive without being lowered to the consequences of it and it has a force. Illocutionary act can be also defined as a way of the speaker to express the utterances to the listener by using such of proposing the expression. Knowing the purpose of speaker's utterances to the listener is the most important part in confirming the types of speech act, whether it is including locution, illocution or perlocution. There are seven types of Illocutionary, i.e., assertive, performative, verdictive, directives, commissives, expressives, and phatic.

The topic of the present study is directive speech. Directive is often called the prospective. Kriedler (1998:189) states that in the directive function, speaker uses utterances to ask or tell listener to do or for something. However, the speaker cannot ask or tell the listener to do something in the past. Directive utterances also have to adjust with the conditions of the listener. The utterance "*Lift this 500-pound weight*" is not right if it is used when talking to a person who is unable to lift an item with a weight of 500 pounds. Directive includes, request,

command, and suggestion. The writer analysis focuses on directive speech act and link it with social factors by using Ethnography of speaking approach.

Ethnography of speaking is as an approach to analyze the patterns of language use within speech society. *“Speech does not occur in a vacuum, but rather within a specific context, and ‘when the meaning of speech styles are analyzed, we realize that they entail dimensions of participant, setting, channel, and the like, which partly govern their meanings’”* (Hymes, 1989:444). Hymes also develops a model as a framework for the analysis of speech event, it is called “S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G” model. In the classification S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G, each word in the acronym stands for the eight different components, they are Setting, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre.

There are two studies related to this topic. First, Ma’ul Rosyidin (2014) who studied the discourse structure and speech acts in drama *“The World on The Hill”* by Alice Childress. The similarity between previous and present studies is that two studies analyze speech act based on Kreidler’s theory. The differences are the previous study takes the data from drama *“The World on The Hill”* by Alice Childress, while the present study takes the data from James Ene Henshaw’s drama *Jewels of The Shrine*. The previous study analyzes discourse structure in dialogue between the characters that may contain the element of exchange structure based on Sinclair and Coulthard’s theory. While the present study analyzes social factor in dialogue among the characters with ethnography of speaking by Hymes’s theory.

Second, Agnes Apritowati (2016) who studied the Politeness Strategies in Directive Speech in John Green's "*The Fault In Our Stars*." The only similarity between previous and present studies is two studies analyze directive speech in the dialogue among the characters. The differences are the previous study takes the data from novel, the present study takes data from drama. Previous study uses Searle's theory about Directive Speech, while the present study uses Kreidler's theory about Directive Speech. The previous study analyzes politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson's theory in dialogue between the characters that may cause face threatening acts, the present study analyzes social factor in dialogue by the characters with Hymes's ethnography of speaking.

In supporting this study, the writer chooses to analyze James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine* as the source of data because this drama is one of the well-known and outstanding drama that presents many aspects of human behavior towards each other in terms of human values and the writer also finds many elements of conversation on directive utterances inside this drama. In this thesis, the writer tries to analyze directive acts in a drama script and link it to social factors by using ethnography of speaking.

Based on the background above, the purpose of the present study is to analyze the types and forms of directive speech act are used in communication among the characters with social factors by using Ethnography of Speaking approach. The data is taken from a drama script, James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine*. The drama is chosen as the source of the data because after the drama contains many directive speech act which were used by the characters.

## 1.2 Statement of The Problem

Based on the background above, the writer finds three statements of problem as follow :

1. What types of directive speech act used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine* ?
2. What forms of directive speech act used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine* ?
3. What are the social factors of the choice of directive speech act about expressions of request, command and suggestion used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine* ?

## 1.3 Objective Of The Study

Based on the statement of problem above, the writer finds three objectives of study as follow :

1. Analyze the types of directive speech act used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine*.
2. Analyze the forms of directive speech act used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine*.
3. Analyze the social factors of the choice of directive speech act about expressions of request, command and suggestion used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine*.

#### **1.4 Significance of The Study**

The writer hopes this study will be able to give useful information to the readers, especially in understanding the types, forms of directive speech act and the social factors of the choice of directive forms about expressions of request, command and suggestion used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine* and also the influence of the context in the story. Furthermore, this study can be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying about directive speech act and another related studies.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of present study is speech act and the limitation of present study focuses on analyzing the types, forms of directive speech act and the social factors of the choice of directive forms about expressions of request, command and suggestion used in drama of James Ene Henshaw's *Jewels of The Shrine*. Therefore, the application of the generalizations resulted from the analysis will be limited to the data used in present study.

#### **1.6 Organization of The Study**

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the Introduction, which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, and the thesis Organization. The second chapter is the Review of Related Literature. This part consists of related theories and studies. The third chapter is the Research Method.

The methods to be used in this study are the data collection and data analysis. Furthermore, chapter four is about the analysis of the data and the findings and discussion. Finally, the writer concludes the result of the analysis in the fifth chapter.