# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

   Speech acts is an action performed by utterance (Yule,1996:47). It means in one's utterance, s/he not only say something but also does something to perform an act. According to Yule (1996:48), there are three kinds of act performed by producing an utterance; they are locutionary,illocutionary,and perlocutionary acts. First, locutionary acts  is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningfull linguistic expression. Second, illocutionarry acts is a purpose of an utterance. Third, perlocutionary acts is the effect of an utterance. A succesful communication can be reach if the hearer understand the purpose behind the utterance/illocutionary acts so that perlocutionary acts will appear and the hearer will act according to the intention of utterance.

   Yule (1996:53) states that there are five general clasifications of illocutionarry act; they are declarations, representative, expressives, directives, and commissives. First, declarations are kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. Second, representatives are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Third, expressives are kinds of speech acts that state what the spaker feels. Fourth, directives are kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The last, commissives are kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.

   According to Yule (1996:54) directives express what the speaker wants. Those speech acts are commands, orders, requests, and suggestion. It means that the speakers use those kinds of speeh acts to get someone else to do something. As Mey (2001:120) states that in directives the speaker utterance has intended to get the hearer to do something and direct him/her towards some goal (of the speaker's,mostly); this illocutionary point at the extreme ends can be categorized as imperatives. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998:176) states that "Sentences are traditionally designated declarative if they tell something, interrogative if they ask, or imperative if they request action, but this classification is based on the form of sentences". In directives, the speaker uses the utterance to get someone else to do something . It means that the speaker gives a command to the hearer to do something or can be classifying as an imperative sentence. On the other hand, Kreidler (1998:176) also state that "Actual utterances can have various functions

that are independent of form". For the example "It's very warm in here with that window closed"(Kreidler,1998:176) that means the speaker wants/command someone to open the window. In other words, directives utterance do not always formed as an imperative, it can be as declarative or interrogative sentences depend on the meaning.

There have been two studies of illocutionary acts by Hesti Sundari (2009) and Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin (2015). Sundari's study focuses on analysis directives illocutionary acts and their meaning based on six components of Vanderveken on Archer's utterance in *Blood Diamond* movie by Edward Zwick and Marshal Herskovits. Solihin's study focuses on analysis of kinds of illocutionary acts and their meanings based on the context on Nemo's utterance in *Finding Nemo*, a Movie by Andrew Stanton. In this study, the writer focuses only on analysis directives illocutionary acts and identifying their types of sentences.

This study takes data from a drama script by John Tiffany and Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*. This drama tells about the adventure of Albus and his friend in trying to change his father fault in the past. This drama script is suitable for the study because in this drama script many directives utterances can be found.

From the above explanation, the writer finds it interesting to study directives illocutionary acts, their types of sentences because in directives illocutionary acts do not always form as an imperative but it can be also in another form (declarative/ interogative), and also the responses on directives illocutionary acts. Whith such phenomena, the writer intends to conduct a research entitled " An Analysis of Responses on Directives in John Tiffany and Jack Thorne's *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* ".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer finds 3 statements of problem as follow:
1. What kinds of directives illocutionary acts are found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama ?
2. What types of sentences are used in directives illocutionary acts in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama ?
3. What kinds of responses on directives are found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of problem, the writer found 3 objective of study as follows:

1. It is to analyse the kinds of directives illocutionary acts found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama.
2. It is to analyse the types of sentences used in directives illocutionary acts in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama.
3. It is to analyse the kinds of responses on directives found in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child* drama.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is speech act. The writer limits her study only in directives illocutionary acts, namely order, request, suggestion , command, and the responses.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this study will give readers opportunities to learn more about responses on directives illocutionary acts,and types of sentences, especially directives illocutionary acts in *Harry Potter and the Curse Child*, a drama by John Tiffany and Jack Thorne.The readers can also take it as a reference if s/he wants to conduct a similar study.