

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, and limitation of the study. It also presents significance of study and definition of key terms, and the last is organization of study.

1.1 Background of the Research

In human life, language plays a very important role for people to communicate each other. Language is a part of human behavior. Language is an acquired habit of systematic vocal activity representing meaning coming from human experiences. Simply say that language is an acquired vocal system for communicating meanings (Hatmam, 1978:1). Language is not simply communicating information about weather or any other subject; it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people (Trudgill in Nasr, 1978:140). Based on Simply and Trudgill in Azza's can be concluded that language is not only to communicate each other, but also can show the feeling of the human (2011:6).

According to Warhaugh's in Suhartono's that language as a system, language as arbitrary, language as vocal, language as symbol, language as human feeling, and the last is as communication (2010:1). It means that language is used by people to talk with others in daily life. As social human, people use language to communicate with others. People always do communicating to others such as

parents, friends, lovers, and neighbors whether they are in play, fight, or cooperation process. From the description, it shows that language has important role in socialize to other through the communication.

“People do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances (Yule, 1996:47)”.

It means that by communication, people may express their idea or opinion towards someone. Another function in communication is to express people’s needs, feeling and expectation. People can feel happy, disappointed, angry, or misunderstand because of the utterances. By utterances, people show that they need something, express their feeling, or wish something. In addition, they expect some of things such as feedback and reaction.

Actions performed via utterances—in Yule’s view—are generally called speech act (1996:47). Speech act is a part of language. As part of language, speech act concerns with what people say through the language. When people say the words through the language, it is not only about the meaning from the utterances but also some acts which are performed behind those utterances. So, when people do communicating with others, they produce speech act also.

Speech act can be found in every conversation in any occasion, such as novels, movies, and comics. *A clean, Well-Lighted Place* deals with conversation. *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* is a story about two waitresses (young and older) who are sharing what they know of the old man that is the sole patron at the café remaining through hearsay. The waiter—younger—grows more impatient and wishes that the old man would leave so he could go home to his wife. The

conversation between the waiters' proceeds, with the younger waiter ever more annoyed with the old man while the older waiter is more conciliatory.

In addition, the young waiter complains about having to stick around the café waiting for the man to finish drinking. He claims that he has a wife to go home and he would rather be in bed than in the café. The old waiter defends the drinking man because he can relate and even see himself in the man. *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, actually, is a place to escape for the older waitress because he can not to sleep. Moreover, "It was written in 1933 by Earnest Hemingway. *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story got Nineteen-fifty four Nobel Prize winner." This story is perhaps written on a more personal level that might give us some insight to the man that Hemingway really was.

For analyzing, the researcher collected some utterances which contain as illocutionary act that have general functions of speech act to identify politeness maxim which is used by waitress to the old man. The researcher chooses to analyze the locutionary, the illocutionary, and perlocutionary on this short story because she wants to draw attention to the speech acts occurring in the conversation of the daily communication in family and to know how the illocutionary acts that appear on the locutionary acts and the perlocutionary act performed.

By analyzing speech act (locutionary, the illocutionary, and perlocutionary) and politeness in short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, the researcher can identify of speech act and politeness from the utterances. Locutionary act is an

expression of the word itself. Illocutionary act is intended meaning from the word of the speaker, perlocutionary act is a response from listener. Politeness is a type of behavior that allows the participants to engage in a social interaction in atmosphere of relative harmony. Those are the reason why the researcher uses speech act and politeness theory to analyze the utterances. The researcher wishes that this research helped the reader understand more what the story talks about.

1.2 The Statements of the Problems

Based on the background description above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

- 1.2.1 What are the speech acts that contain politeness maxim in the short story?
- 1.2.2 What kind of using or flouting politeness maxim is used in each of speech act?
- 1.2.3 Why the politeness speech acts (utterances) are used?

1.3 The Purpose of the Research

Based on the statements of the problems above, the purposes of the research are formulated as follows:

- 1.3.1 To identify the speech acts that contain politeness of the old man and two waitresses' utterances
- 1.3.2 To identify politeness maxim that is used in each of speech act of the old man and two waitresses' utterances in short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*

1.3.3 To identify utilizing politeness by two waitresses' utterances to the old man in short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*

1.4 The Significances of the Research

The researcher is expected that this research can be one of reference in analyzing short story through the theory of speech act and politeness. It might be able to be stimulation for these kinds of research. Besides that, it is able to be as kind of study materials for further research.

1.5 Definition and Key Terms

To understand what is being discussed in this research, these are some definitions of key terms that would like be given below.

1.5.1 Speech Act:

Speech act is performed via utterances and in English speech acts are common given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule: 1996)

1.5.2 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the production of an utterance, with a particular intended structure, meaning, and reference (Cruse, 2006:167).

1.5.3 Illocutinary Act:

Illocutionary act is carried out by a speaker making an utterance that viewed in term of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction (Holmes, 2001:12).

1.5.4 Perlocutionary Act:

Perlocutionary act is speech act which depends on the production of a specific effect (Cruse, 2006:168).

1.5.5 Politeness

Politeness as a type of behavior that allows the participants to engage in a social interaction in atmosphere of relative harmony (Leech, 1983:108)

1.6 The Scope and Limitation

This scope of this research is on discourse analysis, and focused on the utterance through analysis speech acts and politeness.

This research is limited to the analysis of conversation and sentences that are spoken by two waitresses and the old man in short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted place*.

1.7 Organization of the Research

This research begins from chapter I—Introduction—in which tells about the background of the research, statement of the problem, purpose of the research, significances of the research, definition and key terms, scope and limitation, and the last is organization or the research. Chapter II—Review of the Related Linguistics—consists discourse analysis and speech act theory. The method of the research is in chapter III. In this chapter, the researcher presents his approach of the research, source of data, technique of data analysis, and procedure of data analysis. Moreover, chapter IV contain of Analysis. Finally, the conclusion is in chapter V.