# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statements of the problems, purposes of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and the organization of the study. Each of them will be described in this following sub chapter.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

As human being, everybody needs language to make his or her life perfect in his or her daily life. Without language, someone will have difficulties in conveying his or her feeling or giving information which is important to be expressed. In Carrol's view, language uses the vocal apparatus, seemingly arbitrary sign, and means for communicating information, feeling, and emotions (1964:5). It is also cited in McMenamin, "Language is a system of communication" (2002: 3). Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that language as a system to communicate anything which want to express with each other.

In order to communicate, when people want to share or communicate each other, they will use language so that they will understand and get the meaning or the subject matter of what they are talking about. That they have successful of communication. There are two varieties or forms in communication: there are verbal and non-verbal communications (Rosengren, 2003: 38). In addition, verbal

communication is the spoken one and non-verbal communication which includes gestures, body language, and others as the example is the written one.

Based on Rongseren view, spoken is a verbal communication. It happens in our life and has relation with this research which discuss about spoken not gesture, body language, or mimic. Some speakers say something to express their feelings to the hearers, but they understand the meaning differently. It often happens in some situations, such as when we want the hearer to do something, give attention, and etc. Soekemi in Rosida (2013: 5) state that utterance is any stretch of talk produced by one person in one condition-if there is a silence on the part of that person before and after that. It means that some people are silent at the first or the end utterance to show their intention when doing conversation. To know about what they mean by being silent, it has relation with aspect which will be the theory of this research that is called speech act.

The misunderstanding of seizing the message from the conversation can be avoided by understanding speech act. In speech act, there are some aspects that can be learned to get the subject matter in conversation. In this case, the writer applied linguistics to discuss about speech act. As postulated by Yule (1996: 47), when people convey their feelings or expressions, they do not only produce an utterance which has grammatical structure but also show their actions through utterances and it is called as speech act. Moreover, the term speech act is used to describe actions such as "requesting," "commanding," "questioning" or "informing." Therefore, speech act is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2010: 133). For example, if speaker say *I'll be there at six,* the speaker does not only speaking, the speaker seems to be performing the speech act

of promising to the hearer and will produce some action from the hearer which becomes the respond or reaction.

The hearer has different ways on responding the speaker says which based on the setting, situation, and context when doing conversation. According to Austin in Paltridge (2006: 55) "there are three kinds of act which occur with everything people say, they are the *locutionary act,* the *illocutionary act,* and the *perlocutionary act".* The locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of the actual the words. In Mey's opinion, locutionary act is simply the activity in which people are engage in when other people say something (2001: 95). It can be concluded that *locutionary act* is a sentence or words which speakers say. As postulated by Austin in Paltridge (2006: 55), "Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the words". In addition, illocutionary act of what someone says also depend on the social context, in which the person speaks. Cruse (2000: 332) states that illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary, every locutionary has been performed always contains illocutionary act. It can be concluded that illocutionary is the intended meaning in the sense of the speakers say, and it is formed by locutionary act.

When talking about illocutionary act, there is also *perlocutionary act.* Perlocutionary act is the actions or responses of the hearer. Moreover, Cruse states that the aim of illocutionary act by producing an utterance is known as the illocutionary forces of utterance. Based on Paltridge's opinion, "Perlocutionary act refers to the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person.

Based on the explanations of kinds of speech act, it can be concluded that locutionary is a sentence or group of words which speakers say in utterances. Illocutionary is the intended meaning of the speakers which means asking the hearer to do something or just giving information. Perlocutionary act is the effects or responses of the hearer after knowing the intended meaning from the locutionary of the speakers. The hearer will give reaction by saying or doing something based on the meaning of the context, but they may also say or do nothing.

In learning applied linguistics such as speech act and especially intended meaning, people can conduct the real activity when they are having communication in social life by taking some media to help them. One of the media is film which can be the easiest and most interesting media, because it is audiovisual and can make people interested in watching it. The researcher considers that film is the best choice to understand and study the real life conversation and to learn about speech act.

One of films which deal with conversation is Black Swan especially intended meaning from Nina who is the main character in this film. Black Swan is a good and interesting film because there are some implicit meanings from Nina's utterances and attitudes which contain of psychological aspects. Additionally, this film got many awards which become one of the reasons the researcher using this film in this research. Another reason is that the lesson learned in the film is very good for many people. It tells about a story that people can be very ambitious in trying something or making their dreams come true, however they need to be able to handle and manage themselves in avoiding bad effects of their dreams.

Therefore, it is good to understand this film for the society to make them understand and loose boredom with speech act. Because they will feel enjoyment in watching this film after knowing the aspect of speech act which become the main discussion of this research.

*Black Swan* is the film which does not only tell about the Nina's ambition, but also about her mother who is over protective to her and it does not give good effect but the opposite that Nina become uncontrolled and some another bad characters on her. Nina's characters from good (obedient and kind) become bad (ill-tempered and uncontrolled). Her mother forces her to be perfect in dancing the Swan Lake because her mother fails on her last life. Besides that, her mother considers Nina is like a little child, whereas her age of consent. When there is chance for Nina to express herself in dancing, she revolts to her mother and another people around her. It is very disappointing, because her mother can handle her children because of herself.

On February 27, 2011 this film won best actress of Natalie Portman, on December 12, 2011 won best foreign film. And in another chance, it won in best director, best cinematography, best film, and best original screen play at *Austin Film Critics Association.* There were still many awards in any nomination and any chance. It is one of the reasons the researcher using this film, besides because a good film. In this research, the researcher focuses on the utterance of Nina which occurs changes from good become bad characters. She does many conversation, but it is limited only to three main characters: Thomas (Nina's director), Erica (Nina's mother), and Lily (Nina's rival) which become the source of data of this

analysis. All the transformation of Nina has relation with psychological aspect. It is because of the over protectiveness from her mother and her obsession becomes the Swan Queen that caused OCD (Obsessive-Compulsive-Disorder). Later, in theory of Black Swan from Taleb (2007) supposes the cover on Nina's character.

Thus, by using theory of psychology, the researcher answers the reasons Nina uses those speech act. The changes of Nina from good become bad character which reflected in the speech act is become the first analysis in this research. Besides, the analyzing intended meaning through a film can be an alternative way for students in learning and studying speech act in order to enjoy the film.

## 1.2 Statements of the Problem

1.2.1   What kinds of speech acts which show Nina's double characters in the film *"Black Swan"*?

1.2.2   What are the intended meanings of those speech acts?

1.2.3   Why does Nina use those speech acts in film *"Black Swan"*?

## 1.3 Purposes of the Study

1.3.1   To find out the kind of speech acts which show Nina's double characters in the film *"Black Swan"*.

1.3.2   To analyze the intended meaning of those speech acts.

1.3.3   To find the possible reasons why Nina uses those speech acts in film *"Black Swan"*.

**1.4 Significant of the Study**

As far as the researcher knowledge, study of bad and good characters of Nina in Speech act of *Black Swan* film in term Discourse Analysis is difficult to find. Research on this study will be useful because: 1) It offers some contributions on linguistic study and discourse analysis study. 2) This research will also offer some new information for further study about forms of the language, which is used in film *Black Swan.* Besides that, this research can be used for learning and understanding speech acts in a different way which uses film that makes it become enjoyable and avoids the learner get bored.

**1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is discourse analysis. To get more understanding dealing of this topic, it focuses on the conversation which contain of speech acts. There are illocutionary acts which are shown in the utterances of Nina based on the five macro classes of speech act. The subject of this research is the conversation between Nina and some characters in film *Black Swan* such as Thomas (her director), Erika (her mother), and Lily (her rival).

**1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

1.6.1   Discourse Analysis

"Discourse Analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which in used" (McCarthy, 1991: 5). In addition, Yule (2010: 124) has defined it in the long statement that how people make reading full of sense and understand the speakers' intention

successfully take part in that complex activity on conversation is known as discourse analysis.

### 1.6.2 Speech act

"Speech act is a theory which analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication" (Austin in Crystal, 2008: 472). In addition, Yule states that speech act is the actions performed via utterance (1996: 47). Furthermore, Searle says that speech act is the act that is characteristically performed by uttering expressions in accordance with certain constitutive rules (1971: 39).

### 1.6.3 Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of composing a string words and conforming to the grammar of some language (Cruse, 2000: 331). Meanwhile, Yule states that locutionary act is the basic act of utterance which produces a meaningful linguistic expression (1996: 48).

### 1.6.4 Illocutionary act

Illocutionary is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996: 48). Meanwhile, Soekemi in Rosida (2013:6) states that illocutionary act is the act of the utterance which is performed by saying the utterance—it is underlying force of the utterance or interpretation of the utterance by the hearer.

### 1.6.5 Perlocutionary act

The act creates an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect (Yule, 1996: 48). In addition, Soekemi in Rosida (2013: 5) states that the act which functions in causing a certain effect on the hearer and others carried out by a speaker who is making an utterance.

1.6.6   Character

The collective qualities or characteristics, especially mental and moral that distinguish a person or a thing (Oxford dictionary)

**1.7 Organization of the Study**

The writer arranges the writing system in order to be systematic as follow:

Chapter I          INTRODUCTION

It presents an introduction that consists of background, scope and problem, purpose, underlying theory, methodology, and organization of writing.

Chapter II         REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

It deals with the review on related references that consists of previous studies, the researches which are almost similar and the theories in doing the research.

Chapter III        RESEARCH METHOD

It describes research methods that contain research approach, the source of the data, the data, the technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data

Chapter IV         DATA ANALYSIS

It comprises the data analysis, which consists of finding results and discussion.

Chapter V        CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

It contains the conclusion and suggestion of the study.