

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Human beings in their daily lives are impossible to communicate with others in their surroundings without language. Language is a primary feature that is very important that humans use to communicate with each other. Furthermore, not only to communicate, language also allows humans to express ideas, which gives a major factor in human development over time. Although language is the main element of communication, it is also just an intermediary for humans to interact. In order to build a communication, there must be an interaction between people where someone has to be a speaker and someone as a hearer. In communication between the speaker and the hearer, utterance is formed. Utterance in its use contains contextual meaning. The study that concerned with the interpretation of contextual meaning in communication between speaker and hearer is known as pragmatics.

In addition to the explanation above, Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning and how hearers interpret the speaker's intended meaning. Studying pragmatic is not only determining the appropriate use of language in communication but also deal with aspects of the context. The conversation also helped people to understand about other people's mind and to make sense of people's intended meaning. Furthermore, pragmatics is

implemented in social communication in correlation with speaker's choice and application of option in social interaction.

Moreover, Yule (2014) demonstrated that humans are constantly creating new expressions and that the potential number of utterances in any human language is infinite. In the other hand, Searle (1979) classified the utterances into three, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Speech acts are element of pragmatic field. Three aspects of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this research, the researcher was gain more focus about illocutionary acts. One of the types of illocutionary speech acts is directive act.

Sometimes in delivering a context, a speaker and a hearer facing a misunderstanding. Misunderstanding occurs when two participants differ in their understanding of the discourse role of some utterance. Misunderstanding also happen when there is a miscommunication or when the receiver does not comprehend that information which is being dispersed. Therefore, the acknowledgement about the right speech act expression especially directive act expression can help people to prevent more communication failure.

The phenomena of directive illocutionary act are real things happened in daily life. This kind of phenomena can be found in various media. This research took Netflix Series "Insatiable" Season 2 as the data source. Flick (2018) stated that movie can be used as data source, because it can be analyzed. The researcher took this movie as the data source because there are some utterances from the movie that is related with the topic of the research about directive speech act. This tv series is an American dark comedy-drama that released on October 11th, 2019

and directed by Andrew Fleming. This series is starred by Debby Ryan as Patty Bladell, Dallas Roberts as Bob Armstrong, and Michael Provost as Brick Armstrong. One of the utterances that showed the phenomenon of directive illocutionary act appeared in minutes 00:25:28-00:25:36. This conversation happened in direct communication through by face to face. The utterances were uttered by Bob Armstrong as the speaker and Patty Bladell as the hearer. This conversation took place in a wardrobe room. The speaker asked a question to his friend regarding the food that she ate by uttered “**What are you eating?**”. The speaker was curious about the food and asked the hearer so the speaker could get the answer. The hearer answered to the speaker related to the question that she was eating pastries that was given to her. Asking in directive act is the type of action the speaker uses through spoken utterance in the form of question. The speaker's aim is clearly stated to the hearer through the questions asked, which intends to persuade the hearer to respond. The speaker wants the hearer to give an answer so the speaker tries to get an answer by asking a question. Therefore, the utterance in this conversation is indicated as the type of directive speech act which is the **ask** type.

Another phenomenon of directive act that occurred in the series also reflected in minutes 00:26:34-00:26:39. This conversation happened in direct communication by face to face. The utterances above were delivered by Brick as the speaker to Patty as the hearer. It took place in a wardrobe room. The speaker asked for the hearer's permission to ask her out by uttered “**Can I take you out after the pageon like on a real date?**”. The speaker permitted the hearer to go with him to a date. Regarding the permission, the hearer replied by giving the

desired answer. Permit is a directive act used by speaker conveyed through of utterance by asking for a permission. As stated by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), to get a permission to do a certain action, permit act is used by a speaker. In addition, a speaker who asks permission wants to be permitted to take the action. The utterance is performed by a speaker as the one who needs the permission. As a result, **permit** is the type of act from the utterance above.

In conveying a message through utterances, people need to understand the meaning of an utterance. In the daily conversations, people usually can acknowledge the type of the utterances, which refers to a certain type of action. An action which performed by the speaker through utterances can interpreted as speech act (Yule, 2014). Speech act is categorized into five types, which are directive, declarative, representative, expressive, and commissive (Yule, 1996).

The researcher used two previous studies to support this research. The first previous study was taken from Virginia and Mubarak (2022). This study discussed about directive acts types in a movie entitled *Get Out* in the characters utterance. The theories from Searle (1979) and Searle and Vanderveken (1985) were used by the researchers to conduct this study. The result of this study showed there were 35 data contain the types of directive acts. Finally, from all of the types, the ask type appeared to be the most frequent type in this movie.

The second previous study from Virginia & Ambalegin (2021) purposed to reveal the types of directive acts in “*I care a lot*” movie. This study also used the theory by Searle (1979) to analyze the movie. The results of the study revealed that the type of asking became the commonly produced type in *I Care a Lot* movie because the main character commonly asked some questions to another characters.

The present and previous research showed the differences and similarities. For the differences, in the previous research, the data source that was used was different to this present research. A Netflix Series entitled “Insatiable”, particularly in the season 2, was taken to be the data source of this present research. This Netflix series was taken because it contains the utterances that related to the objective of this research. For the similarities, the present and previous research analyzed about the same topic. The topic is about directive illocutionary acts as one of pragmatics discussions. The theory from Searle (1979) about directive illocutionary acts was applied to analyze the types of directive illocutionary acts and in addition, the researcher added the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to give more explanation and theory from Kreidler (1998) to analyze the forms of directive illocutionary acts. For the aim, this research aimed to investigate the types and forms of directive illocutionary acts in the Netflix Series “Insatiable” Season 2.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Referring to the explanation in the background, there are some problems that were analyzed. The problems are shown below:

1. The important use of language in human communication with their surroundings using directive illocutionary acts in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.
2. The phenomena of directive illocutionary act that really happened in daily life reflected in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.
3. The directive illocutionary acts that found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.

4. The types of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.
5. The forms of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The limitation of the problems is displayed as below.

1. The types of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.
2. The forms of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In line with the background, there are two major problems as formulated below:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”?
2. What are the forms of directive illocutionary acts found in Netflix Series “Insatiable”?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The objectives for this research are displayed as below:

1. To discover the types of directive illocutionary acts in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.
2. To reveal the forms of directive illocutionary acts in Netflix Series “Insatiable”.

1.6 Significance of the Research

There are two significances of this research. The researcher expects that this study was give theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research has some significant purpose theoretically. The first is this research is expected to be used as an educational provider that provides information for the readers needed, especially in linguistic terms. The second is to increase the knowledge of the readers about speech acts, especially about the illocutionary acts. The last one, this research is expected to be a guide and reference that can be used as a comparison for further researchers who have the same research object in conducting the research.

2. Practical Significance

There are also some practical significances of this research. The first one is this research is hoped to help the readers to understand the right types and forms of directive speech acts. The second one is to help the readers to understand the context of utterance while performing the action of directive speech act as a speaker and as a hearer. The third one is to help the readers to reveal the implied meaning in the context of communication to avoid the misunderstandings. For lecturers, this research is expected to be useful in English teaching and learning process, especially in directive illocutionary acts.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : The linguistics field related contextual meaning from speaker's utterance to hearer. This subject can be define as the study of contextual meaning communicated by a speaker or writer, and interpreted by a listener or reader. In linguistics, pragmatics investigates the relations between signs and their users.

Speech Acts : The term referred to utterance with a performative purpose are most commonly known as speech act. The term speech acts are used to define an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. A speech act is an action that is performed in saying something. Speech act theory is a branch of pragmatics that studies how utterances can be utilized not only to convey information but also to accomplish certain goals.

Illocutionary Acts : In the speech act theory, illocutionary acts is the speaker's intention in delivering an utterance. These acts are the smallest elements of human communication, and performed in the form of utterances that categorized into five categories: directive acts, assertive acts, commissive acts, expressive acts, and declarative acts.

Directive acts : The directive acts is a kind of acts in which, by saying something, the speaker intends the listener to do something. Directive acts are utterances that function as commands or requests, making someone do something. This speech act happened when the intention of the speaker is clearly understood.