

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Language plays an important role in human life because it is the main tool for communicating with each other. People use language to express thought, ideas, gestures, emotional by using sounds, signal for many different purposes, and reasons. Wardhaugh (1998) said a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication.

When discussing about language certainly will not be separated from knowledge about pragmatic. According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader. This implies that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker because it discusses more what the speaker means by saying rather than what the words or phrases mean in the utterance. This also implies that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning because it includes interpretations of what people mean in certain contexts and how contexts affect what is said. It can be concluded that pragmatics is one branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of an external speech acts related to the context.

Speech acts are the basis for the analysis of pragmatics topics such as presuppositions, cooperative principle, and politeness. The actions performed via utterance are generally called speech acts. In daily conversations speech acts often used by people every day in social interaction. Austin (1962) in Cutting (2002:16) state “the actions performed in saying something”. And then, Austin (1962) speech acts divides into

three types. They are locutionary acts, Illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts refer to the extra meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning and perlocutionary acts deal with the effects of the utterances on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. In addition, Searle (1976) categorizes speech acts into representative, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

Here is the example of commissive speech acts in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie:

Grandpa: *“Come on, I’ll help you with your bag.”*

This example is the speech act category commissive, especially about someone promises because the speakers use to commits himself to do something or some future action.

Searle (1976) divides each types of speech act has a different context and meaning. The first representatives, that the speaker believes something is happening or not. The second is directives when the speaker asks the listener, the listener takes an action. Third, commissives, asking the speaker to do something in the future. The fourth is expressives, it shows the expression of how the speaker feels about the situation. The last is declarations, it changes the world with the resulting speech.

Speech acts are not only found in social interactions in daily life. Speech acts can also be found in other media, one example is in movie. In the movie, speech acts can be found in conversations between characters. In this research, the researcher explains about speech acts that found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie. This movie is a 2019 American fantasy adventure comedy film directed by Jake Kasdan. The film stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, Alex Wolff, Morgan Turner, Ser'Darius Blain and Madison Iseman reprising their roles from the previous film, while

Awkwafina, Rory McCann, Danny Glover and Danny DeVito also join the cast. The film's plot takes place three years after *Welcome to the Jungle*, in which the same group of teenagers, along with an old friend and two unwitting additions, become trapped in *Jumanji* video games, where they all find themselves facing new problems and challenges with both old and new avatars, while having to save the land from a new villain in order to escape.

Every situation of the act or utterance of a movie characters contains a meaning and specific purpose, so in reviewing the speech acts, it must really be realized how important a context is in every utterance or expression. Therefore this research is to examine the speech acts contained in the *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie by looking at the categories of speech acts and the kinds of speech acts found in each categories.

The reason for studying speech acts in this research is that first, the researcher want to know or to understand all about the types of speech acts found in the *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie. The researcher also wants to make the reader's knowledge easily to understand the types of speech act by finding the clue for each types. Second, this research to fulfill curiosity about how to solve the problem academically and be accepted with the logic.

## **1.2 Research Question**

In relation to the background, there are two research questions:

1. What are the types of speech acts found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie?
2. What is the most dominant types of speech acts in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie?

## **1.3 Purposes of the Research**

There are two primary purposes of the research:

1. To find out the types of speech acts found in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie.
2. To find out the most dominant types of speech acts in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie.

#### **1.4 Limitation of the Research**

There are many types of speech acts. But for this research, the researcher discuss about the types of speech acts by Searle's (1976) theory and the most dominant types of speech acts in *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie. This research is limited to discuss speech acts in the movie through the utterances spoke by the characters in the *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Research**

There are two significance points in this research:

##### **1. Theoretical significance**

Based on the research questions, the results of this research are expected to provide many benefits for everyone who wants to study English department. Therefore, the result of this research provides more explanation of pragmatic knowledge.

##### **2. Practical significance**

- a. For reader: the result of this research can be used as a reference to study speech act in speech acts and increase knowledge about pragmatics.
- b. For the next researcher: the result of this research can be used an additional reference for speech acts study especially in illocutionary acts.