1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Analysis

The most important aspect in human life which is used as communication is language. All people around the world use the language in communication and interaction to each other. Without language people cannot interact to other people else. People can express their ideas or feelings through the language. Beside it, the communicative function of language as the gift for human being, it is the important thing that makes human being different from animal.

In sharing our ideas, we need to deliver our ideas clearly so that the hearer can catch the meaning or the content of the message we are going to say. The hearer that wants to understand the meaning of the utterance of the speaker should know the languages and the context related to the utterance.

Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, plays its role to study about the meaning of language and its relation to the context. Stilwell Peccei (1999) emphasizes that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account of knowledge about the physical and social world. In the theory of pragmatics, there are three types of acts (locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts), they are called speech acts. Speech acts as the centre of pragmatic study, is defined as a study of how to do the things with words.

In general, we recognize the types of act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence such as ordering, requesting, begging, offering, inviting and others. In studying pragmatics, we focus on how to utter a speech, so the hearer can interpret its meaning.
J.R. Searle (1965:105) states:

“Behind the word, there is a hidden meaning we want to convey.” He states that on the utterance has two kinds of meaning, i.e. propositional meaning and illocutionary meaning. Propositional meaning is a basic literal meaning of the utterance which is conveyed by the particular words and a structure which the utterance contains while illocutionary meaning is the hidden meaning or the effect of the utterance or written text has on the hearer or reader.

When a speaker says “can you take the rubbish outside?” to his maid, It is more than just a question of the ability of the maid whether she is strong enough to take the rubbish outside, but it is a kind of command that is uttered in such away. Semantically, we may interpret the utterance as the act of questioning, but we can interpret it as an act of ordering pragmatically. The example above is a kind of illocutionary act that may be concluded that in language there should be an act can be performed. So, the sentence “can you take the rubbish outside?” contains at least two acts, i.e. requesting and ordering.

Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. It is something the speaker intends to do in making the utterance. This act is performed within the full control of the speaker and it is the evident after the utterance is made. The illocutionary act is carried out by speaker in making an utterance’s significance within a conventional system of social intention.

J.R. Searle in Saeed (1997) categorizes the types of illocutionary acts into five categories.

1. Representatives,
Which commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases: asserting, concluding);

2. Directives,
Which are attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning);
3. Commissives,
Which commits the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering);

4. Expressive,
Which expresses a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming and congratulating);

5. Declarations,
Which effects immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tends to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institution (paradigm cases: excommunicating, declaring war, christening, marrying and firing from employment).

Every book that discusses about pragmatics or illocutionary act always takes the examples from the utterance of our conversation in daily life since it is easier to connect every utterance which the speaker and the hearer do the conversation. So, it is easier to find out the real meaning of the utterance more than just the semantic meaning. The writer chooses the movie as the object of the research because the conversation of the characters represents our daily conversation and such story of the movie often happens around us.

1.2 Scopes of Analysis

It is necessary to limit the analysis to avoid the vagueness since the object of speech acts is too large. In this thesis, the writer limits the discussion only on the directive illocutionary acts. The writer is going to analyze some part of directive illocutionary acts including the type of felicity condition of performing directive illocutionary acts and the interpretation of every utterance. This thesis only focuses on
the main character, Will Smith, because there are too many characters in this film, so, it needs a limitation. This thesis only analyzes the Directive Illocutionary Act.

1.3 Problems of Analysis

Problem of research is very important for systemic step, because without problem, a researcher will get lost of what is being inquired. After determining the scope of the analysis, the problems that appear in this research are:

1. Are illocutionary acts found in the pursuit of happiness?
2. Are the Directive Illocutionary Act found in Chris Gardner’s dialogues?
3. What types of felicity condition of direct and indirect meaning of Directive Illocutionary Acts are found in the pursuit of happiness?

1.4 Objectives of Analysis

After looking at the problem of the study above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To find out whether illocutionary act can be found in the pursuit of happiness.
2. To find out the types of illocutionary act in Chris Gardner’s dialogues.
3. To find out the types of felicity condition of direct and indirect meaning of directive illocutionary acts which are found in the pursuit of happiness.
1.5 Significances of Analysis

This thesis is expected to give some significances, they are:

1. To enlarge the reader’s knowledge about speech acts.

2. To give more understanding for the readers about how to interpret the
language utterance in the film and in the daily utterances.

3. To add more references for the researchers that is going to discuss the same
object.

1.6 Method of Analysis

In doing this thesis the writer uses the library research, it means that the writer
collects some related sources and applies the theory on the objects of the research. In
analyzing the data the wrrier uses the descriptive quantitative method, by which the
data are described by using numbers or tables. There are some steps the writer applies
on this thesis, they are:

1. Collecting the data:

   Taking the data from the dialogues of the character in the pursuit of happiness.

2. Classifying the data:

   Classifying the important data based on the scope of the analysis.

3. Identifying the data:

   Determining the categories of the data which belong to the types of directive
   illocutionary acts.

4. Describing the data:
Describing the data into the more obvious description so that the reader can easily understand.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

Generally, Searle in Leech (1993) categorize illocutionary acts into five types, they are:

1. Representatives, in this illocution, it has the truth of proposition which is conveyed (make statement, ideas, reporting)
2. Directives, this illocution aims to make someone do something (ordering, begging).
3. Commissives, this illocution is bound in an act in the future (promising)
4. Expressives, this illocution deals with feeling (thanking, apologizing, welcoming ,etc)
5. Declarations, the success of carrying out this illocution lead to an adjustment between the content of proposition and the reality (firing, christening, marrying, judging, naming)

James R. Hurford (1983 : 212) distinguishes between direct illocution as the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the utterance and indirect illocution as any further illocution the utterance may have.

Rosmaida has written a thesis about An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Never Been Kissed. She only analyzed the main character, Josie Geller in her thesis. She applies Akmajian’s theory in her thesis. Based on her research, she found 173 (84%) Literal Direct Act, 11 (5%) Nonliteral Direct Act, 9 (4%) Literal Direct Act
associated with Literal Indirect Act, 13 (7%) Literal Direct Act associated with Nonliteral Indirect Act, Nonliteral Direct Act associated with Nonliteral Indirect Act and found no Nonliteral Direct Act associated with Literal Indirect Act. In this thesis, she found only 25 (11%) of the frequency of types of illocutionary act of directive.