CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Linguistics is a study which has a tight relation with humans' life. We can see it through the macro linguistics, i.e. sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantics, and pragmatics. The last one mentioned has a tight relation with humans' life since human in using language in daily communication has his or her own context. Therefore, it could be concluded that pragmatics is a study about language in use rather than the structure, for example in the clause 'The movie is terrific'. If we analyze it merely based on the structure, the clause can be regarded grammatically right, but if it is analyzed through the usage, in communicating an idea, it may have a literal meaning (the movie is, in fact, a really good movie) or speaker meaning (the speaker said that as an irony). As cited in Cummings (2005, p. 200), Habermas argues that language has three pragmatic functions; representative function, expressive function, and interactive function:

> "The representative function describes language's capacity to represent states of affairs in the world…The expressive function describes language's capacity to give expression to the intentional experiences of its speakers…The third pragmatic function of language – an interactive function – describes the capacity of language to establish interpersonal relations between its speakers."
> (Cited in Cummings: 2005, p. 200)

The three pragmatic functions noted by Habermas are more specified included into the predecessors' theories about speech acts which are conveyed by

Austin and Searle. Speech act is our utterance which can make someone do something as a response to it. This interesting phenomenon shows us about how powerful or influential the speech is. In order to discover more thoroughly about the existence of these phenomena, the writer will take the data from *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. *Animal Farm* is a satire fable about the animals in Manor Farm rebelling to the master, humans. The pigs which at first declared about the equality of all animals ('FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD'), suddenly in the end, started to betray all the animals there.

In betraying all the animals in the Manor Farm (or Animal Farm), they do it smoothly by using, mostly, speech. In doing the speech, the origin paradigm has been altered, and they believe that the content of the speech is true. Thus, this story reflects that merely by using speech, we can alter someone's belief, thought, feeling, or acts. In other words, it reflects how powerful the speech acts and how it can affect human, and it often occurs in the real world; one of them is the usage in the politics field, e.g., the speech to gather the election voice to a candidate. Since the writer finds out the reflection that is often used in the *Animal Farm*, the writer wishes to be able to conduct a research in this topic.

Speech acts have been researched in many topics as in "Speech acts as intercultural danger zones: *A cross-cultural comparison of the speech act of apologising in Irish and Chilean soap operas"* by María Palma Fahey, *The Construction of Away Messages: A Speech Act Analysis* by Nastri, Peña and Hancock, *Conventional Speech Act Formulae: from Corpus Findings to Formalization* by Ann Copestake and Marina Terkourafi.

In *A cross-cultural comparison of the speech act of apologising in Irish and Chilean soap operas*, Fahey mainly discussed about the speech act of apologizing which compares the data between an Irish soap opera *Fair City* and a Chilean soap opera. Fahey found out that there are differences regarding the preferred apology strategies in both sets of data. This happens because this strategy in the Chilean context does not have the same value as it does in the Irish context. Meanwhile, Nastri, Peña and Hancock examined what specific types of utterances, or speech acts that the participants use in creating their away messages which can inform about the structural and functional properties of away messages. Copestake and Terkourafi in *Conventional Speech Act Formulae: from Corpus Findings to Formalization* discussed about illocutionary force allowing the conventionalized formulae to be regarded as interpretive shortcut.

Beside those, there is a study which has been conducted in the study of speech act; locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts. Sapitri (2008) in *The Analysis of Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary Acts in "Clumsy Hans" Comic (A Study of Pragmatics)* has several findings. Sapitri analysed the syntactic structure, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary in each utterance of those Clumsy Hans Comic.

The conducted researches have examined about language phenomena by using speech act theories such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Yet, these topics researched have not been classified more detailed as the writer conducted. The writer classified the data into illocutionary acts according to

Austin and be more specified by using Searle's speech act types (representatives, directives, commisives, expressive, and declaring).

1.2 Research Questions

1. What types of speech act are used in *Animal Farm*?
2. What factors affect the occurrence of each speech act type?

1.3 Objectives

1. To investigate about the types of speech acts used in the *Animal Farm*
2. To describe the factors which affect the occurrence of each speech act type

1.4 Significances to Knowledge

To conduct a study of AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT TYPES USED IN GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM* (A Study of Pragmatics) is significant since speech acts are widely used in communicating our intention to others in daily life. We can see the example in the election; how can the candidate pursue us to vote for him. These phenomena are also found in a novel, mostly the well-known and high literary works such as the *Animal Farm*.

The novel and any other kinds of literary works, now, are not merely considered as just a literature to be read, but also as something that has a lot of meaning or message written by the writer to convey to the readers. The relation among the writer and the readers indicates that communication happens there. Thus, it is relevant to examine about the message of the story since novel is a part of communication among humans.

In addition, a literary work not only can be analyzed by using the literature theory, but also by using the linguistic theory, and the one that will be used is the pragmatic theory, the speech act types. In the *Animal Farm*, as noted before, the characters perform the speech acts, and in order to understand better about what is intended by the speaker here, we can analyze it by using the speech act types. Besides that, the writer also intends to provide other students' reference in order to help them to conduct deeper research in the same field.

1.5 Framework of the Theories

In analyzing the data, the writer used the theory of speech acts types according to Austin (locution, illocution, and perlocution), which were specified by the types of illocution of Searle (representatives, directives, commisives, expressive, and declaring).

Moreover, the writer also used the theory of discourse; theory of situational context, specifically by using the features of context theory. This theory was used in order to support the previous theories and to help the writer in classifying the data into certain speech act type.