CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Topic

Speech acts, which is technical term in linguistics, is the acts of communication which is usually used to make request, asking questions, giving orders, making promises, giving thanks, offering apologizes. In this case, speech acts as an acts of communication gives an idea that a sequence actions perform in the utterance. Yule (1995: 48) suggests, "*On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consists of three related acts*; *locution, illocution, and perlocution*. The action of the utterance will consist of three related acts. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this case, the writer will discuss about illocutionary acts.

The reason why the present writer is interested in illocutionary acts in indirect speech actsis that the present writer is interested in the purposes contained in illocutionary acts. For example, when the speaker uses an interrogative sentence but actually the speaker means to give an orderand when the speaker wants to deliver the meaning of the utterance in polite way.Indirect speech acts is frequently used when the speakerdoes not want to embarrass the interlocutor.

1.2 Scope

Related to the topic under discussion, the scope covers:

1. What illocutionary is applied in utterance with indirect speech acts?
2. What is the aim of the usage of indirect speech acts?

1.3 Objectives

In line with Scope, the objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the illocutionaryapplied in utterance with the indirect speech acts.
2. To identify the aim of the usage of indirect speech acts.

1.4 Significant to Knowledge

The significant to knowledge of this report is to contribute a valuable benefit for students who manage themselves to increase their understanding in comprehending indirect speech acts, who learn the reason why people use indirect speech acts in their utterance, and who are eager to identify the real meaning of the indirect speech acts. The present writer expects this report will give a significant benefit. That in this report the speech act can be used to refuse politely and asking politely in order to avoid conflict in conversation.

1.5 The Framework of the Theory

The present writer uses the theories from J. L. Austin, Kent Bach, John R. Searle, and George Yule.Searle (n.d.: 178)describes indirect speech acts as follows:

> *"In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer."*

The indirect speech act potentially leads tomisunderstanding in the conversation; the converser does not catch the idea. So, an account of such act, it follows, will require such things as an analysis of mutually shared background information about the conversation, as well as of rationality and linguistic conventions.

Linguistically, an utterance consists of three related action; locution, illocution, and perlocution (read also Yule, 1995: 48). Locutionary act may be defined as performance of an utterance; the performance of speech acts itself. For example, I am saying to you "Don't go into the water!" Here the locutionay act covers distinct phonetics, syntactic and semantic features. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts is a term in linguistics introduced by the philosopher John L. Austin in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. For example, in uttering the locution, "Is there any salt?" at the dinner table, one may thereby perform the illocutionary act of requesting salt. In here, the indirect relation is performed between structure and function of locutionary acts. Finally, perlocutionary act, sometimes called perlocutionary effect, is a speech act, as viewed at the level of its psychological consequences, such as persuading,

convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. When the participant of conservation understands the illocutionary acts of the utterance, he may meet the expectation.

In indirect speech acts, it is important for speakers to be knowledgeableon mutually shared background information.

1.6 Research Method

The present writer uses the analytic descriptive method in this report. According to Whitney (1960), "Analytic descriptive method is fact-finding with the proper interpretation. In that method, the present writer could compare the data and the case. Determining and analyzing are also used in this method". The data taken from the book entitled 'daily activity'.

1.7 Place and Time

This job training was held in BalaiBahasaProvinsiJawa Barat. It is located on Jl. Sumbawa No. 11, Bandung, West Java. The writer's responsibility is to make a book in English about a daily conversation and it was started from 09.00 until 15.00 for two months 15th July until 16th September 2013.