

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the nature of the study. It begins with background of the study and the formulation between research question and aim of the study, limitation and a glance of research methodology of the study. This chapter is also completed with organization of paper as the general description of research paper.

I.1 Background of the Study

There are two types of language, written and spoken language. The second one is considered by the people as a primary skill in developing communication. We communicate with friends and with strangers, at work and at play, in public and private. It is the fact that all of us have ever made communication. The act of communication may take the form of advising, admonishing, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, and warning. All these things are discussed in speech act.

Linguistics philosophers believe that humans communicate with the others in their daily activities, show their wants and anything what they can do through the words they say (speech acts). One of the things which is categorized as speech acts that were proposed by philosophers is directive.

Directive as one of five "illocutionary categories" which was proposed by Searle (1983) categorized as speech act which attempts to get the hearer to do something or perform some action. From the categories above we know that request on someone to do something is one of directives functions. Other speech acts under directive function are commands and suggestions. This study will only focus on requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promises.

Milroy and Milroy (1985) suggest that speaking is a social activity. It means that in realizing their speech, speakers will be influenced by social variable, such as status or educational background and the community where they live.

Thus, to realize what speakers say in demanding fulfillment of promise is very challenging for everyone. The speakers must choose the appropriate patterns in realizing it. Inappropriate patterns can create the communication to run not as expected and create misunderstanding. Lack of socio-cultural and linguistic competence can lead the speakers face problem in communication. In order to reduce and solve the problem in communication, therefore, speakers should be careful in choosing the appropriate linguistic forms.

I.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Although many researches investigated requesting speech act area, there is limited research in requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promises in Indonesian which was viewed from speaker's educational background. There is an assumption, at least in Indonesia, that there are two kinds of typology of science;

hard sciences (e.g. technical science, sport and health, physics, chemistry etc.) and humanities (e.g. language, art, economics, etc.). Therefore, this study investigates the most common patterns of requesting speech acts in demanding fulfillment of promises in Indonesian which are realized by person who take different typology of science as their major.

I.3 Statement of the Problem

This research is geared toward answering these following questions:

- A. What is the most common pattern/strategy of requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promises viewed from speaker's educational background?
- B. How does speaker's educational background influence the realization of requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promises in Indonesian?

I.4 The Scope of the Study

The study is focused on requesting speech in the demand fulfillment of obligatory promise by students of Indonesia University of Education. The respondents would be classified based on their major. The categories used are hard science (such as technical science, health and sports) and the humanities (such as language, art, economics, etc.) They were only asked to fulfill the questionnaires which describe the situation that they would demand someone's promises.

1.5 Aim of the Study

This study is aimed at:

- a. finding the most common strategy of request used by Indonesian in demanding fulfillment promises viewed from their educational background.
- b. finding the influences contributed by speaker's educational background in realization of requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promises in Indonesian.

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1 Respondents of the Study

Respondents of this study are students of Indonesia University of Education who have studied and interacted with the environment of their study for about 2 years or more. The total respondents used for the study are 54 students. They were chosen based on typology of their study; 14 pair students for hard sciences and 13 pair students for humanities.

1.6.2 Data Collection Procedures

To collect the data, a questionnaire based on DCT has been used. In addition to the questionnaire, interview was also employed in this research.

1.6.3 Data Analysis

The data in this study were categorized based on the answer in the questionnaires. The writer analyzed the data using the framework which was adapted from Blum-Kulka (1989) and Searle (1969).

I.7 Instrument

The data of this research were collected through questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire is based on Discourse Completion Test (DCT). It consists of scripted dialogues that represent socially differentiated situations. Each questionnaire is preceded by a short description of the situation specifying the setting, ranking of imposition and the social distance between the participants and their status relative to each other followed by an incomplete dialogue.

I.8 Clarification of Related Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the following is the clarification of terms used in the study:

- a. Speech act: In this study, speech act is defined as all the things we do with words when we speak. (Austin, 1962)
- b. Patterns: Here, patterns are defined as models, designs or instructions from which something is to be made.
- c. Demand fulfillment of promise: In this study, demand fulfillment of promises is defined as requesting speech act that used in order to ask someone fulfill his/her promises.

I.9 Organization of the Paper

Chapter I Introduction presents the background of the study, the research questions, aims of the study, method of investigation, and gives the clarification of key terms of research to avoid misunderstanding.

Chapter II Theoretical Foundation begins with theoretical review about the realization of requesting speech act in demanding fulfillment of promise.

Chapter III Research Methodology discusses the research methodology and included the respondents of the study, data collection procedures and data analysis.

Chapter IV Findings and Discussion discusses the analytical framework and data analysis.

Chapter V Conclusions and Suggestions is the last chapter; it discusses the findings gained from the respondent through DCT.