

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Communication occurs in the daily activities of mankind. to interact among mankind , one form is to interact or conversation. One form of mankind interaction is the conversation itself. conversation is a tool that is often used, thus conversation is an ideal form of communication in several ways, because it allows people with different views, on a topic to learn from each other (Oxford, 1986: 123). Successful conversation includes engaging relationships between speakers. They may bring anything from their life into the discussion as their conversation progresses, to relate to other people's opinions or points of conversation. Every day, everyone always conducts conversations using speech acts. Speech act is a technical term in linguistics. Speech acts are utterances that function in communication.

According to Austin and Jhon Searle in Paltridge (2000: 15), speech act refers to language, used to do things other than just to refer to the truth or falseness of particular statment. A speech act is successfull if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speakers intention atittude being express. (Yule, G. 1996), acknowledges that by doing speech acts, people don't just say something using language suddenly. Instead of their intention and forces behind the utterances, their speech may affect the behavior of the hearers.

Request is a speech acts that is often used in everyday communication, according to (Keovilay in Ariyanti 2001) defines request as pre-event acts where these acts

express the speaker expectation of the hearers performing in action, verbal or non-verbal. However, using request is more polite than using commands, even though the listener is also expected to follow the order. Based on the definition of request, it is clear that request is a speech act in which the speakers expect the hearers to do something to benefit the speakers. Request are attempts on the parts of speaker to get the hearer to perform or to stop performing some kind of action (Ellis, R. 1994). A number of general were interactional, illocutionary, and sociolinguistic features of request. A request is also expressed to give an order to the listener.

According to Tomic, Olga Miseska, and Roger W. Shuy (1978), speech acts is a very helpful foundation for examining the actual language used by real people in real events of life. Speech acts include real life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture. According to Jannedy (1994), speech acts use to convey information, request information, give orders, make request, make threats, give warnings, make bets, give advice, and others. Almost same with Jannedy (Yule, George. 1985) state that the use of the term speech act covers action such as requesting, commanding, questioning and informing. Request is one kind of speech act that frequently used in daily communication, and also an expression where the speakers expect the hearers to do something to benefit the speaker. According to Celce (1991), the speech acts of requesting is realized when the speaker verbalizes a wish which can be carried out by the hearer. Thus, if a request is complete, it requires the speaker to take an action or provide a number of information or items according to the speaker's wishes. A request is the most obvious example of a face-threatening speech act. Hughes (1986)

introduces several forms of request, one of the commonest forms of request in English involves the use of modals auxiliaries (can, could, will, and would), for instance: “could” you share with Anna today, “can” you say that again. An extremely common variation involving the modal auxiliaries use a tag, like ending such as clean the board, “would you?” Modal auxiliaries (can, could, will, and would), are very frequently accompanied by “please”, such as “could you please” try questioning no 5, “would” you come out to the front “please”? So according to Krohn (1990) the word please makes the request sentence more polite. Please may be also inserted at the end, instead of beginning of the sentence. When people make a request, they concentrate on what is going to do or react for that request. Request is included in speech act which is part of pragmatics subjects. Request strategies are studied in order to provide sociolinguistics information about the language use.

In everyday life, to communicate with other people, we also need the help from others. To ask someone to do something for us is called a “Request”. In making a “Request” we must, of course, follow the rules of language so that in expressing it we do not violate the rules, or according to the norms of each culture and language. Because every language has a special standard in terms of politeness in communicating. Because words and ways of expressing them do not respect the other party. If we want to ask for help from others, in this case, our ‘Request’ must of course follow the rules of good grammar, so that people can do what we want. It is for this reason that the research wants to know how to express ‘Request in Kawela language’. Like other languages in general, Kawela Language also has expressions in

expressing Requests. From the description above, it is very important to use the appropriate sentence in every situation, because it can make the speakers or the hearer to avoid misunderstanding. Furthermore, the author was interested in investigating the entitled "Expressing of Request in Kawela Language" as a way of paving the way for further research related to Kawela Language.

1.2 Research Questions

In this writing the questions of the study are:

1. What are the strategies in expressing requests in Kawela language ?
2. What are social norms or manner implemented when people making a request in Kawela language ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are :

1. To know what are the strategies in expressing Kawela language.
2. To uncover the social norms or manners implemented when people making a request.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are two general significances of this study. They are of academic significance as theoretical in the world of linguistics and practical significance as practical in everyday life (Pierry, in Erom, 2012: 4).

1.4.1 Academic Benefits

The academic significance that is expected to be achieved from the results of this study is as follows :

1. The results of this study can be used as the scientific information to enrich the literature on related research in the future.
2. The results of this study can be used as a scientific reference for related studies for future authors, especially regional language research.

1.4.2 Practical Benefits

The practical significance that is expected to be achieved from the results of this study is as follows :

1. To provide the writer's linguistic knowledge and skills on how to conduct and do research in scientific studies.
2. To increase the writer's skills and knowledge in Kawela Language, especially in request expressions.