

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is important for our daily life in a way to communicate to each other. In communication, a person has a specific purpose to convey some information or to express something to the hearer and the hearer can get information and understand about what exactly being said by the speaker. This is not only talk about what is the topic about or what the hearer understood about your topic but how can we say something explicitly then the hearer will understand what exactly we are talking about and what the speaker has to do. There is a study that focus on the relations between language and their users that called Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of using language particularly, the relationship between sentences and the context of situations in which they are used. Pragmatics focusses on conversational implicature, which is a process in which speaker implies and a listener infers. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning communication by speaker and interpreted by listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule,1996). One of the branches of Pragmatics is speech acts.

Speech acts is the actions performed in saying something. Speech acts is not only about how the way we deliver a message, but it how we say something and the hearer will understand what does the speaker say. People must be aware of

speech acts because this is the essential factor to maintain the relationship between the speaker and the hearer to reach the goal of communication because it can help the society to know what is the exact meaning from the speaker's utterances, because there is the implied meaning that the speaker want us to understand or want us to do something, by not saying directly but implicitly.

Speech acts theory says that the actions performed when the utterance is produced can be analyzed based on three different levels. The first one is Locutionary acts, which is act to delivers the literal meaning of utterances. In the other word, locutionary act is the meaning of utterances produced by speaker explicitly. The second is Illocutionary acts, which is act sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. Or it can be said that Illocutionary act is the implicit meaning produced by the speaker. The third is Perlocutionary acts, which is the effect of illocutionary acts. It can be said that perlocutionary acts is the effect which the utterances produced by the speaker to the hearer in order to perform act (Austin 1962). The types that will be focused on this study is Illocutionary acts. It is classified into five types: Assertive (what the speaker believes in truth). Directive (The speaker wants the hearer to do something, like commanding), Commissive (the speaker commit to take an action in future, promising), Expressive (the speaker acts of apologizing, thanking), Declaratives (the speaker change the world by words) proposed by theory Searle (1976: 10).

Speech acts is not only found in a real life of conversation, but it also appears in the movie as one of media to deliver a message. Those five classifications of illocutionary acts will be discussed in this research. The data source of this

research is a movie. There are many movies have dialogues as in real life conversations. One of them is the movie entitle *After*, it is a romantic drama film directed by Jenny Gage in 2019. It tells about an innocent girl who just entered the college life, her name is Tessa. She meets Hardin Scott and then the story begin. There are some illocutionary acts that could be analyzed. The example of utterances that consists of illocutionary act in *After* movie can be seen as follow:

Tessa: *Noah and I just broke up. I feel like I just lost my best friend.*

Steph: Come over here.

(*After Movie*, 55:19 – 55:22)

This utterance can be categorized as Declaration illocutionary acts because in this sentence shows the statement that Tessa declaring her relationship with Noah, because previously both of them in a relationship and now they just broke up.

Therefore, Illocutionary acts are essential to be learned to know the implied meaning of the speakers' utterance to avoid the listener's misunderstanding, so the communication can run properly. This movie is chosen as the data because it contains a lot of speech acts utterance that uttered by the speakers which is related to this study.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of Illocutionary acts were found in *After* movie?

2. What are the meanings of illocutionary acts were found in *After* movie based on context of situation?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study which are formulated above, objectives of this research are stated as follow:

1. To find out types of Illocutionary acts were found in *After* movie.
2. To analyze the meanings of illocutionary acts were found in *After* movie based on the context of situation.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, this research focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and the implied meaning of illocutionary acts based on the context of situation utterances in *After* movie. The research was applied the theory of Searle (1976), in order to analyze the types of Illocutionary acts which founds in *After* movie and to analyze the meanings of illocutionary acts based on the context of situation used a theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1985).

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study aims to give more understanding and improving the knowledge of the researcher about Speech acts especially Illocutionary acts. The significance of the research could be divided into theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give more understanding and further information to the people of Speech acts especially the types of Illocutionary acts. This study also useful for students to know the types of Illocutionary acts that used by the speakers based on the context of situation. Therefore, this research will help to improving their knowledge and understanding about the purpose of Illocutionary acts in communication.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

Practically, the result of this study is intended to give contribution for students, society, and the language learners about speech acts, especially for the types of Illocutionary acts. It can be used as reference for the next researcher to conduct the similar study, which is related to Illocutionary acts of speaker utterance in the movie. The researcher is also expected to make the reader understand the context about speech acts especially Illocutionary act.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter are divided into three sub chapters, those are: Review of related literature, concepts, and theories. The first part is reviewed from three previous studies, which conducts the same topic with this study. The second part is concept, which contains the explanation of key terms that relevant to be used in this study. The last part is the theories. It is used to answer the problem of the study with the theory from the books that are used in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are some previous researches related to this topic of study, which also discussed about speech acts analysis. Therefore, we need to do the literature review in order to know how the other researchers who analyze the topic, so that the writer can avoid the possibility of duplication. There are three researches that will be reviewed, they are two thesis and one article.

The first review was taken from a thesis from Sefriana (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts in Movie Monte Carlo by Thomas Bezucha*. The aims of the study are to identifying the types of Illocutionary acts that uttered by the characters of Monte Carlo movie and to identifying perlocutionary acts implied after the illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in Monte Carlo movie. In her study, she used the theory by (Searle, 1976). The results of this research are the researcher found that the characters of Monte Carlo movie

only used 4 types of illocutionary acts. First, the researcher finds representatives are 7 data such as complaining (1), informing (4), predicting (1) and describing (1). Directives are 6 data such as commanding (3), ordering (2) and asking (1). Commissives are 3 data such as volunteering (1) and promising (2). Expressives are 2 data such as congratulating (1) and apologizing (1). Declaratives was not found in this research. In this movie, each character never uttered a word containing the declaratives. Furthermore, the researcher also found 18 successful perlocutionary acts that can influence the hearer to do something according to the speaker intends. The similarity between this study and her study is about Illocutionary, but in this study the researcher focuses on the types and implied meaning of illocutionary, meanwhile the related study focuses on types of Illocutionary and identifying perlocutionary, the other difference is this study will be taken data from *After movie* while the related study the data source taken from Monte Carlo Movie by Thomas Bezucha.

The second thesis reviewed in this study was written by Safira (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Main Character in Zootopia Movie Script*. The aims of the study are to recognize the types of the illocutionary acts types found in the movie of Zootopia and to recognize the illocutionary forces in the movie of the Zootopia uttered by the main character. In her study, she used theory by (Searle, 1976) in order to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. From the analysis, the writer finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps as main character in Zootopia movie. The writer uses qualitative descriptive analysis method. The writer collects the data from movie's script, then describes contexts

and classification of illocutionary acts. The researcher found all of the type of illocutionary acts in this movie, they are Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative and also for the illocutionary forces found are asserting, concluding, assessing, requesting, ordering, advising, promising, threatening, offering, warning, apologizing, thanking, welcoming, like, arresting. The related study above is similar to this study. Both the study discussed about speech acts especially Illocutionary acts. Safira's study focused on illocutionary acts and also illocutionary forces, but this study mainly focuses on types of illocutionary and intended meaning from the utterance by the main character. The data source of Safira's study is Zootopia Movie meanwhile this study uses *After movie*.

The third review was taken from the article by Prakarsa (2017) entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Titanic Movie*. The aims of the study are to identify the contexts of situation found in Titanic Movie and to analyze the types of illocutionary acts implied in Rose's utterances in Titanic Movie. In his study, he used two theories proposed by Searle (1976) and Leech (1983). The Searle (1976) theory is used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts of the main character's utterances found in Titanic Movie. While the Leech (1983) theory is used to analyze the contexts situation that implied found in Titanic Movie. The researcher found four types of illocutionary acts those are Assertive, Directive, Commissive and Expressive. The similarities of this study with the previous study discussed about the types of illocutionary acts and the context of situation and the theory is used same with this study which is Searle (1976). The difference between this study and

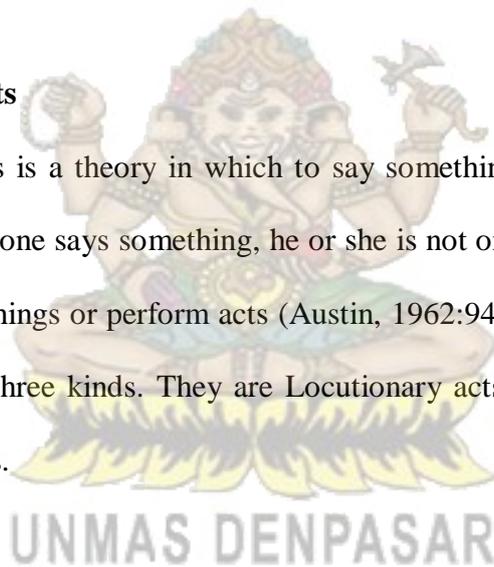
related study is the data source. The data source used by Prakarsa is Titanic movie, meanwhile this study uses *After movie*.

2.2 Concepts

In order to support this research, there are some concepts that related to this study. There are two concepts which are Illocutionary acts and Movie. The description of the concept in the literary works will be presented as follow:

2.2.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means, when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform acts (Austin, 1962:94). Austin differs the kind of speech acts in three kinds. They are Locutionary acts, Illocutionary acts, and Perlocutionary acts.



2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts

According to Leech (1983) illocutionary acts is the act of producing utterance with certain illocutionary force such as greeting, warning, ordering, requesting, promising, apologizing and thanking. The function or meaning is found in the utterance called illocutionary acts (Searle, 1976). Moreover, illocutionary acts can be defined as what the speaker intends to perform acts by utterances words or sentences. For utterance, “can you please just trust me? It will be fine, I’m promise”. This utterance intends the speaker will perform acts in the future as

promising. Therefore, the illocutionary acts utterance above is perform act of promising.

2.2.3 Movie

Movie or also known as film is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories. According to Hornby (1995: 434) in Oxford learner's dictionary of current English, said that Film is a story etc. recorded as set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at cinema.

2.3 Theories

Based on the problem of the study, there are two theories that has used in this research. The first theory was the theory of types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1976), in the book entitled *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. The second theory was the theory of context of situation proposed Halliday and Hassan (1985) in the book entitled *Language Context and Text: Aspect of Language in a Social Semiotics Perspective*.

2.3.1 Speech Act

Speech-act is a subfield of pragmatics study. This is a study about how words can be used not only to tell information but also to carry out actions. Speech act is an utterance defined in terms of the speaker's intention and the effect that it has on a listener. According to Austin (1962: 94) speech act is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, she

or he is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. There are three kind of speech acts, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something. A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. In other word, locutionary act is the act of saying the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by The Act of Doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is called by The Act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A Perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. It means, perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

In this study, it used speech acts theory from Searle (1976: 23). The categorization of the five types of illocutionary acts develops as follows: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

Assertive or Representative Searle (1976: 23) stated that assertive or representative is a type of speech act that commits the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It expresses speaker's belief toward something. The simplest test of a representative is by literally characterizing it as true or false. Some performative verb for assertive acts is state, assert, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, claim, predict, describe, call, diagnose, classify, identify, accuse, characterize, suggest, insist, swear, etc.

For example: "It's one year older than you" (*Simbolon*, 2015: 314).

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2.3.2.2 Directive

Searle (1976: 23) stated that the illocutionary point of directive consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something which have a word-to-word direction of fit where a wish is expressed, in which a proposition is a future act done by the hearer. Verbs denoting members of directive are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge.

For example: "Stop - she'll see!" (*Simbolon*, 2015: 314).

2.3.2.3 Commissive

Searle (1976: 23) stated that commissive are those Illocutionary acts point in to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. Similar to directives, commissive operates a change in the world by means of creating an obligation, but in this case, the speaker creates the obligation. Some performative verbs for commissive are promise, offer, commit, reject, swear, etc.

For example: “I’ll leave my window open for you. I’ll pull into a motel in a few hours” (*Simbolon*, 2015: 315).

2.3.2.4 Expressive

Searle (1976: 23) stated the main point of expressive is that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is to express the speaker's inner states toward a certain thing. It is in which have no direction of fit. In performing an expressive the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed. In other word expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes. Some performative verbs for expressive are thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, welcome, greet.

For example: “Um... thanks?” (*Simbolon*, 2015: 314).

2.3.2.5 Declarative

Searle (1976: 23) this kind of speech act is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. It is to bring something about in the world which has both a world-to-world direction of fit in which no psychological state is expressed and any proposition can occur. We also can say that declarations use language to bring about changes in the world through utterances, as in declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc.

For example: “I bought something” (*Simbolon*, 2015: 313).

2.3.3 Context of Situations

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985), context of situation refers to environment, time and place in which the discourse occurs and also the relationship between the participants. The relationship of language with context and given the right information can make sensible guesses about what the speaker is going to mean and this seems a necessary assumption, seeing that communication does take place than this right information is what we mean by the social context.

In order to depict the context of situation, Halliday and Hassan (1985:12) has three features of context of situation, such as field, tenor, and mode. The description of the three features as bellow:

2.3.3.1 Field

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) the field of discourse refers to what is happening, the nature of social actions that is taking the place: what is it that the participants are engaged, in which the language figures as some essential

component. The even in conversation has big contribution significantly. It supports by the situation and the utterance which balance or engaged each other between language that the utterance or the body language that figured out the action.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

The tenor discourse refers to who is taking a part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles (Halliday, 1985: 12). Conversation will happen if there is two or more people are crossing information between one and other. Tenor, the personal relationship involved. In conversation, people choosing grammar based on the relation between the participants. Normally, have close relation or not will influenced the grammar and word selection of conversation. For the example, the conversation between close friends will different with the conversation to the teacher, lecturer or older people.

2.3.3.3 Mode

Halliday (1985: 12) stated that the mode discourse refers to what part the language is playing. What is that the participant is expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the next, the status that it has, and its function in context, including the channel is it spoken or written or some combination of the two. And also, rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in term of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic and the like.