

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of significant thing that people use to communicate among one to another in their daily life. The function or aim of language is to express someone ideas, feeling, and even describe something in order to understand each other. The way how the people communicate is not only by direct communication or face to face but also people can communicate by using media communication such as email, telephone, video call and also via social media. Although humans have many ways to communicate each other, the speaker and the hearer have to understand the meaning of the utterance they use in order to convey the message well.

One of the studies which discuss about the language use in communication is known as pragmatics study. According to Levinson (1983: 9) Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of the relationship among language and context that are relevant to grammar writing. The term pragmatics refers to a condition of language use that is related to and determined by the context in which it is used. Yule (1996: 4) stated one of the benefits in learning a language through pragmatics is that people are able to understand and use the intended meaning of the other people, the goal, following with type of action. Pragmatics study consists of many interesting aspects to be studied, one of that interesting aspects is called as speech acts. Yule (1996: 47)

mentioned that the definition of speech acts are the actions that are presented by using the utterance of a statement. There are three related acts in speech act those are Locutionary acts or the literal statement, Illocutionary acts or the intended meaning, and Perlocutionary acts or the actual effect (Yule, 1996: 48). Those three related acts might be direct and indirect which measure the effectiveness of the message which conveyed by the speaker to the hearer. Sometimes what the people say or talk about cannot be understood directly by the hearer, therefore we have used these three related acts in order to understand the utterance while we are having a conversation one to another.

Theory which explain about the act produced when someone says something which contain certain meaning or specific intention is called Illocutionary act. Occasionally, listeners could not understand the illocutionary acts of the speaker, so that it has an impact on listeners to perform the perlocutionary acts as expected by the speaker. Based on the phenomena, it is important to study the illocutionary act in order to understand or convey the meaning and the goals of a conversation properly. In the study of illocutionary, the utterance made by the speaker sometimes does not have the real or exact meaning as it is said, but it has a hidden meaning. According to Searle (1979) Illocutionary acts can be classified into five, those are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Illocutionary acts can often be found in utterances in the forms of spoken or written for example; in a speech, novel, movie script, etc. In this research, researcher decided to analyze the illocutionary acts in a movie because the characters in the movie are doing conversation to utter the aims and message to the

audience. Conversation among the characters is very important aspects and as a function a tool that delivers the aims, goals and utterance in a movie, without conversation, the message contained in the movie will not be conveyed properly. Moreover, people also find the difficulties to understand the meaning of the utterances that the characters said in the movie. This study used *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie as the data source because it contains many types of illocutionary act in the utterance which expressed by the characters.

*Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie was an American anti-hero movie directed by Andy Serkis and produced by Columbia Picture in association with Marvel. This movie is the sequel of *Venom* (2018). The story tells about Eddie Brock who work as a journalist become a host of symbiote called Venom. Eddie restarts his career as a journalist and gets an offer to interview and investigate a serial killer named Cletus Kasady who becomes a host of symbiote called Carnage, similar to Venom. An evil symbiote using Kasady as its host and they carry out massacres and kill many people. Eddie and Venom try to stop the Carnage from causing more chaos and casualties. The conversation among the characters in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie contain many performative verbs which is usually explicitly used by illocutionary act. It is because the movie tells about investigations, conflicts, massacres and friendships where the conversation used a lot of performative verbs such as promise, prohibit, request, etc., therefore this movie was chosen as the data source in this study about illocutionary act.

## 1.2 Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study, the problem of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie were formulated as follows:

1. What are the classifications of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie?
2. How is the meaning of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study mentioned above, the objectives of this study divided into two as follows:

1. To identify the classification of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie.
2. To analyze the meaning of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie.

## 1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and its meaning found in all utterances by all characters in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie*. This study used a book written by Searle (1979) entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studies in theory of Speech Acts*. The types of illocutionary acts that was used in this analysis are assertive, directive, commissive,

expressive, and declaration. Meanwhile, Leech's theory (1981) was used to analyze the meaning of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. The title of the book which used in analyzing meaning is *Semantic the Study of Meaning*. There are seven classifications of meaning based on Leech (1981) those are: conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning. In analyzing the meaning of illocutionary act found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie, the theory of context situation proposed by Halliday (1989) was used as supporting theory.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

There are two significances of the study such as theoretical and practical significances. Those significances can be described as follow:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

According to the objectives of the study, this research is expected to give some contributions to the reader who want to study speech act theory especially in illocutionary act. The researcher hopes that the readers will get better understanding about the illocutionary act and its types and get additional knowledge when they read this research.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research can be one of the references for the readers in analyze the illocutionary act found in the movie. Moreover, it also can improve the skill in analyzing the types of illocutionary act and the meaning of illocutionary act.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES**

This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is literature review related to this study from previous students of English department. The second is the concepts which relevant to this research. The last sub-chapter is the theoretical framework. It includes the theories which used to answer the problem of the study and analyze the data.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

The study of related literature explains about the review of the literatures that were used in this research. The researcher chosen three previous study in which consist of two theses and one journal.

The first research was conducted by Karuni (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in *Beauty and the Beast Movie*”. In her thesis, she analyzes the illocutionary act in order to find out the types of illocutionary act and to analyze the intended meaning of illocutionary act based on the context of situation. The subject of the research was a movie entitled *Beauty and the Beast*, she used the movie because she found utterances according to the type of illocutionary act. In analyzing the data, she used theory by Searle (1979) to found the types of illocutionary act, meanwhile the theory by Halliday and Hassan about the context of situation used to analyze the intended meaning of illocutionary act. The result

showed that she found thirty-nine data from the conversation between the characters in *Beauty and the Beast* movie. The similarities between Karuni (2020) and this study are the topic is about illocutionary act and the data source are taken from movie. Besides that, Karuni (2020) and this research use the same theory by Searle (1979) entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Act*. The analysis of meaning of illocutionary act has been analyzed by Karuni (2020) by using the theory of Context of Situation by Halliday and Hassan (1989). Meanwhile, this research used theory that proposed by Leech (1981) entitled *Semantic: The Study of Meaning* to analyze the meaning of illocutionary act found in the movie and supported by the context of situation theory proposed by Halliday (1989).

The second thesis was done by Sugiantini (2021). In her thesis she focused on analyzing the illocutionary act classification and the meaning of illocutionary act supporting by the context of situation which is similar to this study. She decided to take *The Complex: Lockdown 2020* movie as the data source because it contain a lot of the words that can be classified as the illocutionary act. In her study, she used three theory to analyze the data. First theory by Yule (1996) was used to analyze the types of illocutionary act, theory by Leech (1990) was used to analyze the meaning of the sentence and theory purposed by Halliday and Hassan about context of situation was used as supporting theory. The result of her study showed that there were 135 data of illocutionary act found in the data and the most types found was directives. There also found some differences which can be seen from the movie chosen as the data source, Sugiantini (2021) choose *The Complex:*



*Lockdown 2020* movie as the data source meanwhile in this research the researcher used *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie as the data source. In analyzing the data, Sugiantini (2021) used theory by Yule (1996) meanwhile this research used theory proposed by Searle (1979) to classify the types of illocutionary act.

The third research was taken from an article done by Sembiring (2019) under the title “Illocutionary Acts on *Aladdin Movie 2019*”. In her study she analyzed the types of illocutionary acts and take a movie as the data source which similar to this study. The second problem of her study was about the function of context of illocutionary act. In contrast, the second problem of this study focused on the meaning of illocutionary act. The movie selected as the data source also different. Sembiring (2019) decided to use *Aladdin Movie 2019* meanwhile this study used *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie as the data source. The data analysis of her study was done by using descriptive qualitative and for the result of her study she found 30 types of illocutionary act. In analyzing the data, she used three theories of illocutionary act proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969 and 1979) as main theory of speech acts. In this study, the researcher used three different theories, the first theory was proposed by Searle (1979) to analyze the types of illocutionary act, and the second theory was proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning and supported by the context of situation theory proposed by Halliday (1989). This could be interesting to analysis the types of the illocutionary act with the meaning found in the movie.

## **2.2 Concepts**

In this section, the idea of the researcher was set in some concepts. There were three concepts that related in this research such as: speech act, illocutionary act and movie.

### **2.2.1 Speech Act**

Speech act was developed by a famous philosopher of language named J. L. Austin on his book entitled *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). According to Austin (1962) speech acts can be defined as the acts of producing the utterance in which speaker is showing a particular kind of acts. The example of speech acts those are giving advice, asking question, making promises, making offers. According to Yule (1996: 47) speech acts is actions that present through utterances and in English are basically given more significant labels. The example of the significant labels such as apology label, complaint label, compliment label, invitation label, promise or request label (Yule, 1996: 47).

### **2.2.2 Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary acts can be defined as one part of speech acts that focus on the meaning of an utterance in a statement. According to Austin (1962:108) Illocutionary acts can be performed by ordering ,informing, warning, or undertaking the powerfull utterance. Illocutionary acts have an intended meaning which are expressed by the speaker to the hearer in delivering utterances. It refers

to the speaker's significant purposes in their mind. The example of the significant purposes such as making a request, asking questions, making promises, offering something. The illocutionary acts is an action presents by using the communicative force of an utterance (Yule 1996; 48).

### 2.2.3 Movie

Movie is one of the means media in the form of audio-visual used to deliver a moral value and message to the audience. Hornby (1995: 434) stated that movie is a recorded story in the format of moving pictures that has audio visual to be presented on smartphone, television computer as well as the cinema.

### 2.3 Theories

In analyzing the data, the researcher used three theories that related to this research. Theory proposed by Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts* was used to find out the classifications of illocutionary acts in the conversation among the characters in the *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie. The theory to analyze the meaning of the sentence of each illocutionary act used the theory that proposed by Leech (1981) entitled *Semantic: The Study of Meaning* and supported by the context of situation theory proposed by Halliday (1989) entitled *Language, context, and text: aspect of language in a social-semiotic perspective*.

### 2.3.1 Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:47) people not only generate the utterances which included grammatical structures and words, but they take action through these utterances in an attempt to express themselves. Actions that performed by the utterances can be defined as speech act. Speech act consist of three related act those are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The following are the definition of three related act:

#### 1. Locutionary Act

The content of the utterance or the true meaning that the listeners derive from what the speaker says is known to as the locutionary act. According to Yule (1996:48) locutionary act is the primary of the utterance produce by the speaker or producing the meaningful linguistic expression.

#### 2. Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996: 48) Illocutionary act is the utterances produced by the speaker with some kind of function in mind, it also refers to the purpose of the utterances produced by the speaker. It is related to the intention of the speaker in a conversation which can be seen from the utterances produced by the speaker.

#### 3. Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act defines as the effect of the speaker's utterance on the listener (Yule, 1996:48). It is the listeners' interpretation of the message conveyed by the speaker through the utterance.

### 2.3.2 Direct Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:54) direct speech act happened when there is direct relationship between a structure and a function. Direct speech act is used by the speaker to deliver the information or message directly to the listener.

### 2.3.3 Indirect Speech Act

Yule (1996:55) stated that indirect speech act has no direct relationship between the structure and the function. Indirect speech act also has different meaning from the sentence uttered by the speaker.

### 2.3.4 Classification of Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962:108) stated that when the people say something, they also present illocutionary acts. It means every statements produce by speaker will have an intended meaning. According to Searle (1979: 12), illocutionary acts are classified into 5, those are:

#### 2.3.4.1 Assertives

Assertives is one of the type of illocutionary acts when the speaker saying or telling about something of true and fact. As stated in Searle (1979: 12), the main purpose point of the every component of the assertive illocutionary act class is to perform the speaker bases on varying degrees to something's being the case, the fact of the expressed proposition and to the truth.

Example: The earth is flat (Yule, 1996:53)

From the utterance above, the speaker says that the shape of the earth is flat, and that is something that the speaker believes as a fact. It can be classified as assertives because it can be used to express something truth or fact.

#### **2.3.4.2 Directives**

Directives is one of the classification of illocutionary act when the speaker has the goal of getting the hearer to do something. According to Searle (1979: 13), this illocutionary act type focuses on the point of directives consist in the fact the speaker bases on varying degrees trying to get the hearer to do something.

Example: Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black (Yule, 1996:54)

The utterance above show that the speaker intends for the hearer to make the speaker a cup of coffee and to make it black. This is included in the category of directives because it contains command or request words that uttered by the speaker.

#### **2.3.4.3 Commissives**

Commissives is when the speaker about to do something in the future. Searle (1979: 14) stated that commissives are illocutionary acts that has main point where the speaker makes a commitment to another speaker or hearer in future.

Example: I'll be back (Yule, 1996:54)

From the utterance above, the speaker says "I'll" (I will) and it show that the speaker promise that he/she will do something in the future.

#### **2.3.4.4 Expressives**

Expressives is when the speaker expresses the feeling. According to Searle (1979: 15) The point of expressives in illocutionary acts is to show or express the feeling and psychological state of someone in several conditions such as sad, happy, angry and so on.

Example: Congratulations! (Yule, 1996:53)

The example above shows that the speaker congratulates the hearer. It includes expressive because the speaker shows feelings of pleasure or happiness.

#### **2.3.4.5 Declarations**

Declarations is when the speaker says something that can change the status and the reality. Based on Searle (1979: 17) declarations can be defined as a condition where someone declared their status or someone else status and there is a fact that the declaration has been completely performed.

Example: Referee: You're out (Yule, 1996:53)

The example above shows that the speaker has a special role or status to perform a statement and that is included in declaration.

#### **2.3.5 Theory of Meaning**

The content of the message that is communicated by the words, sentences or symbols in a context is defined as meaning. According to Leech (1981:9) the types of meaning can be distinguished into seven types as follow:

### **2.3.3.1. Conceptual Meaning**

Based on Leech (1981:9), conceptual meaning is also known as cognitive or denotative meaning which is tend to be the most important factor of linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning concerned to the literal use of the word and among the relationship of the word and the things it refers to.

### **2.3.3.2. Connotative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:13) connotative meaning refers to the actual experiences associated with the communicative expressions used or heard. It is also fairly unstable as it varies by different culture, historical time and also individual experience. The connotative meaning is indeterminate and open. That is because it depending on the knowledge and beliefs of the speaker.

### **2.3.3.3. Social Meaning**

Based on Leech (1981:14) the social meaning of a part of language concerned to the social situation or circumstance in which the word or the utterance used or produced in a language.

### **2.3.3.4. Affective Meaning**

This type of meaning is focused on the personal feeling of the speaker or writer (Leech, 1981). It can be inferred from their words or nonverbal behavior.

### **2.3.3.5. Reflected Meaning**

Based on Leech (1981: 16), multiple conceptual meaning reflects meaning that appears when one sense of a word is part of our response and reflects to another



sense. It also refers to what is communicated in the group of another sense of the same expression.

#### **2.3.3.6. Collocative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:17), collocative meaning is the connections a word gets as a result of word meanings and its frequent occurrence with a certain type of word which tend to take place in its environment.

#### **2.3.3.7. Thematic Meaning**

In communication, if the meaning of the sentence or utterance being communicated arises from the way the speakers organizes their message in terms of structuring focus and emphasis, it is called thematic meaning (Leech, 1981:19).

#### **2.3.6 Context of Situation**

According to Halliday (1989: 9) Context of situation is the context in which the text extend, is being covered in the area of text through a structural relationship between the social environment and the language user. There are three features of the context of situation mentioned by Halliday and Hasan, they are: field, tenor and mode.

##### **1. Field**

Field concerned to what activity is going on and why it is happening. Field in the context of situation also includes the interactants or the person that interacts and

the topic discussed. According to Halliday (1989: 10) The field of discourse refers to who is taking part, to where is the place of characteristics of the social action.

## 2. Tenor

Tenor refers to the people who taking part and the relationship between the interactants. Based on Halliday (1989: 10) Tenor describes who is participating, the kind of the participants, their status and their roles: the type of role relationship that exists among the participants.

## 3. Mode

Language is playing in the interactions is known called as Mode. According to Halliday (1989: 10) Mode is something that the audience or the participants are expecting of what the language to do for them in particular situation.

