

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

As one of the social creatures, human needs to communicate with others in the conversation as the way of maintaining their relationship in the society. Language helps the speaker to deliver the information to the hearer. According to Waliya (1996) as cited in Usman, (2017) language acts as the important role in the social communication as the medium in transferring their thoughts, ideas, feelings, opinions, or even experiences through arranged words. As a result, language is not only utilized as the platform of transferring information, but it is also used to share the speaker's perception and mindset to the hearer in their conversation.

According to Buck and Arthur (2002) as cited in Usman (2017), communication can be classified into two categories namely verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication refers to the way of communication by utilizing arranged words as the platform in the conversation. On the other hand, non- verbal communication can be described as the concept of communication that is related to the intervention of body gesture, hand movement, eye contact, facial expression, and common sign as the elements of transferring the message. These methods are usually used to help the speaker when they want to convey the message to the hearer. However, there are still misinterpretation or misunderstanding when someone wants to deliver the information, but the hearer does not get what the speaker is expected about. Language has two functions in its usage as the tool of communication namely linguistically and pragmatically. Language can be used as

a linguistic function when it is related to the form of accuracy and also the language structure. On the other hand, language is functioned pragmatically when it is related to the form of accuracy and also the structure based on its context. Pragmatics is the study between the relation of language and its context and how the context contributes to the meaning. Despite of the structure of language, context is very important as the background of knowledge on how the speaker shares their utterances by constructing the hearer's interpretation. Therefore, the element of pragmatics that observes the intention behind the utterances called as speech acts.

Speech acts can be described as the way of expressing something to stimulate the hearer's action through the words that are delivered by the speaker. According to Searle (1979), speech act is the utterance that being said to perform something. Moreover, Austin (1962) defines speech acts is the action that performed in saying something. Austin (1962, as cited in Levinson 1983: 236) also classified speech acts into three categories namely, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Those types of speech acts have different meaning based on their functions and roles. However, this study was only focused on the illocutionary act as the main research problem. According to Asim (2007: 7), illocutionary acts is the most important aspect in the pragmatics study. Illocutionary act refers to the type of speech acts that concerns on the speaker's purpose which is delivered through the utterances and the hearer is expected to show their reaction as part of response in the conversation (Searle, 1979).

Besides the concept of speech act, the context of conversation is also very important in the pragmatics study. The context of situation in the communication process contributes to the background of knowledge when the speaker delivers an

utterance to the hearer. According to Halliday (1978), context of situation is the social construction of the text which is related to the social processes of the conversation. This aspect can help the conversation is easily understood because it can reveal the intended meaning of the utterances that related to the topics, participants, and also the types of language that used in the communication process. It is important to know the context of our communication in daily basis. Communication happens in every part of human life. Daily communication, speech, song or even in movie. Movie is one of the digital transformations happened broadly. Development of movie can be seen from the enthusiastic of viewers that increase day by day.

Movie is one of the platforms that can reflect the real life of the society. According to Hornby (2006), movie is the sequences of story that presented through the visual images and the sound effects. Moreover, the audience can easily understand the characters' utterances since the movie also provides the subtitles as well. The dialogue between characters in the movie is very important element that can be analyzed in the pragmatics study because there are illocutionary acts occur in the characters' dialogue. There are also some genres that can be consumed by the audience such as action, horror, drama, and animated movies. The animated movie is the most interesting genre that was analyzed in this study because it contains some sources of learning such as moral value, education, etc. as well as the medium of entertainment.

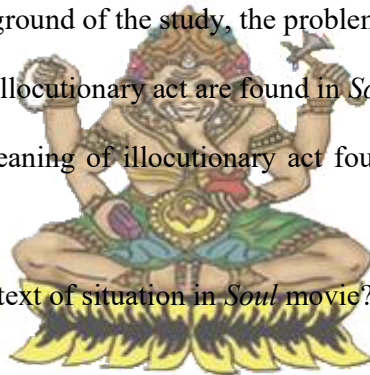
Based on the information mentioned above, this study focused to find out the illocutionary act in a movie entitled Soul (2020). This movie is produced by Pixar Animation Studios. This movie consists of some genres such as fantasy,

comedy, and family drama. The reason of this data source was chosen because the occurrence of illocutionary acts can be found among the characters' dialogue. Moreover, this movie is an animated movie that is interesting to analyze since there are moral values that depicted through the characters' portrayal. Therefore, this study proposed the theories from Searle (1979) to identify the types of illocutionary acts and Leech (1981) to classify the types of meaning from the illocutionary acts, and Halliday and Hassan (1985) to analyze the context of situation.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of this present study are:

1. What types of illocutionary act are found in *Soul* movie script?
2. What is the meaning of illocutionary act found in the utterances in *Soul* movie?
3. How is the context of situation in *Soul* movie?



## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be seen as follows:

1. To find out the type of illocutionary acts that are found in the Pixar Disney movie *Soul*.
2. To classify the meaning of illocutionary act found in the utterances in *Soul* movie.
3. To analyze the context of situation found in *Soul* movie.

#### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

The study focuses on the illocutionary act that found in the script of a movie. The movie is from collaboration between Disney and Pixar entitled Soul. In this study, the utterances that contain illocutionary act is analyzed. Then, the data were determined the types of illocutionary act. Moreover, it was divided into two parts which were about directive and indirective illocutionary act. On the other hand, the analysis was supported by two research questions related to the meaning of illocutionary act and the context of situation.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study could be viewed from two sides, theoretical and practical. Those could be explained as follows.

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This research can give positive influences on linguistics study. It is expected to give contribution to the linguistics especially in speech act analysis focusing in illocutionary act.

##### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Practically, it is expected to help the readers to understand about theory of speech act especially in illocutionary act. It cannot be denied that movie is thing that really close to our life. Thus, it is hoped to give understanding about illocutionary act to the readers. Moreover, it can be used as reference for other researcher to conduct study in linguistics field focusing the illocutionary acts.

## CHAPTER II

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

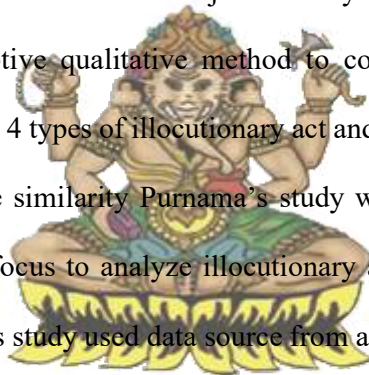
#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are several studies that focus on the same field in illocutionary act. There are several thesis and articles that being viewed in this study. These studies are used to give support for the present study. The first one is from Ernayanti (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in The UP Movie”. This thesis analyzed illocutionary act in a cartoon movie. The meaning of each illocutionary act was analyzed as well. Ernayanti used theory of speech act from Yule (1996). By using descriptive qualitative method, the finding showed that directive speech act was the most illocutionary act found in the movie. Moreover, conceptual meaning was the most found in the movie. The similarity between Ernayanti’s study and this present study is it focuses on illocutionary act and the data source is from animation movie. Furthermore, it was analyzing the meaning of the illocutionary act which the same with this study. The difference is the movie is different where Ernayanti’s study used *Up* movie while this study was taken from *Soul* movie.

The second study comes from Andari (2021). The thesis was entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Characters “In The Beat” Movie”. The thesis was analyzing the illocutionary act that found in the movie and also tried to find out the intended meaning of those illocutionary act. Speech act theory from Yule (1996) was used to analyze the illocutionary act that said by the characters in the movie. Moreover, the context of situation theory from Halliday (1984) was used to analyze the intended meaning of each illocutionary act. The result showed that directive

illocutionary act was the most illocutionary act found in the movie. The similarity between Andari's study and this present study is it focuses on illocutionary act and the data source is from animation movie. The difference is the movie is different where Andari's study used *Feel the Beat* movie while this study uses *Soul* movie.

Purnama et al. (2021) entitled *Directive Illocutionary Acts in Best Health Podcast Entitled Talking to Your Kids About Coronavirus (covid-19)*. That study focused on directive illocutionary act. It also focused to describe the types of illocutionary act and its function. The object of study was Hillary Clinton's speech. Purnama used descriptive qualitative method to conduct the study. The result showed that there were 4 types of illocutionary act and its function was to convince and collaboration. The similarity Purnama's study with this study is in terms of research topic which focus to analyze illocutionary act. The difference with this study is that Purnama's study used data source from a speech while this study used movie as data source.



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The next one is from Dewi et al. (2022) entitled *The Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in Incredible 2 Movie: A Speech Act Analysis*. They studied about illocutionary act in *Incredible Movie 2*. They focused on the types of illocutionary and its meaning. Searle's (1979) theory was used to support this study. The data were collected through conversation happens in the movie. The result showed that expressive illocutionary act is the most types can be found in the movie. The similarity between Dewi's study and this present study is it focuses on illocutionary act and the data source is from animation movie. The difference is the movie is



different where Dewi's study used Incredible 2 movie while this study uses Soul movie.

Putri et al. (2019). They studied about speech act used in a movie as well. The data were collected from Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire movie. The study was aimed to investigate three types of speech act which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In Dewi's study, the technique to collect the data was watching the movie and read subtitle in the movie. By conducting observation and documentation, the result showed that there were locutionary acts found and used to express the illocutionary act in form of declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Moreover, the data were found in direct speech around 92,5% and indirect speech around 7,5% of 40 data utterances collected. The similarity between Putri's study and this study is the objective of the study which is aimed to analyze speech act in a movie. The difference is the studies have different source of movie and Putri's study analyzed three types of speech act while this study only focused on illocutionary act.

Moreover, it is study from Rahayu et al. (2018). The study focused on the illocutionary act in a movie entitled Mirror Mirror which the main character said. The research was used descriptive qualitative method and implemented observation to collect the data. The result showed that there were 55 utterances found in Mirror Mirror movie script related to illocutionary act. There were 4 representatives, 37 directives, 2 commissives, and 12 expressives. Almost all of the illocutionary act from Searle's theory (1969) found except declarative illocutionary act. That type could not be found because the main characters of this study were not detected using declarative illocutionary act. This study and Rahayu's study have the same aim



which is to find out illocutionary act in a movie while the difference is in terms of data source. Rahayu's study aimed to find out illocutionary act from the main character only while this study wants to analyze all of the characters.

The study mentioned above are used as a reference for the present study. This study is aimed to find out the five illocutionary acts in a movie. The movie is entitled Soul. The similarities between those study and this study is the main focus of the research. It is analyzed the movie script based on types of illocutionary act. The data are also gathered from a movie. The differences of this study and those mentioned above is that this study aims to find out the illocutionary act and the meaning of it. The main difference is the source of the data is completely different in using the choice of movie for the data source.

## 2.2 Concepts

Concept is the idea or guiding principle to help the writer to clarify the research. In this study, there are two related concepts to support the study. Those are illocutionary act and movie. The explanation can be seen in the following.

### 2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary means the function of the utterance. According to Ekoro & Gunn (2022), illocutionary acts is the meaning that the speaker wants to convey. To convey a meaning, the speaker delivers utterance. Setiani et al. (2018) add that illocutionary is used to express the speaker's intention to make other persons do what the speaker wants them to do. The example of illocutionary act can be seen in the following. Illocutionary act can be divided into five types of illocutionary act

from (Searle, 1979). Those five types are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Limbi & Şimon (2015) state that illocutionary act forces an utterance by adding stress, intonation, contour, performative verb, adverbs, and punctuation, etc. By adding that elements in the utterance, the speaker wants to make the hearer decode the meaning behind the utterance.

### 2.2.2 Movie

Nowadays, movie is one of popular entertainment. People get interested day by day because of the development of movie which getting better and better. According to Kaiser (2011), people can get exposure about certain language and its cultural context in which the language is spoken in the movie. Moreover, movie can be a tool for education as well since it has many messages and moral value in the story (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018). It can be concluded that movie is really important nowadays because beside become source of entertainment, it also become source of knowledge, usually learning a new language.

This study uses one movie as a source of the data. It is Soul movie from Disney and Pixar Production.

### 2.3 Theories

Theories are used to answer the research question. There are some theories used to answer and support the finding of this research. The first one is theory about pragmatics. Then, there is theory from Austin (1962) about speech act. Furthermore, theory about illocutionary act and its types was proposed by Searle (1979) which was supported by the theory from Yule (1996). Next, there was

Leech's theory (1981) that concerns about theory of meaning. Lastly, the theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1985) about context of situation was used to analyze the situation of the conversation in the movie.

### **2.3.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is one of branch of linguistics. According to Jiangli (2021), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns about the use of language and its context. Language is a symbols or code that used by humans to communicate each other (Edwards, 2009). Language cannot be separated with society. Society is a community of people who live in certain countries or regions and have shared habits, laws and organization (Dean, 2010). It means that society is related to a group of people who involved in some social interaction, including the use of language. Related to context, language use determines the context when the society is using the language itself. The people communicate with other using different language based on with whom they communicate, where they communicate, when they communicate. It means that language used has important relationship with context. It can be concluded that pragmatics shows how the relationship between language and its context. Regarding to a movie, language used in a movie must be have a context. Important to know the context that related to the language used in a movie.

### **2.3.2 Speech Act**

According to Altikriti (2011), speech act is the way how speaker uses language to achieve an intentional action and how the one who hears the speaker concludes the meaning of what being said. It can be concluded that speech act is

one of language used that can deliver meaning in order to do some acts in society. Speech act can be found in every form of communication happens in society. It occurs whether in written or oral communication. In pragmatics view, speech act is the goal and the intention of a language (Prayitno et al., 2021). It means that speech act cannot be separated with communication. Nowadays, communication happens across the world. Speech act is considered to change information distribution in this era and it can influence the socio cultural, politics, and economic (Prayitno et al., 2020).

According to Austin (1962), there are three types of speech act, namely, locutionary act, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Each of the types have different characteristic. Based on Austin (1962) as cited in (Putri et al., 2019), locutionary refers to the literal meaning of the speech. Illocutionary means the function of the utterance. While, perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance to the listener. Furthermore, Searle (1979) divides illocutionary act into 5 categories namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.



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### 2.3.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Besides Austin and Searle, Parker (1986) as cited in Putri et al. (2019) also defines speech act. Parker states that there are two types of speech act which are direct speech act and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is the speech act that has similarity or the same between the structural form and its function in the communication. It means that there is no difference between what the speaker says and the meaning that they aimed. The example is *“You wear a blue shirt”*. That utterance shows an information about someone is wearing a blue shirt. It does not

have any intended meaning behind it. Meanwhile, indirect speech act is the opposite of the direct speech act. Indirect speech act is the speech act that has indirect relationship between the things being said and the meaning behind it. The example is *“It’s getting cold here”*. It is not only telling that the temperature is getting cold or down, but it might have an intended meaning behind it. It can be a request from the speaker to the hearer to close the door or window or to take a blanket. It has indirect correlation between what the speaker says and the function of the utterance.

### 2.3.4 Types of Speech Act

There are some types of speech act. The explanation can be seen in the following.

#### 1. Locutionary Act

Based on Austin (1962) as cited in (Putri et al., 2019), locutionary refers to the literal meaning of the speech. Saeed (2009) mentions that locutionary is the act of saying something literally which following the rules of communication and without intend to have meaning behind it. The example of locutionary act can be seen in the following.

Example:

*“It’s hot here.”*

(Asy’ari, 2018)

In this context, the speaker means the temperature of the room is increasing and it made the situation is hot.

## 2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the second type of speech act. Illocutionary means the function of the utterance. According to Egoro & Gunn (2022), illocutionary acts is the meaning that the speaker wants to convey. To convey a meaning, the speaker delivers utterance. Setiani et al. (2018) add that illocutionary is used to express the speaker's intention to make other persons do what the speaker wants them to do. The example of illocutionary act can be seen in the following.

Example:

*“It's hot here.”*

(Asy'ari, 2018)

In this context, the speaker means two things; he requests the listener to open the window because the temperature of the room is hot or he refuses to close the window since he needs cool temperature from outside.

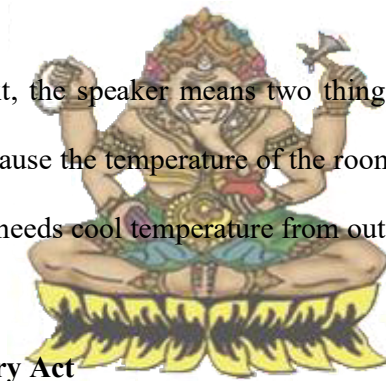
## 3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance to the listener (Asykin et al., 2021). It can be said that perlocutionary is the reaction from the hearer after the speaker say illocutionary act. Hutajulu & Herman (2019) argue that perlocutionary act shows what action that the hearer does whether it is physical action, thoughts, or feeling. The example of prelocutionary act can be seen in the following.

Example:

*“It's hot here.”*

(Asy'ari, 2018)



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In this context, the listener will open the window because the speaker feels hot inside the room.

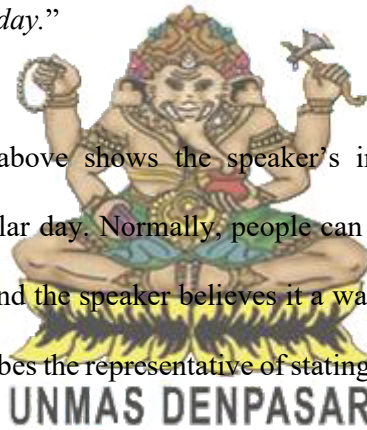
### 2.3.5 Types of Illocutionary Act

#### 1. Representative

Based on Searle (1979), representative illocutionary act is the speech act that tells the truth. The speaker usually uses this type for stating, claiming, reporting, concluding, etc.

Example:

*“It was a warm sunny day.”*



(Yule, 1996:53)

The sentence above shows the speaker's information regarding to the weather in one particular day. Normally, people can see the sun is shining on the sky when it is sunny and the speaker believes it a warm sunny day. Therefore, the illocutionary act describes the representative of stating form because it tells the truth about the weather.

#### 2. Directive

Directive is the second type of the illocutionary act. Searle (1979) mentioned that directive illocutionary act is the speech act that aimed by the speaker to influence the hearer. The speaker usually uses this type for requesting, recommending, asking, begging, or challenged, etc.

Example:

*“Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.”*



(Yule, 1996:54)

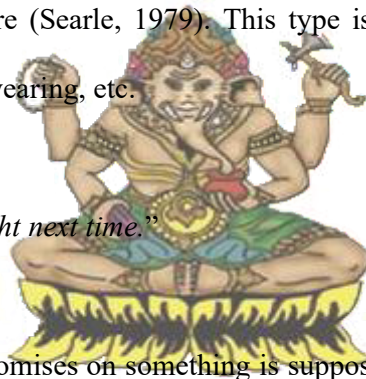
This sentence describes the speaker's statement when he requests for a cup of coffee to another listener. The utterance shows the illocutionary act that is related to directive of requesting something which is to make a cup of coffee and it must be black.

### 3. Commissive

Commissive refers to the action that the speaker wants to do in the near future. Commissive is to the statement that the speaker says to dedicate their self to do something in the future (Searle, 1979). This type is usually used for promising something, vowing, swearing, etc.

Example:

*"I'm going to get it right next time."*



(Yule, 1996:54)

The speaker promises on something is supposed to be right next time after he did a mistake on it. The sentence shows the illocutionary act which describes the illocutionary act related to commissive of promising something because he guarantees that it will never happen in the bad way next time.

### 4. Expressive

Expressive refers to the speech act that used by the speaker to state something that they feel such as pain, like or dislike, etc. Searle (1979) argue that it is the speaker's psychological state which they want to thank, apologizing, showing feeling, congratulating and soon.

Example:

*“Oh yeah, great, mmmm, ssahh!”*

(Yule, 1996:53)

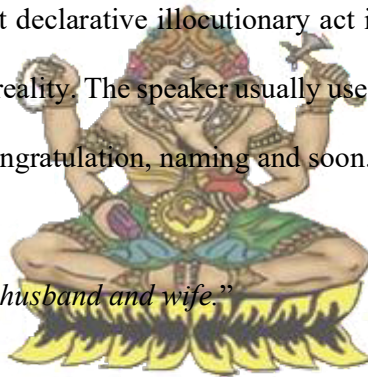
The sentence above shows the expression of showing a good feeling towards something from one speaker to another. He describes the illocutionary act that is related to expressive of showing a good feeling about something.

### 5. Declarative

Declarative is one of the illocutionary acts that rarely found in analysis. Searle (1979) state that declarative illocutionary act is what speaker says that can bring changes into the reality. The speaker usually uses declarative illocutionary act as they redesigning, congratulation, naming and soon.

Example:

*“I now pronounce you husband and wife.”*



(Yule, 1996:53)

The sentence above is declared by a priest during the ceremony of someone's wedding in the church. He stated the utterance above because it is a holy thing when someone gets married with his/her partner and make it legal in front of the church. Therefore, this utterance is a declarative illocutionary act of declaring on something.

### 2.3.6 Theory of Meaning

According to Crystal (1991: 310), semantics is one of the branches in linguistics that concerns on the study of meaning. On the other hand, Leech (1981) mentioned that language can be a platform to express the meaning to other hearer

by delivering in spoken or written form. Leech also classified meaning into seven types of classifications that can be explained below.

### 1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning refers to the meaning that is derived from dictionary. This meaning also emphasizes the logical context into the communication. According to Leech (1981: 9), conceptual meaning has a complex and sophisticated organization which may be compared with the syntactic and phonological levels of language. Therefore, it defines the literal meaning regarding to its context and structure when it is uttered.

Example:

- *Karama (X) ni mwanamume.* (Karama is a man.)
- *Selina (Y) ni mwanamke.* (Selina is a woman.)



### 2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning refers to the meaning that has hidden information beyond the words. Leech (1981: 12) mentioned that connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Therefore, this meaning contributes to some factors that influence the meaning itself including thoughts, feelings, and perspectives.

Example:

- *Rose* symbolizes love.
- *Dove* symbolizes peace.

### 3. Social Meaning

Social meaning refers to the use of language in the social circumstance (Leech, 1981: 14). This meaning conveys the individual's knowledge by delivering into the conversation based on some factors such as time, place, situation, dialect, and, status. This meaning follows the social situation where the conversation is uttered which can then be also used as a request, an apology, etc.

Example:

- *Dialect* : Language of geographical area or social class
- *Time* : 18th-century language
- *Province* : Legal language, science, advertising, etc.
- *Status* : Polite, colloquial, slang, etc.
- *Modalities* : Language memoranda, lectures, talks, etc.
- *Singularity* : Style Dickens, Hemingway, etc.

### 4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning refers to the meaning that is closely related to the social meaning but it deals with the speaker's feelings including attitude, behavior, and manner to the listener or their utterance (Leech, 1981: 15). Furthermore, this meaning can be expressed directly or indirectly depending on the context of conversation based on some factors such as the tone of voice, mimic, and gestures influence how the affective meaning is produced.

Example:

- *You are a horrible person and I hate you.* (Direct message)
- *Boyfriend* : "What's wrong?"
- *Girlfriend* : "Nothing." (in a clearly nervous tone)

## 5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning refers to the meaning that can be appears in the multiple situations of conceptual meaning. Moreover, it also can be defined as a single word or phrase that is associated with more than one sense of meaning. Leech (1981: 16) stated that this meaning may influence the response to another sense as well. As a result, it can be concluded that as a meaning that consists of kind of ambiguity depend on the people's interpretation.

Example:

- *The Comforter* described as something “warm and comforting”.
- *The Holy Ghost* described as “awesome”.

## 6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning refers to the meaning that is usually used in daily conversation. Leech (1981: 17) conveyed that collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. Furthermore, this meaning also delivers the common information between the people based on their social roles and relationship.

Example:

- *Beautiful* : *girls, boys, girls, parks, flowers, colours, villages, etc.*
- *Handsome* : *boy, man, car, vessel, overcoat, airliner, typewriter, etc.*

## 7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to the meaning that is derived from the placement and ordering of words, phrases, and sentences. Leech (1981: 19) stated that thematic

meaning is a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions. Therefore, this meaning emphasizes on how the order of the words that are produced affect the meaning that want to be delivered.

Example:

- *Mr. X donated the first prize. (Active)*
- *The first prize was donated by Mr. X. (Passive)*

### 2.3.7 Context of Situation

Context of situation may be found as the basic principles to describe the interpretation of communication events. Halliday (1985) mentioned that context of situation refers to the environment, time, and place where the conversation occurs between the speaker and listener. Context of situation also contributes to the prediction of what the speaker is saying. Text is a product of in the context of particular situations between the social environment and function of language. Halliday and Hassan (1985) categorized context of situation into three types, they are:

#### 1. Field

Field refers to the time (when) and place (when) of the text is happening. This element is related to the topic that is discussed in the conversation.

#### 2. Tenor

Tenor refers to the social actors and participants who are taking the role in conversation. It is also related to their status, responsibility, and also relationship when they are talking through a dialogue.

### 3. Mode

Mode refers to symbolic organization that is concerned to the role of language that is being played, what part of language that also being played, what the participants' expectation towards to the symbolic situation in communication, its status and function.

