

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The tool that humans use to interact with other people is language. Language is the important thing used by human either to do the communication or could be an act to do something. According to Yule (1996) Language is a system of communication which is conducting the system of sound, words or pattern. Nowadays there is a study that could help some people to understand the language especially the context that appear on that situation of language use.

There are a lot of studies that discussed language, one branch of study that learn about language is pragmatics which learn about the utterance of the language which appear by the speaker. According to Yule (1996, p. 3) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and perceived by a listener (or reader), and hence has more to do with determining what individuals mean by their utterances than with determining what the words or phrases in the utterance might imply. In addition, pragmatics learn about the context or the knowledge-based information which expected to be shared by the speaker to give some interpretation to the hearer by giving some utterances. The context in the utterance is an important thing to

maintain the communication goes appropriately. The pragmatics study is the concern with the knowledge of meaning shared from the speaker or even the writer then will be assumed by the hearer or the reader, in the pragmatics study, there is an aspect which deeply concerned about the hidden meaning of each sentence that utter by the speaker which namely speech act (Yule, Pragmatics, 1996).

Speech acts is the performing action when there was an utterance about something (Austin, 1962). Speech act happen when the sentence that utter by the speaker in terms of what the speaker expected to convey then the audience will represent the meaning of an utterance (Yule, p. 133). The utterance that produced the action performs in three different levels. The first is Locutionary act, which is the real meaning or content of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second is Illocutionary act, which is the meaning of the message or the explicit meaning delivered by the speaker to the listener. Illocutionary act also performs and utterance with some kind of function in mind such statement, an offer, an explanation and other communicative purpose. The third one is Perlocutionary Act which simply create an utterance with a function without intending the utterances to have any effect or the interpretation by the listener about the message which has delivered by the speaker perlocutionary will be affected by the utterance that conducted with the illocutionary act (Yule, 1996, p. 48). According to Yule (1966 : 53) there are five types of Illocutionary act such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives.

These five of illocutionary act classifications could be found both in daily conversation and in the movie. Movie or motion film, are a type of visual

communication which employs moving pictures and sound to tell stories or instruct people about something. In a movie, someone can improve the understanding about the specific subject through visual aspect (Wikipedia, 2021). Movie or film is considered mass communication, a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, art, fine arts and theatrical arts, literature and architecture and music. Film is a moving picture (Effendy, 1986). In movie or film there are a lot of speech act especially the types of illocutionary act that could be found to make the movie or film to be more interesting to watch by the audiences.

The *UP* movie is used as the data source in this study, since there are lot of illocutionary acts found on the conversation on each characters in the movie. This movie is a comedy dramatic movie that provides a story about Fredrickson's true love to his wife, Ellie. The word "*UP*" has the meaning of the raising of the house which represents about the characters transition from the physical world to the spiritual world that in the same way as people who have near-death experience related with the feeling floated above of the body (Boone, 2022). In addition, even Ellie has passed away, Friedrichsen still wants to make Ellie's dream come true by moving the house into the place known as paradise.

This study was interesting to be analyzed regarding the illocutionary act used to maintain the conversation goes properly in delivered the meaning. Besides that, there also a lot of illocutionary act that exist on this movie. The *UP* movie used as the data source because there are a lot of moral values can be taken inside from the movie and it is quite famous either for teenager or children. Furthermore, the

UP movie was able to expand the knowledge base about some types of speech acts which consist of hidden meaning and perhaps change the audiences mind about perspective in conversation and build *UP* the credibility of the audiences. In addition, this movie was able to teach the audiences or even the writer about the meaning that appear on each utterance.

Otherwise, this movie perhaps expanded the writer's knowledge in both identified and analyzed the usage of illocutionary act in daily conversation to deliver the meaning well and make the conversation goes properly between the speaker and the hearer or the listener.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What types of Illocutionary act are found in the *UP* movie?
2. What is the meaning of illocutionary acts found in the utterances of characters in the *UP* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above the purpose of this study can be formulated as:

1. To identify and analyze the types of illocutionary act found in the *UP* movie
2. To analyze the meaning of each illocutionary act found in the *UP* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was focused on analyzing the illocutionary act that found on the utterance of the characters in the *UP* movie by using the theory from Yule (1996). And the theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan used to analyze the context of situation of each of illocutionary act to find out the function of each illocutionary

act. Meanwhile to analyze its meaning used on the theory proposed by Leech (1981). This study presented descriptively through formal and informal method.

1.5 Significance of the study

There are two significances which appear in this study such as theoretical significances and practical significances.

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

The theoretical significance of this study is expected to give more explanation about illocutionary acts, also wants to improve the reader's ability especially in understanding speech act. The writer also expected this research to contribute to the other research who might be interested in discussing the similar topic.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

This study is expected to be able to improve the writer ability when analyzing the types also the meaning of illocutionary act that found in the movie. This study can be used became the reference for the other researcher which discussing a similar topic, especially the study about illocutionary acts in English language

CHAPTER II

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, three are literature related to this study came from the other researcher from the previous study. The first study is the article written by Prakarsa (2017) from Udayana University with entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Titanic Movie*". The second study is the thesis that is written by Suryo, (2011), from English Letter Department Letters and Humanities and Faculty State Islamic Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta which entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Sherlock Holmes Movie*". The third study is the thesis which written by Aulia (Illocutionary Act In The SPACE BETWEEN US Movie Script, 2018) from Muhammadiyah University Medan, Sumatra Utara which entitled "*Illocutionary Act in the Between Us Movie Script*".

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review to related literature describe the literature that review in this study by reviewing two relevant thesis and one article that concern about the types of illocutionary act in the movie. There are some several previous studies reviewed in this study to get the similarity also the differences into another study which written by the other researcher in the similar topic.

The first study was taken from the article that written by (2017) from Udayana University with entitled “*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Titanic Movie*”. This previous study was discussed about what contexts of situation are found on the Titanic movie and what types of illocutionary act implied in Rose’s utterances in Titanic movie.

This study used two theories, those are theory proposed by Searle (1976) to identify the types of illocutionary act toward the movie. Meanwhile the theory proposed by Leech (1983) to find out the context of situation that occurred in the movie. As the result there are 4 types of illocutionary act found in the Titanic movie. There are Assertive, Commissive, Expressive and Directives. The Declaration could not be found since the setting and the story did not include the environment in which the Declaration can exist. Furthermore, the context of situation was useful to know what the speaker’s intention by producing the utterances to the hearer.

The similarity of this thesis is focusing on the category of the types of illocutionary acts also analyze the context of situation on each utterances by the character on the movie. Furthermore, the difference of this thesis is on the use of the theory proposed to analyze the data, the preliminary study used the theory that proposed by Searle (1976) to categorize the types of illocutionary acts, while in this study use the theory according to Yule (1996) to recognize the types of illocutionary acts that found on the movie. The other difference is the data source, the previous study used the *Titanic* movie as the data source while this study used the *UP* movie as the data source.

The second review was taken from the thesis that written by Suryo (2011), from English Letter Department Letters and Humanities and Faculty State Islamic Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta which entitled “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Sherlock Holmes Movie*”. The previous study was aimed to identify the types of illocutionary acts which were dominantly presented by *Sherlock Holmes* as the main character in the *Sherlock Holmes* movie through the script. This study use the theory proposed by Searle (1979) to analyze the types of illocutionary act found on the *Sherlock Holmes* movie and used the *UP* porting theory from Austin about the taxonomy of illocutionary act.

The result of this study there are five types of illocutionary acts that found by Sherlock Holmes utterances. Those are 7 representatives, 18 directives, 3 commissive, 8 expressive and 1 declaration. Meanwhile the most dominant types that utter by the character Sherlock Holmes was Directives. Meanwhile the illocutionary act of declaration is seldom used by Sherlock Holmes on the utterances.

The similarity of this study is on the problem of study which discussed about the types of illocutionary act used that affected the hearer performing. The difference of the previous study was used the theory proposed by John Searle's (1979) to analyze the taxonomy of illocutionary acts while this study is used the theory proposed by Yule (1996) to analyze the types of illocutionary acts found on the movie.

The third literature was taken from the thesis that written by Aulia (Illocutionary Act In The SPACE BETWEEN US Movie Script, 2018) discussed about the illocutionary act entitled “*Illocutionary Act in The Space Between Us Movie Script*”. There are several aims in this study such as what are the types of Illocutionary act used in the movie *The Space Between Us* and identify the most type of illocutionary act used in the “*The Space Between Us*” movie. This study used several theories as the main theory the writer used the theory that proposed by Searle to categorize the types of illocutionary acts and used the *UP* porting theories by May (2009), Sbisaa (2002) also Yule (1996) to explain about speech act.

As the result this study is present five types of illocutionary act that found in the Space Between Us movie namely Directives 61(50, 41%), Expressive 43(35, 53%), Representatives 22(9, 09%), Commissive 4 (3, 30%) and Declarative 2 (1, 65%). The most dominant types of illocutionary act found is Directive.

The similarities of this thesis are focused in analyzing the types of illocutionary act. The differences of the previous study are the problem of study, and the used of the data source. The previous thesis is focused on the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by using the theory proposed by Searle (1969) to identify the types of illocutionary act on the movie “*The Space Between Us*”. Furthermore the data source in the previous thesis used “*The Space Between Us*” movie as the data source. Meanwhile this study used the “*UP*” movie as the data source and used the theory proposed by Yule (1996) to analyze the type of illocutionary acts and use the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1989) to recognize the context of situation on the utterances that conduct with illocutionary acts.

Furthermore this study also used the theory proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of illocutionary acts found on the movie.

2.2 Concepts

In this study there are two concepts that related in this study such as, Illocutionary Act and Movie.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts is the second part of speech acts. The illocutionary acts is performed with some kind of function through the communicative force of an utterance to make a statement, an offer, explanation or for another communicative purpose (Yule, 1996, p. 48).

2.2.2 *UP* Movie

Movie or known as a film is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. Movies can mean movies that make people laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make people cry, or feel afraid (Wikipedia, 2021). In addition The film "*UP*" is fantastic, with characters that are as believable as any characters who spend lots of time floating above the Venezuelan rain forests. They have conflicts, issues, and obsessions. The characters is charming and goofy, but not in the horrible way that the little cartoon animals are. "*UP*" presents a romantic story that is as beautiful and lovely as seen in a feature animation. Fredricksen and Ellie are two young kids, meet and learn which share the same desire of becoming explorers one day. When both of these kids' findings are questioned, Fredricksen turns to the South America angrily, threatening to bring back living creatures to back *UP* the achievement

2.3 Theories

There are three theories that used in this study. The theory proposed by Yule (1996) which entitled "Pragmatics" is used to identify the type of illocutionary acts which utterance by the characters in the "UP" movie. And the theory developed by Halliday (1989) were used to analyze the context of situation of the utterance. Meanwhile to answer the second problem of this study the theory proposed by Geoffrey Leech is used to identify and analyzed the meaning on each illocutionary acts found. According to Yule (1996, p. 47) the descriptive categories for different types of utterances relate to the speaker's communicative aim in making an utterance when attempting to express the utterances. Those utterances which perform the action that generally called as speech act. The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related act such Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act

2.3.1 Illocutionary Act

Based on the speech act theory, illocutionary acts refer to the expression or the intended meaning on the statement. According to Yule (1996) Illocutionary acts use the communicative force of a phrase to make a statement, an offer, a comprehension, or for any other communicative purpose. Illocutionary acts refers to the use of a sentence to convey an attitude with a particular feature or "force," which is known as an illocutionary force. According to Yule (1996) one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speaker acts such declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

There are five categorize of Illocutionary acts functions performed by speaker acts (Yule G. , Pragmatics, 1996). In this part those are the explanation of five categorized of Illocutionary acts to make the reader easier to understand.

2.3.2.1 Declarations

According to Yule (1996) declaration are the types of speech act via the utterances that could change the world. Declaration involves the speaker changing the world through the words.

Example: Price: I now pronounce you husband and wife

The utterance above can be categorized as the declaration part of speech acts because that utterance can change the world via the utterance. From that sentence shown that the utterance from the priest can change the social status both of that people become a husband and wife.

2.3.2.2 Representatives

Representatives are speech acts that state whether the speaker believes something to be true or not. The speaker adapts words to the world (or belief) by utilizing the representation (1996)

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

The prior utterance can be classified as a representative part of speech acts. That statement indicated that the speaker stated that the earth is flat, which is a proven fact. Because the representative has a function that what the speaker believes to be the case.

2.3.2.3 Expressives

Yule (1996) expressives are those kind of speech acts that what the speaker feels. Expressive is a part that express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

Example: Congratulations! It sounds great

As the sentence above, shown that the speaker utter a pleasure to the hearer. The utterance above can be categorized as the expressive speech acts because as the function that the expressives are those sort of speech act which state that the speaker feels.

2.3.2.4 Directives

Directives are speech acts used by speakers to persuade others to do something or express what they require, such as instructions, orders, requests, and suggestions. In directives the speakers attempt to make the worlds fit the words (via hearer) Yule (1996)

Example: Don't touch it!

As the sentence above that the speaker give the commands to the hearer. That sentence express what the speaker want to the hearer to do by giving the command. The directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something, the utterance can be classified as directives speech acts.

2.3.2.5 Commisives

According to Yule (1996), commisives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit to someone else to some future action, commisives express what the speaker intends such promises, threats and refusals.

Example: I'll be back!

From the sentence above shown that the speaker makes a promise to the hearer. The sentence express that the speaker promise something.

2.3.3 Context Of Situation

The context of situation is the “environment in which meanings are being exchanged” (2021). This concept considers how people make predictions about the kinds of meaning are being exchanged. The descriptions is structured through a simple conceptual framework consisting of three headings: field, tenor, and mode. These principles can be used to interpret a text's social context, or the environment in which meanings are exchanged (Halliday & Hasan , 1989, p. 14)

1. Field: refers to what's going on, a certain kind of social action that's happening forward. What are the activities in which the participants are involved, and how the language figures. For the example when someone is buying or selling house house . Transfer of Whole (Freehold or Leasehold), Title number- SY43271604. Field: Verbal regulation of social interaction through sanction of the legal system codification of exchange of property (*deed of transfer*) including certification that transaction falls within particular of transactions defined by value commodity exchange.

2. Tenor : refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, the statuses and the roles, what kind of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship. Tenor is 'Member' (individual) addressing 'collective' (society) using formula prescribed by collective for purpose in hand (Hassan, 1989) such the example;

I, Herbert William Timms, of (address)

As beneficial owner hereby transfer to:

Matthew John Seaton, of (address)

All of these land is included in the title. It is hereby declared that the transaction in dispute is not part of a broader exchange or series of transactions in which the amount or value, or aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds twelve thousand pounds. Signed, sealed and delivered by the said Herbert William Timms in the presence of (witness). (Halliday & Hasan, 1989)

3. Mode: written to be field (text gives status (as social act) to non-verbal transactions; text is formulaic (i.e general with provision). Performative (i.e text constitute, or 'realizes' act in question) (Halliday & Hasan , 1985, p. 13)

2.3.4 Types of Meaning

According to Leech (1981) those are seven types of meaning which studied the relation about meaning based on the utterances or sentences. The seven types which consider are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

2.3.4.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or cognitive' meaning) the essential aspect in language communication is generally perceived to be conceptual meaning (commonly defined as "denotative" or "cognitive" meaning). It can be proved that it is necessary to the maintenance of language in a sense that other kinds of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistic communication). The conceptual meaning of a language can be studied in terms of contrastive features, for the example the meaning of the word *woman* could be specified as + HUMAN, -MALE, +ADULT (Leech, Semantics The Study of Meaning, 1981, p. 22)

2.3.4.2 Connotative Meaning

According to (Leech, 1981, p. 25) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it *refers to*, over and above its purely conceptual content. The notion of 'reference' overlaps with conceptual meaning. If the word *woman* is defined conceptually by three features (+ HUMAN, - MALE, + ADULT), then the three properties 'human', 'adult', and 'female' must provide a criterion of the correct use of that word. These contrastive features, translated into 'real world' terms, become attributes of the referent (that which the word refers to).

2.3.4.3 Social Meaning

The social meaning of a word or phrase offers information about the social context in which it is spoken or written. Within the same language, multiple

dimensions and levels of style were recognized as having social importance. When it comes to identifying synonymous statements, the style component of "status" is especially essential. The example in which the difference of status is maintained through a whole sentence as well as

- (1) They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot.
- (2) After casting a stolen at the police, they absconded with the money.

Sentence (1) could be said by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterwards, sentence (2) might be said by the chief inspector in making his official report. It requires only a few steps to examine how language reflects the speaker's personal feelings, including the speaker's attitude through the audience or the speaker's attitude toward something that discussing. (Leech, 1981, p. 27).

2.3.4.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981) affective meaning as the sort of meaning can be called this is frequently communicated clearly through the connotative or intellectual substance of the words employed. Affective meaning is essentially a parasitic category in the sense that it relies on the meditation of other types of meaning, such as intellectual, connotative, and stylistic, to express feelings. When using an unfriendly tone to communicate disapproval or assuming a casual tone to express friendship, emotional expression is accomplished through style such the word *Aha!* And *Yippee!* Those function is to express emotion. Since no other type of semantic function is provided, these are engaged to express emotions and attitudes.

2.3.4.5 Reflected and Collective Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning a term has many conceptual meanings, reflected meaning develops when one sense of the word is part of the response to another sense, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For the example in church service, the synonymous expressions *The Comforter* and *The Holy Ghost*, both referring to the Third Person of the Trinity. *The Comforter* sounds warm and 'comforting' while the *The Holy Ghost* sounds awesome (Leech, 1981, p. 29).

According to Leech (1981) the associations a word acquires as a result of the meanings of words that tend to appear in its context are known as collocative meaning. Pretty and handsome, for example, have the same meaning of 'good-looking,' but the range of nouns separates them. With which co-occurred or collocate which suggest different kind of attractiveness because of the collocative associations of the two adjectives. Some differences in potential co-occurrence can be explained by stylistic variations, while others will be explained by conceptual meaning.

2.3.4.6 Associative Meaning

Associative meaning contains of reflected meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning, and social meaning which have more in common with connotative meaning than with conceptual meaning. Associative meaning contains so many impossible factors (Leech, 1981, p. 31).

2.3.4.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981, p. 32) thematic meaning is what communicated by the speaker in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. For an example thematic meaning is mainly a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions as in:

- (1) A man is waiting in the hall
- (2) There's a man waiting in the hall

The effect is to focus attention on that word as containing new information. These sentence obviously, these have the same meaning in certain ways of communicative value but may be somewhat different which will not be equally appropriate within the same context.

