

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language was an important tool that humans utilize to communicate or to perform an action. Language is a way of communication that uses sound, words, or patterns to communicate. Communication is a process of sending and receiving information between two or more people. According to Buck and Vanlear (2002 : 522), there are two types of communication, verbal communication and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is the way of communication related with words elements. Nonverbal communication is the way of communication uses body movement, eyes contact, gestures, as the element. In daily life, there are often misunderstandings that cause communication to be not in the same direction and lead to serious problems, therefore people must learn to ask questions, makes suggestions, apologize, greet, request and complaint, as well as invite and refuse effectively. Nowadays, in helping people to understand about language, there are a lot of studies that discuss language, one of them is Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study that focused on the language utterances made by the speaker. On the other hand, pragmatics focuses on the context or background knowledge assumed to be convey by the speaker in order for the speaker to give some interpretations to the listener by making an utterance. According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is communicated by a speaker

or writer and understood by a listener or reader. One component of pragmatics is the speech act, which is deeply concerned with the hidden meaning of the utterance.

Speech act is the action performed when saying something (Austin, 1962). In daily life, people frequently perform speech acts without understanding about the speech acts theory. When a speaker says something using speech acts theory, the hearer should comprehend what the speaker means. When people make utterances such as an apology, greeting, request, complaint, or invitation, they are performing speech acts. The study of the speech act is important for everyone. The significance of studying speech acts is to understand what message is conveyed in each utterance. According to Austin (1962:108), speech act is divided into three types, those are locutionary act which mean the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Second, Illocutionary act is the meaning of the message or the hidden meaning that delivered by the speaker to the listener. The last is perlocutionary act which means a perlocutionary act is when a speaker makes an utterance that has an effect on the listener's interpretation. Illocutionary act is one kind of part in speech act, which the Illocutionary act is the meaning of the message or the hidden meaning that delivered by speaker to the listener. According to Searle's classification (1979: 12), there are five types of the illocutionary acts, such as assertive, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Therefore, this research analyzed the "Wolfwalkers" movie since it has not been analyzed before in others study. This data were important to analyze because the movie has attractive visual effects and a major plot twist at the end.

These five types of illocutionary acts are discussed in this study. The data source of this study is a movie. A movie, often known as a film, is a form of visual communication that employs moving images and sound to tell stories or inform people about certain topic. In movie people can improve the understanding about some specific subjects through visual aspect. There are many speech acts that used in the communication between characters to deliver the story in the movie.

This study analyzed the speech act in the “Wolfwalkers” movie, since this movie has many moral values and is well-known among kids, teenagers and adults. This study is also able to expand the knowledge base regarding the types of speech acts. The speech act may be used in daily conversation to ensure that the conversation flows smoothly, possibly changing the audience's mind about something and increasing the audience's credibility. An example of illocutionary act that is found in “Wolfwalkers” movie is the utterance *Well, I'll come with you to the gates*. This utterance can be categorized as a commissive illocutionary act according to Searle (1979), the characteristic of commissive illocutionary act is to bind speaker to future course of action. “Wolfwalkers” movie takes a set in 1650, a wolfwalker named Mebh (Eva Whittaker) lives in a forest located in Kilkenny, Ireland. Wolfwalkers is a term for humans who have magical powers and can transform into wolves when they sleep. As forest rangers, wolfwalkers are gifted with the ability to communicate with wolves to make it easier for them to carry out their duties.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this study, there are two problems proposed in this study. As follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in “Wolfwalkers” movie?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts expressed in the “Wolfwalkers” movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background and problems of the study above, the objectives of the study can be determined as following:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in the “Wolfwalkers” movie
2. To analyze the function of illocutionary acts found in “Wolfwalkers” movie

1.4 Limitations of the Study

This study is based on pragmatics which discusses about speech acts especially focuses to analyze the type and the function in each type of illocutionary act in “Wolfwalkers” Movie. This study used the theory by Searle (1979) to analyze the types of illocutionary act. According to Searle (1979), there are five types of illocutionary act, they were assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive and the last one is declarative. This data also used the theory from Leech (1983) to analyze the function of each type of illocutionary act in the “Wolfwalkers” movie.

1.5 Significance of the study

In this study there are two significances of the study such as theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this study is to give more information of speech acts especially about illocutionary act. This study can improve the researcher's skill in writing scientific paper and can be used as an additional reference, especially in the pragmatic analysis of speech acts.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research gives important information and explanations, particularly for reader who have developed an interest in furthering their understanding of pragmatics. This research is also give knowledge to the reader about how to recognize hidden meanings in utterances and how to analyze the intended or hidden meaning behind utterances. This knowledge can also be extended to the everyday communication which uses speech act to establish a relationship between the speaker and the listener.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter is divided into three parts which are review related literature, concept, and theoretical framework. The first part presented the review of related literature from previous studies. The first study was written by Siahhan (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Utterance of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script*. The second study was written by Prakarsa (2017), from Udayana University entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Titanic Movie*. The third study was written by Wardani (2011) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There were three thesis which had been done by the previous researcher which are dealing with speech acts. The reviews can be presented bellow;

The first study was written by Siahaan (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Utterance of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script*. This previous study analyzed the classification of illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act performed in the utterances of the main character of the movie, Robert Katende and Phiona Mutesi, and to determine the most dominant illocutionary act that was used by the main character. The previous study used theory from Searle (1976) and Yule (1996). The result of the previous analysis shows that there were five types of illocutionary acts found in the

utterances of main character in Queen of Katwe movie script. There were representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Based on the data there are 80 utterances were found in the category of illocutionary acts. There were 31 utterances were belongs to representative illocutionary act, there were 21 utterances that belong as directive illocutionary act, there were 8 utterances that belong to commissive illocutionary act, there were 19 utterances that belong to expressive illocutionary act and there was only 1 utterance that belong to declarative illocutionary act. Among 5 types of illocutionary acts representative was the most dominant illocutionary act that found in Queen of Katwe movie script. The similarity between previous study and this study were first used the Searle's theory for types of illocutionary acts and the same problems about the function of illocutionary act. The difference was previous study analyzed in the main character of Queen of Katwe Movie Script meanwhile this study analyzed all of the character in "Wolfwalkers" movie.

The second study was by Wardani (2011) entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*". The problems of previous study were, what contexts underly illocutionary acts used in Dastan's utterances and what illocutionary acts were implied in Dastan's utterances of *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*. The previous study used the theory from Searle (1977) for classification of illocutionary acts and the theory from Jacob (1996) of pragmatics an introduction. The technique that is used in this study was reading dialogue in script, identifying the dialogue to illocutionary acts, concluding the data which have been collected. The similarities between previous

study and this study we have similar topic to be discussed was illocutionary act, and also used movie as data sources. The differences are that previous study focuses on the utterance of the main character in *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie* and what the context underlay illocutionary acts performed by the main character in movie and in this study focused on illocutionary act used by all characters in “Wolfwalkers” movie. The different was also in the theory that used, the previous study used the theory from Jacob (1966) as her supported analysis for speech situation while this study used theory from Searle (1979).

The third study was written by Prakarsa from Udayana University (2017) with the title *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Titanic Movie*. The aims of previous study were to indentify the contexts of situation found in *Titanic* movie and to find out the types of illocutionary acts implied in Rose’s utterances in *Titanic* movie. In previous study focused on the types of illocutionary acts and also analyzed the context occurring in some conversations. The previous study used documentation method to collect the data, the data were taken from the *Titanic* movie as the main data and supported by its script. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to explain deeply in analyzing the data. Illocutionary act was kind of speech acts which studies about what speaker meaning by saying something to make the hearer doing something. Previous study used two theories to analyze the data, the first theory was the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1976), the second was the theory proposed by Leech (1983) to analyze the context of situations that occurred in *Titanic* movie. The similarities of previous study and this study there are have similar topic to be

discussed was illocutionary acts, and the first problem was the same about types of illocutionary act found in movie. The difference between this study and the previous study was the second problem of the study, previous study focused on the context situation that used in main character in movie. Meanwhile this study focused on the function of illocutionary act found in movie used theory from Leech (1983).

2.2 Concepts

This concept consists of a set of definitions that were relevant to the topic under discussion. There were three concepts related to this study such as Speech Act, Illocutionary Act and Movie.

2.2.1 Speech Act

Austin (1962:94) stated that speech act is a theory in which say something is to do something. It means speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents information but performs an action as well. The speech act is use to gain a thorough understanding of a statement. Actually, an utterance shows its real meaning however it also has hidden meaning. A speaker is also aware of the listener's response. *Promising, ordering, greeting, warming, inviting, and congratulating* are some of the most prevalent speech acts.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

According to (Austin, 1962), illocutionary act is an act of doing something. It is uttered by the speaker to the listener in context, which means that

it is not only used to produce or express something for no reason, but also to ask someone to do something depending on what the speaker has stated.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie, often known as a film, is a form of visual communication that used moving images and sound to tell stories or teach people something. The movie industry is growing in popularity around the world. Actors for men and actresses for women are the terms used to describe those who perform in movies. For the success of the movie, they are in, actors and actresses must have excellent acting skills. Some movies combine two or more genres, such as action, adventure, cartoon, family, dramas, and so on.

2.3 Theories

Theories are collections of concepts that are interconnected; in other words, a theoretical framework is a theory that used to guide this study's research. As a result, the theoretical framework is important in addressing the study's problems.

The study use concerning the topic of speech act. In this study use two theories those theories are: types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) as the main theory on the book entitled *Expression and Meaning* and the second theory is the theory of function of illocutionary proposed by Leech (1983) as the second theory on the book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics*. The supporting theory this study used theory about types of speech act proposed by Austin (1962) on the book entitled *How to do things with word*.

2.3.1 Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory is first developed by J.L Austin in a series of lectures at *Oxford University*. His book entitled “How to do things in Words”. According to Austin (1962:108), speech acts is divided into three parts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

1) Locutionary Act

Locutionary act what the speaker literally says, which means there is no hidden meaning or intention in that sentence or utterance. A locutionary act is approximately comparable to saying a specific sentence with a specific meaning and reference, which is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. In typical conversation, the listener does not need to guess the meaning of the word that is stated because the utterance that is said is the message that the speaker want to express.

2) Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962:99) The production of an illocutionary act is the act of saying something. It is an act of doing something, said by the speaker in context, that is used to not only produce or state something for no cause, but also to ask, request, or even urged someone to do something based on what the speaker said.

3) Perlocutionary Act

The last part of speech acts is perlocutionary act is an act that speaker uttered to affect the listener. In other words, perlocutionary act is what we bring about or achieve by stating something such as *persuasion, deterrence, and even surprise or misleading.*

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary acts

According to Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning* present a list of the basic categories of illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts divides into five types:

1) Assertive

Searle (1979:12) stated that assertive is kind of speech act which purpose is to commit the speaker (to varying degrees) to something being true, to the reality of the expressed proposition. It shows the truth condition of meaning in the utterances and expresses speaker's belief toward something. The utterance contain as assertive such as; *belief, suggest, hypothesis, state.*

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

From the utterance above, the speaker said that the earth is flat, that statement is fact. That statement can be classified as a representative speech acts because the function of representative speech acts can be used for making statement of facts.

2) Directive

According to Searle (1979:13) Directive is the speaker's attempts (of varying degrees and hence) to persuade the listener to do something. Directive speech is a form of speech in which the speaker intends to demand an action from the listener. They could be small "attempts," such as when the speaker requests that the listener do something or makes a suggestion. The utterance may contain directive when it uses for asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, praying, entreating, inviting.

Example: *Could you lend me a pen, please?* (Yule, 1996: 54)

From utterance above when the speaker needs to borrow a pen, it expresses his or her needs and tells the listener to take action. Because the statement above is about requesting something, it can be characterized as directive speech acts.

3) Commissive

The term "commissive" refers to illocutionary acts which purpose is to bind the speaker (to varying degrees) to a future course of action or to bring about state of affairs (promising, pledging, vowing, offering, agreeing).

Example: *I'm going to get it right next time.* (Yule, 1996:54)

The utterance above when the speaker said "I'm going to get it right next time" that utterance can be categories as commissive because it is shown that the speaker promising to do something.

4) Expressive

Searle (1979:15) stated that the illocutionary point of the expressive is expresses a certain psychological state. This illocutionary that reveals the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards a particular preposition. The utterance may contain as expressive illocutionary act are *thank, congratulate, apologize, joy*.

Example: *Congratulation* (Yule, 1996:53)

The utterance above when the speaker said Congratulation to the listeners for what they have achieved. This statement its contain as a pleasure statement because she expresses happy feeling for what has been achieved.

5) Declarations

Declarative actions result in a change in the status or condition of the referred to objects only as a result of the declaration's successful execution. It changes reality in conformity with the declaration's stated proposition. When using *for blessing, marrying, arresting, and firing*, utterance may contain declarations.

Example :*Priest: I now pronounce you as a husband and a wife.*
(Yule, 1996:53)

The utterance above can be characterized as a declaration because when the Priest declares that they will be husband and wife, it signifies that the Priest is changing their status to that of husband and wife.

2.3.3 Function of Illocutionary Act

Based on Leech (1983) function of illocutionary acts is divided into four types, namely:

1) Competitive

Competitive is the function that compete with social goal. In this function, the speaker was only concerned with how to achieve their objectives and ignoring politeness. The most important aspect of this act was that it reduces the conflict between what the speaker wants and what is considered proper behavior. The example: *ordering, asking, demanding, begging, and requesting.*

Example :*Could you please lend me a dollar?* (Searle, 1979:40)

2) Convivial

In this function that illocutionary goal coincides with social goal. Positive politeness was related to this function. Positive politeness refers to the goal of building a good relationship and exploring social opportunities, for example: *offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.*

Example :*I am so glad you won.* (Searle, 1979:54)

3) Collaborative

Collaborative means the illocutionary goal indifferent to social goal. Collaborative illocutionary function was not containing politeness, for which politeness was irrelevant, this function placed the speaker to expressed the truth of preposition, like: *asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing.*

Example: *It's cold outside.* (Yule, 1996: 55)

4) Conflictive

Conflictive means the illocutionary goal made conflict to social goal. There were no more politeness aspects in this function because the function's primary goal was to create anger, such as *threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding.*

Example :*How many times have I told you (must I tell you) not to eat with your fingers?.* (Searle, 1979:38)

The illocutionary goal and the social goal were utilized to determine the function of the utterance. The speaker's illocutionary goal was to conveyed the meaning of what speaker intends to said, whereas social goal was the response that expected by the speaker when saying the utterance.

2.3.4 Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech act happens when the speaker's utterance brings the other meaning (Searle, 1979). It means that the speaker's utterance brings another function.

2.3.5 Direct Speech Act

(Yule, 1996), direct speech act happens when the meaning and the function from the utterance is clearly stated by the speaker. The simplest way to determine whether the speaker is using direct speech is to look at the verb, which shows the illocutionary force in the speaker's statement that the accomplishment of that goal

is a necessary result of successful performance of that type of act, and is a result of that act's very nature.

2.3.6 Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985) context situation is the context in which language interaction takes place providing participants with a wealth of information about the meanings being exchanged. The descriptions are organized around a simple conceptual framework with three headings: field, tenor, and mode.

1. Field

The field of discourse concerned with what is going on, with the nature of the social action that is taking place: what are the participants doing, and how does language play a role.

2. Tenor

The tenor of a discussion relates to who is participating or who is a participant in the conversation, as well as the relationship between the participants.

3. Mode

The mode discourse relates the role that language plays in situation, as well as what the participants expect the language to do for them in the conversation.