

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that is concerned about the speaker meaning that interpreted by the listener related to their context (Yule, 1996). Since language is considered as the instrument of interaction, what people mean when they use language and how their partner understands the meaning is the essential role of pragmatics. We apply pragmatics in our daily life as the basis for all language interaction and contact. Yule (1996) also stated, the advantage of studying pragmatics is that how we know the intended meaning of someone's utterance, their presumption, their aims as well as their actions that is involved while they are speaking.

As a human being, people need to interact and communicate in order to have a connection with each other. Through communication people can also express their feelings or thoughts. As a result, people must be able to understand the speaker intent as well as the meaning of their utterances. In some cases, we still found the misconception between the speaker and listener that cause the communication runs unwell and it can influence the relationship between both speaker and hearer. For instance, when somebody said; *what time is it?* It might have a meaning of asking a question because the speaker has no idea about the time in that situation. In the other context, it perhaps has a meaning of insinuating

when somebody probably coming late. This phenomenon included to the field of pragmatics since it related to the meaning and context. The related theory to analyze it is the theory of Speech Acts.

Speech act consists of two words, they are speech and act. Speech means utterances while act means action. Austin (1955) points out that Speech acts are any kinds of actions that are performed when people utter something. Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act are the degrees of speech acts. Locutionary is the performance of an utterance, illocutionary act is the intention of the utterance that is said, and the effect of the utterance on the listener is called perlocutionary act. The centre of the theory of speech act is the illocutionary act since it is related to the intentions of the speaker while stating the utterance. Futhermore, Searle (1971) classified illocutionary act into 5 classes which are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In order to understand the function and the intended meaning of the utterance to earn a required communication flow, illocutionary act is important to be analyzed based on the relation of illocutionary goals with the social goals itself. Therefore, we will not have a gap in absorbing the information. The way we understand the function of the utterance related to the context of situation helps us in providing clear information to understand the intended meaning of the utterance. Context of situation according to Halliday (1999) is a collection of linguistic elements that has a relevancy in communication act. Therefore, we need to understand about the context of situation when we are involved in the communication before we

conclude the utterance's meaning. Whether, it is the communication in the conversation or in the media communication.

One of the media where the conversation takes places is movie. In movie there is a dialogue between the characters and we can find many types of illocutionary acts involve in those dialogues. In this study, the writer used movie script as a data source from the movie entitled "*Cruella*" which is taken from the internet. Analyzing movie scripts is interesting because many people like to watch movies as entertainment, however some of them have difficulties understanding every meaning of the utterances which the actors said in the conversation.

*Cruella* is a crime comedy movie released in 2021 directed by Craig Gillespie. This movie tells us the story of Estella who passionate in design revenge to the murderer of her mother who unpredictably is her own biological mother, Baroness von Hellman, who is hired Estella to her fashion house. This movie contains many types of illocutionary acts expressed by the main characters in many utterances. Furthermore, analyzing the illocutionary act in the movie provides more opportunity to the writer to explore the research of illocutionary act since different conversation involved the different types of illocutionary act and also the function of illocutionary act. Meaning, every conversation that we found in the movie with different theme and context of situation has its own explanation of illocutionary act. In addition, the theory that is related to this topic provides the clear information about how to analyze the utterance using theory of speech act.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Regarding to the background of the study above, there are two problems that were formulated:

1. What types of illocutionary act are used by the main characters in the *Cruella* movie?
2. What is the function of illocutionary act performed by main characters in *Cruella* movie?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study were focused on:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act used by the main characters in the *Cruella* movie.
2. To interpret the function of illocutionary act performed by main characters in *Cruella* movie.

## 1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to focus on analyzing the types of illocutionary act using theory proposed by Searle (1971) and the function of each type according to the theory proposed by Leech (1983) that are found in *Cruella* movie. *Cruella* movie script is the object of this thesis and it is limited only for the utterance produce by 2 main characters, Estella and Baroness von Hellman utterances. It is because these 2 characters have important role in the plot of the movie and they

have same portions of producing the utterance. Through this limitation analysis, it helped the readers to figure out the major problems and ideas properly.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study focused on analyzing the illocutionary act found in the *Cruella* movie. This study can give the benefit to the reader in developing an understanding of illocutionary acts. The last point is divided into two different significances, which are theoretical and practical significance. Based on the points above, hopefully this study is able to give some significance as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The results of this study are predicted to benefit all persons who wish to learn more about speech act and grow their understanding of illocutionary acts, based on the study's goal of gaining more information about speech act and developing their understanding of illocutionary acts.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Practically, for the writer, this research may give more insights to gain the understanding of movie script and the story of the movie as well. Moreover, the writer also gets the experience to analyze using the theory of speech act in the *Cruella* movie.

## CHAPTER II

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

In this chapter discussed about the related literatures, concepts and theories of the study. Review of related literature consists of two previous under graduated thesis and one journal article about illocutionary acts from graduated student of English Study Program. Moreover, the concept is presented to deliver the explanation about this study and explained the theories that are related to analyze the problem of this study.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

In order to find the similarities and the differences between the previous study and the recent study in evaluating speech acts, several previous studies that had been done by other researchers were analyzed.

The first review was the under graduated thesis written by Darmayasa (2016) entitled “Directive Illocutionary Acts Found in the Main Character in *Despicable Me 2* Movie”. This study focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts used by the speaker in order to get the listener to do something, which called directive illocutionary acts and how is the speech of situation of directive illocutionary acts found in *Despicable Me 2* movie. In order to analyze the data, the researcher applied the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to solve the first problem which



categorized the types of directive illocutionary acts were found and theory of Hymes (1974) to discuss the speech situation according to the second problem. In this study, the researcher used qualitative method and supported by quantitative method to count the percentage. As a result, the finding of the study showed there were 6 types of directives illocutionary acts found in *Despicable Me 2* movie. Types of directive illocutionary acts of asking becomes the most dominant type found in the movie (46%), followed by commanding (22%), forbidding (12%), suggesting (10%), requesting (9%), and the last is permitting (1%). In addition, this study also discussed the speech situation of each type of directive illocutionary acts were found based on 4 aspects of speech situation which are setting and scene, participants, ends, and act sequences. There are several similarities and differences between current study and this previous study. This study also discusses the illocutionary act as a topic. The similarity also found regarding the method that was used which is qualitative and quantitative method and also the use of movie as a data source. However, the previous study only focused on one type of illocutionary act called directive illocutionary act, while the current study identified all of the types of illocutionary act. The previous study discussed the speech situation to understand the utterance that used in the second problem of his study. In the other hand, this current study analyzes the function of each type of illocutionary found in the movie related to the illocutionary goals and social goals.

The second related study is entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in the *Punisher* Movie” conducted by Krisnawan (2019). The aims of this study was to identify the use of illocutionary acts and the meaning involved in each of the types of illocutionary acts found in the “Punisher” movie. The researcher used the qualitative method in analyzing the data after collecting them by watching the movie, identifying the dialogue involved illocutionary acts and taking note the utterances. This study focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts using the theory proposed by Yule (1996) and to identify the meaning the writer used theory by Halliday (1989). The finding showed that all the types of illocutionary acts were found in this study. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Expressive illocutionary acts were in the first rank since it holds 35,7% of the total data and were followed by directive illocutionary acts with 30%. Expressive became the most dominant type contained in the movie because the characters often give the expression of attitude through utterance. For instance, when the characters broke their relationship and there were utterances where one of the characters comes to apologize and started to express their feelings and their expression of happiness, like or dislike. This study has a similarity with the previous study in the aim of analyzing the types of illocutionary acts found in the movie. However, the theory implied to analyze the data was different. This current study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) to identify the types of illocutionary acts and the theory of Leech (1983) to categorize the function of illocutionary acts.



The last related literature is the journal article written by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) on the topic of speech act entitled “The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in *Tangled* movie”. The purpose of this study was to examine the types of illocutionary acts found in the animated movie called *Tangled*. The qualitative method was used to analyze the data supported with quantitative method in counting the types of illocutionary acts dominantly used. In order to analyze the types of illocutionary acts, the theory of Searle was applied. The writer finally found there were 197 utterances consisting of illocutionary acts, with directive (86), representative (49), Expressive (48), Commissive (14). The directive is mostly used in *Tangled* movie because its function is to make the hearer to do something. Commissive used lesser than the other types because the movie theme is adventure. There was not any utterance that showed the declaration in that movie. Based on the theory that was used to identify the types of illocutionary act, this previous study has a similarity with this study in applying theory of Searle (1979). Nevertheless, this previous study only accomplished the types of illocutionary acts found in the dialog between the characters in the movie, while this current study add the discussion the function of the utterance that indicated using illocutionary acts.

## 2.2 Concepts

Concepts are a collection of general definitions in terms related to the analysis of illocutionary acts found in *Cruella* movie. A variety of special terms involved to

evaluate the types and function of illocutionary acts, such as concept of speech act, concept of illocutionary act, and concept of movie.

### **2.2.1 Speech Act**

According to Austin (1962) Speech act is the theory of making utterance performing a certain kind of act. It means when speakers say something, they also use their utterance to do something, such as: asking questions, giving advice, making promise, offering something, etc.

### **2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary act learns about the type of action the speaker intends to accomplish when uttering something. Austin (1962, p. 108) stated that illocutionary acts is the utterances in the form of informing, ordering, warning and undertaking with a certain conventional force. Illocutionary acts according to Searle (1979) can be divided into five general categories. They are directive, assertive, expressive, commissive, and declaration.

### **2.2.3 Movie**

“Movie is one of communication media in the form of audio visual that present the recorded sequences of images in motion” (Oktavianus, 2015). Through the movie, the director’s goals are to convey a message to the audience based on imagination or personal experiences. In this era movie becomes popular in our society. There are many genres of movie nowadays such as action, horror, comedy,

romance, etc. In order to make the message delivered well through the movie, the actors take the important role in acting to make the audience indirectly involved in the movie.

## 2.3 Theories

In order to solve the problem of this study in finding the types and the function of illocutionary act, there are some theories applied to support the analysis. Therefore, in this part the writer shows the theory used to analyze the data. The writer used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning* as major theory to analyze the type of illocutionary act. In analyzing the function of each illocutionary act, the writer implied the theory proposed by Leech (1983) in his book entitled *Principle of Pragmatics*. Furthermore, the theories of Austin (1962) and Yule (1996) aided in the explanation of general speech act classification.

### 2.3.1 Speech Act Theory

According to Yule (1996:47) in attempting to express their idea, in uttering the utterances they do not only produce it with grammatical structures and words. However, people also perform actions through the utterances. Meaning, there are some forces in our utterance when we communicate to each other. That is refers to speech act, performing act by speaking performance. In the book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics* by Leech (1983), Austin divided speech act into three categories,

which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. The following are the definition of three types of illocutionary act as a core of communication:

### **2.3.1.1 Locutionary Act**

In simply definition, a locutionary act is the action of what you literally utter in communication. There is no more hidden intention toward the utterances. When the speaker says something, it refers to the speaker condition without any message that the speaker wants to convey.

### **2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is an action that is performed in process of stating something. The speaker uses the utterances to express an attitude with the certain communicative force involved within the utterances which appeal to the meaning of the speaker itself. We might use the utterance to make a declaration, an offer, an explanation, or another type of communication.

### **2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Act**

The speaker certainly aims to create an utterance in order to arise an effect to the listener. The consequence of saying those utterances to the listener called perlocutionary act. When the listener hears something from the speaker, they will do various actions that causes by the utterances that is said.

### 2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Act

In his book entitled *Expression and Meaning*, Searle (1979) briefly presented the list of basic classification of illocutionary act. There are 5 types of illocutionary acts with the differences among the types that will be discussed below:

#### 1) Assertive

Searle in Yule (1996, p. 53) stated that assertive is a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses his or her belief in something to be the case or not. Assertive could be detected by characterizing it as true or false. The direction of assertive is making words fit the world (Searle, 1979). Some performative verbs for assertive act are state, assert, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, claim, predict, describe, call, diagnose, classify, identify, accuse, characterize, suggest, insist, swear, etc.

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

The utterance above can be categorized as an assertive. The speaker states that the shape of earth is flat. From the utterance above the speaker states something he/she believes as a fact and it related to the function of assertive act that can be used for making a statement or fact.

## 2) Directive

John Searle (1979, p. 13) pointed directives are those kinds of utterances as an effort of speakers to get the hearer to do something. Directive act express what the speaker wants from the hearers in their way to respond what they said by doing an action. They are expressed as commands, requests, suggestion which could be positive or negative.

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

The utterances above shows that the speaker wants to borrow a pen from someone else, it means the speaker indirectly order the other person to lend him/her a pen as a respond to speaker utterance. The utterance could be categorized as a directive act because it is about ordering something.

## 3) Commisive

“Commisive then are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (in carrying degrees) to some future course of action” (Searle J. , 1979, p. 14). Meaning that commisive used to express what the speaker intends to do in the future. There are various performative verbs for commisive such as promises, commit, swear, etc.

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



The utterances above show that the speaker makes a promise when she/he said “I’ll be back.” Therefore, there will be an action from the speaker in the future regarding that utterance. Then, the utterance could be categorized as a commissive act.

#### **4) Expressive**

Searle (1979) stated that expressive illocutionary act is to express the state psychologically according to the condition of the speaker. In the other word, it is used to show the feeling of the speaker in certain time. Yule (1996) added that the speakers could be express their feeling in the form of statements pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

Example: I’m really sorry! (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

The example above could be categorized as an expressive speech act, because it clearly expresses the speaker’s sympathy toward something. It is fit to the function of expressive speech act which express the feeling of the speaker.

#### **5) Declaration**

According to Yule (1996) declaration is a type of speech act that has the power to change the world through the utterances. Searle (1979) also explained that the fact that a declaration was successful is evidenced by a status or condition in a certain situation.

Example: Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty. (Yule, 1996)

As shown from the example above, we can categorize the utterance as a declaration since the Jury Foreman declare that the defendant guilty have been found, it brings the alteration toward the defendant guilty and the situation itself. In this case the speaker as a jury foreman has a higher level of status rather that the audiences, therefore the speaker has a power to declare something.

### **2.3.3 Function of Illocutionary Act**

Leech (1983, p. 104) divided the function of illocutionary act into four categories. They are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The function determined based on how the relationship between illocutionary goal and the social purposes or politeness in establishing solidarity. Based on the statement of Yule (1996, p. 48) illocutionary goals or illocutionary force is the purpose of producing the utterances that we develop in our mind. Social goal reflects what is the aims of the speaker in delivering the utterances that is received by the social community (listener) in the certain situation.

#### **1. Competitive**

Competitive aims to compete with social goal. Meaning, the function is to reduce the discord in the competition between what the speaker intends to achieve and what is meant by good manner. In other word, the speaker only focuses on how to achieve their goals and ignoring the politeness. The example of performative verbs used such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.

## 2. Convivial

Convivial aims to deal with the social goal. Positive politeness in this function is used to find the opportunities for community in social time. Meaning, the utterance produced by speaker has a purpose to build a good relationship with the hearer. Convivial consists of offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating.

## 3. Collaborative

Collaborative aims to dismiss the social goal. In this function, the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition. This function is not containing irrelevant politeness such as: reporting, asserting, instructing, and announcing.

## 4. Conflictive

This function aims in conflicting against the social goals. In this function the politeness element is not involved at all. It is because the function aims to provoke anger, for the example in threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding.

### 2.3.4 Direct Speech Act

The utterance is recognized as a direct speech act when there is a direct correlation between the structures and the function of the utterance (Yule, 1996, p. 54). In other words, the direct speech act illustrates the intended meaning of the speaker explicitly. For instance, the function of declarative sentence is used to make a

statement. However if the utterance of declarative intend to make a command or request it categorized as indirect speech act.

### **2.3.5 Indirect Speech Act**

According to Yule (1996) if there is an indirect relationship involved between the structure and the function of an utterance, we can categorize it as an indirect speech act. It usually appears with the hidden intention of the speaker that is not explicitly stated. For instance, when someone used declarative sentence to give a command or request to the hearer that is supposed to used in stating a statement. Thus, the hearer should analyze the utterance to understand the meaning before conclude it directly.

### **2.3.6 Context of Situation**

In analyzing illocutionary act, we will find the utterances which are similar in the structure. Nevertheless, they have different illocutionary force and meaning involve within the utterance that is complicated to be analyzed sometimes. Therefore, the utterances should be accordance to the context of situation in order to support the analysis. In this study, the writer will apply the concept of the situation context. Context of situation refers to the relation of the participant of conversation with the environment, time, and place in which the conversation happens. According to Halliday (1999) context of situation is classified into three main components, namely:

### 1) **Field**

Field refers to what is happening in the situation of the communication that is taking place, or what language is doing. It is about the activity or social action. The field determines the use of specialized language.

### 2) **Tenor**

Tenor refers to the social relation existing between the participants in a situation. It includes the difference status, role and the relation between participants, for example; the conversation between employer and employee, father and son, waiter and customer, etc.

### 3) **Mode**

Mode is the form of language whether spoken or written. It refers to what part of language is playing, and what are the participant are expecting the language to do for them in that situation.

