CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People use language as a tool to communicate with each other in daily life. Without a language it will be hard to communicate because communication is an important aspect in our life. According to Ojomo (2004) communication is the process of sharing ideas, feelings, thoughts and messages with others. There are many studies that discussed about language one of them is pragmatics. According to Yule (1996) pragmatic is study about meaning communicated by a writer or a speaker and interpreted by a reader or listener. There is one aspect that related with pragmatic is speech act. Speech act is the utterance performed through action in every speech. Speech acts are performed when people make utterances such as apology, compliment, greeting, complaint, request, refusal or invitation. People often do speech act without knowing the theory of the speech act.

Mostly the listener can understand what the speaker means by knowing the context of the utterance. Sometimes misunderstanding is caused of unknowing context of the listener. Context have correlation with speech act performance or the meaning of utterances. It is to broaden people's understanding of an utterance that contains the meaning that is interpreted in each context of situation. The concepts of speech act were developed by Austin (1962) there are three categories of speech acts named Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act is what the speaker intends for the utterance to do or the intended effect of the utterance. Herman also stated the utterances that contain illocutionary act can

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happen in any context and situation in our daily life. (Herman, 2015). According to Searle (1979) there are five types of Illocutionary acts those are: directive, representative, commissive, expressive and declarative. Illocutionary act is not only appear in daily conversation but we can also find it in the literary works or mostly in the movie.

Movie is a film consist of moving pictures that have been recorded by a camera shown on the television or cinema. There is a movie theater shown in the building so we can see the performance live. A movie tells a story, show a real situation and contain a lots of conversation said by the character. In the conversation being spoken in the movie usually contain speech act whether it is locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Movie gives an example about interaction or communication among the people through the movie characters. Through the dialogue in the movie, there can be found the use of language and how the characters deliver the message about what they intend to say

Movie have close relationship in our daily life and tell a lot of expression and interesting story. There are a lot of illocutionary act used in the movie to make the movie interesting which make the people who watch the movie excited and want to watch it again. The data source in this research is the movie entitled *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* is computer animated film directed by Bradley Reymond. This movie tells about how a fairy can fix the relationship between her father who is busy with his scientific research and his daughter named Lizzy who believe in the existence of fairies. The reason why this study uses *Tinkerbell and the Great Fairy Rescue* movie as a data source because It is interesting to analyze the

utterance. Because some of the viewer may not understand the meaning behind the conversation which needed to understand and know how to interpret clearly. This movie contains illocutionary acts, it can help us to understanding the speaker's utterances in certain situation.

1.2   Problems of the Study

The problems can be formulated based on the background of the study as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* movie?
2. How are the context of situation supported the illocutionary acts in *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* movie?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be explained based on the problems of the study as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* movie.
2. To analyze the context of situation supports the illocutionary acts in *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* movie.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

The study limits discussion on the illocutionary acts in *Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue* movie to avoid the discussion beyond the topic. This study was focused to analyze the type of illocutionary acts by the character because it is often uttered in everyday communication by human and analyze the context of situation supports the illocutionary acts in the movie.

1.5   Significance of the Study

In this study, there are two significances of the study which are theoretical and practical significance. Those can be explained as follows:

1.5.1   Theoretical Significance

Based on the objectives of the study, this study is expected to give a better understanding about speech act theory especially illocutionary acts and the context of situation. The researcher hopes that the reader get some knowledge to understand the purpose and the meaning behind the utterance when they read this study.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

This study can be used to be reference for other researcher who wants to do research about pragmatics especially illocutionary act and context of situation that is related to this study. This study can be a material of teaching to the students about the purpose and meaning behind the utterances

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter discusses the review of related literature from the previous studies from the other researchers. In literature review this study would like to review some previous studies that has similar or related topic about speech acts.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first study is from Kristanto (2020) from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University in the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Fast and Furious 6" Movie. The writer analyzed the types of illocutionary acts and implied meaning. The study applied the theory proposed by Searle (1976), Halliday (1985), Leech (1981). The technique to collect the data is by taking note of the conversation in the movie. In analyzing the data the writer used qualitative method. The result that 19 data found in the movie those are: 5 directives, 1 declaratives, 4 representatives, 4 expressive and 5 commisives. The result of the study shows that directive is the most dominant type of illocutionary in Fast and Furious 6 movie since the speaker order the hearer to do what she wants and commissive because the speakers involving intention in the future. Furthermore, all the data have connotative meaning since the utterances contain implicit meaning. The similarity between Kristanto's study and this study is that both analyzed the type of illocutionary acts in the movie. The differences are Kristanto's study was taken from "Fast and Furious 6" movie and this study was taken from "Tinkerbell and

The Great Fairy Rescue" movie. Furthermore, Kristanto's study analyzed implied meaning of illocutionary acts and this study was analyzed the context of situation.

The second study is from Sugiantini (2021) from Mahasaraswati Denpasar University in the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in *The Complex: Lockdown 2020*" Movie. The writer focused on the types of illocutionary acts, the meaning of the sentence in the utterances and the context of situation. The writer used theory from Yule (1996), Leech (1990), Halliday and Hasan (1989). In analyzing the data the writer used descriptive qualitative method. The observation method was used in collecting the data. The results of this study found the type were 135 of illocutionary acts, directive 55% because mostly characters wants the hearer to do something declarative 1 %, affective meaning 45% because when the speaker say something also reflect the personal feeling of the speaker. There were 144 occurrences of meaning found in the utterances. The similarity between Sugiantini's study with this study is that both were analyzed illocutionary acts found in the movie. The differences are Sugiantini's study used "T*he Complex: Lockdown 2020*" movie and this study used "*Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue*" movie.

The third study is taken from Sihombing, et al (2021) in the article entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Incredible 2*" Movie. The writer focused on the types and interpret the dominant types of illocutionary act in the movie entitled *Incredible 2*. Searle's theory are used to answer the problem of the research. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The findings of the research are 5 types of illocutionary act that are commisive consist of 2 data (8%), directive 8 data (32%), assertive 7 data (28%), and declaration 1 data (4%). The similarity in

Sihombing's study is that both used Searle's theory to solve the problem of the research. The differences between Sihombing, et al's study with this study are they used "*Incredible 2*" movie as the data this study used "*Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue*" movie as the subject of this research.

The fourth study was taken from Paramita, et al (2022) in the article entitled "The Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Act Uttered by the Characters in *Holidate* Movie". The writer focused expressive illocutionary acts which is attitude and the meaning of utterances said by the characters in the *Holidate* movie. The writer used theory proposed by Searle (1985) to find out types of expressive illocutionary act which is attitude and used theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985) to analyze the context of situation in the movie. To collect the data the researcher used observation method and note taking technique. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study there are 19 data used the attitude expressive illocutionary act. The similarity between Paramita's study with this study is both used Searle's theory to solve the problems of the study. The differences between Paramita, et al's study with this study is they used "*Holidate*" movie and this study used "*Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue*" movie as a data source.

The fifth study was taken from Juniartha, et al in the article entitled "Commissive Speech Act In The Movie *John Wick Chapter 2*". The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the meaning of commissive speech act in the character's utterances in *John Wick Chapter 2* movie. This study used pragmatic theory from Yule (1996) to find out the types of commissive illocutionary act and theory proposed by Thomas (1995) to analyze the implied meaning and theory

proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1989) as a supporting theory to analyze context of situation in the movie. Observation method used to collecting the data. The method of this study used descriptive qualitative method. The finding used formal and informal to present the study. The result shows there are four types of commissive illocutionary act in the conversation between the characters in John Wick Chapter 2 movie, they are: refusal (12%), threat (28%), promise (12%) and warning (48%). The similarity between Juniartha's study with this study is both used theory of Thomas (1995) to solve the problems of the study. The difference between Juniartha, et al's study used "*John Wick Chapter 2*" movie and this study used "*Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Movie*" as a data source of this study.

2.2 Concepts

There are three concepts that related to this study such as: speech acts, illocutionary acts, and movie

2.2.1 Speech acts

Speech act is the utterance which speaker says performs or say in every speech. Yule (1996) stated speech act is actions performed via utterances are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, promise, request, invitation or compliment. In addition, speech acts is one of disciplines theory dedicated to analyze discourse studies

2.2.2 Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary act is the intended effect of utterance, it is uttered not only to ask someone else to do something but also it is used to state something by the speaker. According to Yule (1996:48) We form an utterance with some kind of function in our mind. The utterance perform via communicative force is called illocutionary act. We may utter making an offer, a statement, an explanation, or the other communicative purpose. This is also called as the illocutionary force of the utterance. General classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts; declaratives, representative, Expressive, Directive, and Commissive, Yule (1996:53).

2.2.3 Movie

Based on Hornby (2006:950) movie is a series of moving pictures recorded by camera. It represents a story of human life shown on the television or cinema. There are many conversations occurs between the characters in movie. Movie is a visual art which is used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, feelings, perceptions, beauty or situation using image. Movie has many genre those are: action, adventure, drama, tragedy, family, thriller, fantasy, horror, sci-fi and etc. Some movie blends two or more genres together.

2.3 Theories

There are two theories used to solve the problems of the study. The first

theory proposed by Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning* used

to find out the types of illocutionary acts in the utterance said by the characters in

"*Tinkerbell and The Great Fairy Rescue*" movie. The second theory proposed by

Halliday and Hasan (1985) in the book entitled *Language, Context and Text: Aspect*

of language in a social-semiotic perspective to analyze the context of situation in

the movie.

2.3.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts theory is originally developed by philosopher named Austin. It

means when people saying something, she/he is not only say something but also

perform acts or use it to do things. Speech act is a theory in which say something is

to do something. Austin differs three kinds of speech act, they are locutionary acts,

illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts

2.3.1.1 Locutionary acts

When the speaker uses her/his organ of speech to said the utterance then

there must be locutionary act in her/his utterance. Locutionary act is happened when

someone produce a meaningful linguistic expression or how a person produces the

utterance (Searle, 1979). For example, "I promise to give you some money"

Locutionary act is the condition when the speaker said the utterance using the organ

of speech.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary acts

There may be a function in every utterance. Illocutionary act is the meaning or function in the utterance (Searle, 1979). For utterance "I promise to give you some money", this is not only a statement, but the utterance also binds the speaker to what he/she has just said. Because the speaker intention to do something is the fact in that utterance. Therefore, the utterance above is contain illocutionary act that is the act of promising (Searle, 197).

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary acts

The effect of the utterance in when the speaker said something to the hearer is called perlocutionary acts. The example "I promise to give you some money" This is the fact that the hearer needs some money. The effect of that utterance can be the opposite effect to the hearer or it can be a happy one. If the hearer is very rich person he/she may feel angry to the speaker and the hearer will feel as if he/she is being mocked.

2.3.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Yule (1996:53) there are five types of illocutionary acts, there are Declaratives, Representative, Expressives, Directives, Commissive. This study used the theory proposed by Yule (1996) to analyze the problem of the study.

2.3.3.1 Declaratives

The successful performances guarantee that proportional content corresponding to the world is called declarative illocutionary act, one of each

members bring successful performance correspondence between the proportional reality and content. The act of declarative are: confirming, disapproving, declaring, approving, dismissing betting and blessing (Searle, 1979).

For example I hereby declare you as a wife and a man (Searle, 1979)

The example above can be categorized as a declarative illocutionary act because the priest utterance change their status that they are become husband and wife to build a new family. The example above shows it change their life by the utterance of the priest. Therefore the reality is changed because of content corresponds to the world

2.3.3.2 Representatives

Representative class is commit the speaker to something's being the case, the point or purpose to the truth of the expressed proportion (Searle, 1979). All of the dimension of assessment which includes false or true are assessable to the representative class member

In performing this type of illocutionary act the speaker making the world fit to the world belief and represents the world as he/she believes it. The types include asserting, describing, critizing, complaining, claiming, reporting, suggesting, informing, swearing, arguing, denying and boasting.

For example I call him a liar (Searle, 1979)

The example above can be classified as a representative because the speaker states the fact what she believes about the truth of the person's attitude are kind of

illocutionary acts that state what the speaker believes as a case or not. Statement of truth, descriptions, conclusion and assertion.

2.3.3.3 Expressive

Expressive illocutionary act is about stating affair specified in the proportional content that express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition. The act are: thanking, attitude, apologize, greeting, wish and congratulating (Searle, 1979).

For example I thank you for giving me the money

The utterance above can be classified as a expressive illocutionary act because it express the speaker's feeling by saying thank you because the listener have given him money

2.3.3.4 Directives

The point of this directive illocutionary act is the fact that the speaker attempts the listener to do something (Searle, 1979). They may be very modest "attempts" when the speaker suggest or engage the listener to do something or when the speaker insists the hearer to do it, the hearer might be fierce attempt. The types include: begging, inviting, command, advising, asking, permitting, recommending and requesting

For example I remind you to stay away from my wife

The utterances above can be categorized as a directive illocutionary act because utterance contains command. The speaker order the hearer to do what he wants that is stay away from his wife.

2.3.3.5 Commissive

The point of commissive illocutionary act is the speaker involve intention in the future and commit herself to act and. Commissive is like directives concerned to match the words with modifying the world. The types include: offering, promising, refusing, volunteering, pledging, threatening, guaranteeing and vowing (Searle, 1979)

For example I promise paying you the money

The utterance above can be categorized as a commissive because it contains promising. It shows the speaker will be done something to the listener in the future. The speaker gives a promise to the hearer and involves intention in the future.

2.3.4 Context of Situation

Halliday and Hasan state that context of situation refers to the place, time and environment when the conversation happen and also the connection between the participants. The situation in which linguistic interaction takes place about the meaning that are being exchanged provide the participants a great deal of information Halliday and Hasan (1985:12). He classified context of situation in three features such as field, tenor and mode.

2.3.4.1 Field

Halliday and Hasan state (1985:12) The field refers to what's happened or taking place of social action to the nature. Which the language figures as some essential component and what is it that the participants are engaged in. Field analyzed the topic being discuss in the conversation as recognized in the culture. Field refers to the "play", the kind of activity within which the language is playing some parts (what is happening, where, when, why it is happening).

2.3.4.2 Tenor

Halliday and Hasan (1985:12) stated tenor refers to who is taking part of the participants to the nature, their roles and statuses: what kinds role or connection among the participants of one kind to another including temporary and permanent relationship, the types of speech role they are taking on in the dialogue and the entire group in which they are involved of socially significant relationships.

2.3.4.3 Mode

Mode refers to what is the participants are thinking the language to do for them in that situation, what part the language is playing, the function in the context, the symbolic organization of the text, its including the channel, the status that it has, and (is it written or spoken or some combination of the two) what is being achieved by the text in terms of some categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, like and also the rhetorical mode, Halliday and Hasan (1985:12)