

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Illocutionary acts are the utterances that perform what the speaker intends to convey. To work with understanding the importance, an illocutionary act is divided into five kinds; such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Then, each utterance or illocution uttered by means of speakers typically contains its reason or meaning together with asking, requesting, commanding, vowing, apologizing, asserting, etc. but, no longer all contributors involved in communication can recognize the meaning of speech. Once in a while whilst interacting, the speaker unconsciously uses phrases and it may have more than one possible that means this is difficult for the hearer to understand. Therefore, to understand the means of a speech or sentence, we must realize who the speaker is and no longer best recognize its literal means but also need to recognize the context of the speech.

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), speech acts are divided into three theories, namely Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act is discussing the meanings of the utterance said by the speaker. When the speaker says something, the speaker's utterance does not always have a full meaning but sometimes it has other meaning or hidden meaning. For example, when someone says "it is very hot here", it could have several meanings which are depending on the context of the situation. The speaker might be just

declaring a fact about the weather or temperature in that place, while the other possibility it could be an offer to someone to turn on the air conditioner (AC) or a kind of complaining politely. That is why learning pragmatics, especially an illocutionary acts theory can make people be able to catch the exact meaning and easier to recognize what is the hidden meaning of the utterance said by the speaker. Without illocutionary acts, it could make people often have wrong perceptions in communication. According to Searle (1976:10-13), explain that there are five kinds of illocutionary acts such as directives, commissives, expressive, declarations, and representatives. This research discusses the directive illocutionary acts. The directive is attempted by the speaker to get the listener to do something. In society, directive illocutionary acts are very important to establish good communication. Directive illocutionary acts are used in giving commands, requests, and suggestions to make the hearer do something. Speech act mostly occurs in daily communications, it can also be found in the film through the conversation of each character. Therefore, analyze directive illocutionary acts is very interesting because we use them in daily life and it is very important for us to know about directive illocutionary acts so that what we say is easily understood by someone, be it a command, a request or we suggest something to someone and also so that we can easily to understand the meaning of someone's utterance.

A movie is also called a film is a work of visual art used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, story, perception, feelings, beauty, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. These are special presentation modes, such as camera angles, editing, montage, slow and fast motion, often

featuring literary features of the text or can be described in a textual framework. In addition, speech acts also describe or tell the audience what the characters in the film are doing. There are many speech acts theory which is usually included in the film to make it more interesting to watch because the language or speech used in the film is more varied so that it makes people want to watch the film more than once. The source of this research data is taken from the film "Hoobs & Shaw". This movie is chosen because it contains many illocutionary acts which can be analyzed for this study. By using movie as a data source can also facilitate the process of analyzing the type of directive illocutionary used and the context of the situation because we can see events through visual motions that clearly describe the situation that occurs when the directive illocutionary act is spoken. This movie tells about a group of people who have a mission to fight someone who wants to spread a deadly virus. So that's why directive illocutionary acts are showed a lot in the conversations of the characters.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of this research, two problems can be formulated, namely as follows:

1. What types of directive illocutionary acts are used by the main characters in the "*Hobbs & Shaw*" movie?
2. How is the context of the situation of directive illocutionary acts utterance expressed in "*Hobbs & Shaw*" movie?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems in this study, then the objectives of this study were obtained, namely as follows:

- 1 To find out the kinds of illocutionary acts used by the main characters found in the “*Hobbs & Shaw*” movie.
- 2 To analyze the contexts of situations found in the “*Hobbs & Shaw*” movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on the illocutionary act as mentioned as the problem above. The limitations of this study are just to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts in “*Hoobs & Shaw*” movie and the context of the situation when the directive illocutionary acts have happened in that movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study hopes that the results of this study can be useful in two ways:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is very useful in the written work for identifying types of illocutionary acts with the context of situation, especially directive illocutionary acts which are used in “*Hobbs & Shaw*” movie by David Leitch.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research can improve the researcher's ability to understand research

about films. In order to the reader interest to learn about speech act especially illocutionary act because it is often used in daily life. For other researchers, the effects of this study can be used as a reference and statistics for similar researchers related to this research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature associated with some of the previous research which has similar materials about illocutionary acts analysis. Those previous studies have related to giving more inspiration to explain illocutionary acts.

The first previous study was taken from Prakarsa (2017), this study entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Titanic Movie”. Prakarsa’s study was conducted to find out types of illocutionary acts on movie and also analyzes the contexts occurring in some conversations. The differences of both studies are the theory that used for the research. The theories that he used to analyze the data. The first was the theory of types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1976) used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts toward the utterances in the movie. The second was the theory of aspects of the speech situation proposed by Leech (1983) to find out the context of situations that occurred in this movie. The similarities between of both study are discussing about directive illocutionary acts with the context of the situation found in the movie and for the research method also use descriptive qualitative and library research. The results of his study indicate that there are four types of illocutionary acts found in the movie, including (1) Assertive, (2) Directive, (3) Commissive, and (4) Expressive. Examples found regarding this type, there are those who claim, ask, promise, command, thank, and annoying.

The second study related to illocutionary acts has been conducted by Pasek (2018) with the title “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Pitch Perfect 1 Movie”. The purpose of Pasek’s research is to analyze all kinds of illocutionary acts and discuss the meanings of illocutionary acts. It is a bit similar to this study which is intended to identify types of illocutionary acts. But, this study discusses only one type which is directive illocutionary acts. In Pasek’s study, the data source was also taken from movies or entertainment that the same kind of source with this study. The second problem discussion is also different. In Pasek's study discussed the meanings of all kinds of illocutionary acts based on the theory proposed by Austin (1968) but this study discusses the context of the situation of the directive illocutionary acts utterance using theory that proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

Furthermore, “Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019” was conducted by Sembiring (2019). The journal was in Putera Batam University of Batam. The goals of the article were to analyze the varieties of illocutionary acts within the movie and to discover the function of the context of the illocutionary acts in this movie. The method used in this article was descriptive qualitative research and use the theory of Searle (1969). The data sources used in this article were taken from the dialogue in the Aladdin movie to support her analysis. Sembiring’s article has similarities and differences with this study. The finding showed that there were five types of illocutionary acts found in Alice in Wonderland movie scripts, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The similarity between Sembiring’s journal and this study will be using the same method, which

is a descriptive qualitative method and both researchers analyze the types of illocutionary acts. The difference between Sembiring's journal and this study is in the problem of the study and the theory, Sembiring's study interests in the ways of the illocutionary act function in the movie by using the theory of Searle (1969). Meanwhile, this study will be focus on the context of the situation of the illocutionary act in the movie by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

2.2 Concept

The concept is an explanation of the statement of an idea that refers to the title. The concepts here are based on or propose several ideas by experts in the field of literature. There are three concepts of this study, such as speech act, directive illocutionary act, and movie.

2.2.1 Speech Act

In accord with Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is the act of making an utterance in which the speaker is performing a certain kind of acts, such as: giving advice, asking questions, making promises, making offers, etc. Those kinds of acts are known as a speech act." The meaning is like the speaker uttering something while doing some acts or gestures. Based on Austin's statement, the speech act is divided into three parts, those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) stated that directive utterances are utterances in which the speaker attempts to get the deal with to carry out a few actions or chorus from acting. According to Searle (1976: 10-13), directives are meant to produce some effect through actions by the listener: ordering, commanding, asking, advising, and recommending are examples. According to Yule (1996:54), directive illocutionary acts are types of speech acts that are used by talkers to make other people do something.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie is a kind of visual communication that makes use of transferring pictures and sound to inform a story (Wikipedia). *“Hobbs & Shaw”* is an action-comedy, this movie was directed via David Leitch and written by means of Chris Morgan and Drew Pearce. The movie sees Dwayne Johnson and Jason Statham reprising their roles from the principal series as Luke Hobbs and Deckard Shaw, respectively, and also stars Idris Elba, Vanessa Kirby, Eiza González, Cliff Curtis, and Helen Mirren. The film tells the tale of people who team up with Shaw's sister (Kirby) to fight a terrorist (Elba) who threatens the world with a deadly virus. The *“Hobbs & Shaw”* movie premiered at the Dolby Theater in Hollywood on July 13, 2019, launched theatrically in the United States of America on August 2, 2019, by way of the universal picture.

2.3 Theories

There are two problems discussed and two main theories used to solve the problems. First, the theory of types of directive illocutionary acts proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) based on his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* to identify the types of directive illocutionary acts. Second, the theory of the context of situation proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) according to their book entitled *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of language in a social semiotic perspective* which aims to understand the context of the speech situation of directive illocutionary acts.

2.3.1 Speech Acts

Speech act theorists is arranged to justify what individuals do once a sentence is expressed. As an example, once a speaker says "turn off the lights!" this speaker performs the act of ordering and additionally expects the auditor to acknowledge the speaker's intention by planning to shut down the lights. Actions performed once the speakers utter the sentence are known as speech acts.

According to Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is that the act of constructing a vocalization within which the speaker is performing arts a particular reasonably acts, such as: giving ten recommendation, asking queries, creating guarantees, creating offers, etc. That sort of activity is understood as human action." It suggests that similar to the speaker uttering one thing whereas performing arts some acts or gestures. Supported Austin's statement, the speech act divided into 3 forms of acts that are at the same time performed, those are:

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Acts

Based on Austin's theory (1962: 98-101), locutionary acts are actions that state something to give a conclusion to one party only. Generally, it's just a sense of 'meaning' at normal intervals. This type of action is probably the least ambiguous number.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), an illocutionary act is a vocalization with some reasonably operate in mind. Illocutionary act is performed in locution one thing like gambling, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. The illocutionary act is outlined as what the speaker intends to try and do by uttering a sentence. This is often additionally typically called the illocutionary force of vocalization.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), a perlocutionary act is a delivery regarding the consequences by means that of uttering sentences. The perlocutionary turn out some result on the auditor of what the speaker says. This sort of activity has an impact on the emotions, thoughts, or actions of either the speaker or the auditor.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is performed in language something like sporting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. An illocutionary act is commonly outlined as what the speaker intends to try and do by uttering a sentence.

2.3.2.1 Assertive or Representative

According to Searle (1976), representative speech acts are vocalizations to bind the speaker to one thing with the truth of the proposition expressed. Some parts of the representative speech act, namely state, assert, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, claim, predict, describe, call, diagnose, classify, identify, accuse, characterize, suggest, insist, swear, etc. It forever happens at intervals the sentence of the question, description, statement of truth, and conclusion. Example "It is extremely hot. The sun is shining brightly." The statement, only states that the contemporary situation is that the speaker and listener have similar opinions or beliefs. In addition, the speaker intends for the listener to do something for him about something.

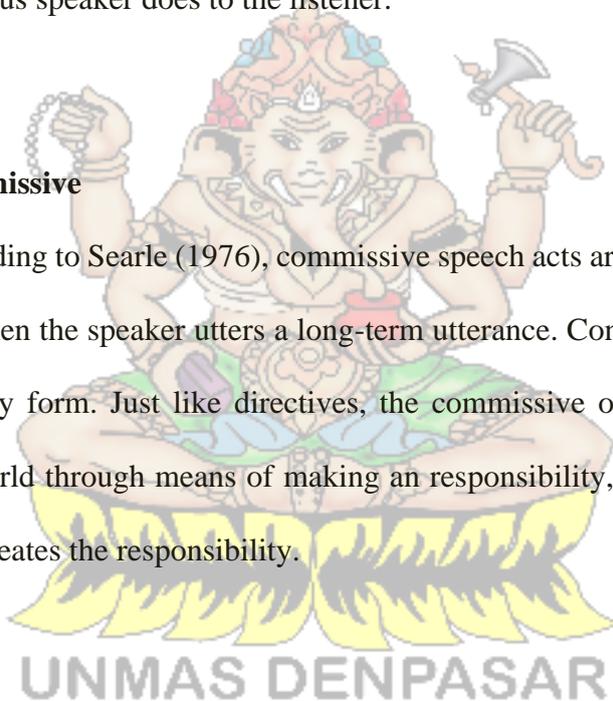
2.3.2.2 Directive

In line with Searle (1976), directive speech acts are articulations that consist of the speaker's efforts to the listener when doing something, asking, asking. Concurring with Della & Sembiring (2018), mandate discourse is generally used in

films because it can reveal one's thoughts and meanings. In addition, they claim that mandated discourse acts are used to take or allow consideration from listeners in a discussion. Illustration "Sweeping the floor!" According to the articulation, it is seen that speaker A is giving orders to speaker B in sweeping the floor which indicates that the listener has done what the speaker has ordered. Furthermore, it can be said that the discourse act of the mandate is used to specifically command what the serious speaker does to the listener.

2.3.2.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1976), commissive speech acts are speech acts that are performed when the speaker utters a long-term utterance. Contain any intention or thought in any form. Just like directives, the commissive operates an exchange within the world through means of making an responsibility, but in this example, the speaker creates the responsibility.



2.3.2.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1976), an expressive speech act is an act used when the speaker expresses psychological feelings with desire. For example, the speech "I'm sorry for coming late", showing that speaker A apologizes to speaker B. Speaker A apologizes to speaker B for coming of apologizing where the speaker intends to apologize or other psychological expressions.

2.3.2.5 Declarative

Searle (1976: 10-13) stated that declarative is when the speaker brings about some state of affairs by the performance of the act. This type of activity is formed by someone who is specially authorized to try to do so within some 13 institutional frameworks. It's to bring something about within the world which has both a world-to-world direction of slot in which no mental state is expressed and any proposition can occur. We can also say that declarations use language to cause changes within the world through utterances, as declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc. Some performative verbs for declarative are the curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

2.3.3 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) states that Directive illocutionary acts are actions taken by speakers who try to persuade the interlocutor to take an action or control themselves not to take an action. Directive utterances are prospective which means one cannot tell others to try and do something in the past. Directive illocutionary acts are divided into three, namely commands, requests, and suggestions.

2.3.3.1 Command

Kreidler (1998: 190) defines command as an effective speech as long as the speaker has control over the actions of the interlocutor. In other words, an order is an utterance that the speaker does with the speaker's control. Example: I hereby

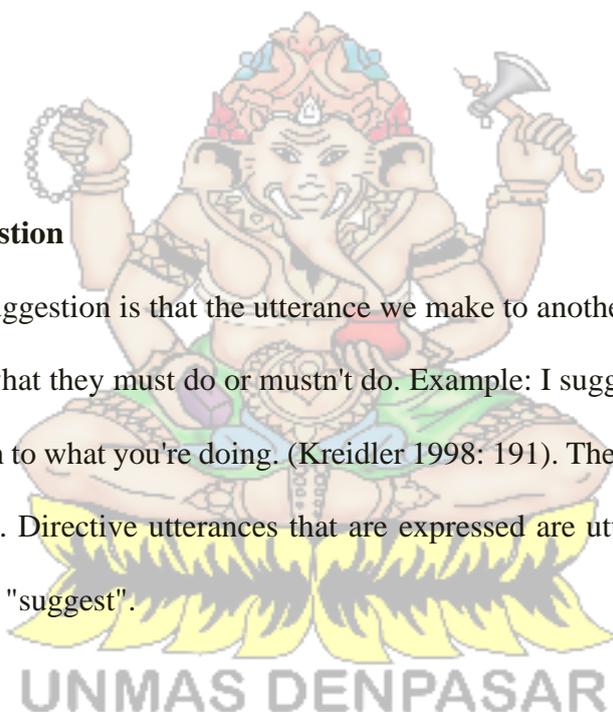
order you to seem in the courtroom next Monday at 10 a.m. (Kreidler 1998: 190).

2.3.3.2 Request

The request could be a Directive Illocutionary Act which may have a refusal option. It differs from "direct" only in the somewhat polite way of reaching that with the word "Help". Example: We beg you to stay out of the way. (Kreidler 1998: 191).

2.3.3.3 Suggestion

The suggestion is that the utterance we make to another person to offer our opinions on what they must do or mustn't do. Example: I suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing. (Kreidler 1998: 191). The form of the sentence is a statement. Directive utterances that are expressed are utterances that suggest with the word "suggest".



2.3.4 Context of Situation

The use of the context of the situation is incredibly important to assist the researcher determines which part of the information contains illocutionary acts. Consistent with Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), there are three features of context situation hired in helping the analysis of the problem about the illocutionary act, like field, tenor, and mode.

2.3.4.1 Field

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), the field related to who is going on includes the nature of the social action that is taking place.

2.3.4.2 Tenor

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), tenors relate to who takes part, the nature of the participants, status, and their roles.

2.3.4.3 Mode

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), the mode is to consult what component the language is playing, what it is that the individuals are waiting for to do for them in that situation.

