

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A language is a communication system that humans use to communicate with one another, based on speech act and gesture (spoken language), sign, or often writing. Language also can make the people convey their ideas, feeling, or thoughts. Language is utilized not only in oral communication but also in written communication, such as magazines, letters, newspapers, and other types of printed materials, such as movie or history documents. According to Senft (2014:14) pragmatics is one branch of linguistics that study about language and culture specific form of language use.

Communication is the process to connect some ideas whereby to convey information and interact to each other. Verbal and nonverbal communication are the two types of communication. Verbal communication is the process communication use a speech or spoken word directly to exchange information, thoughts, and emoticons. Then, nonverbal communication is a process communication that convey or exchange messages indirectly or without use the spoken word. It can be conveyed with gesture, body movement, eye contact, and facial expressions. Speech acts are several types of verbal communication.

The basis of human language communication, according to Searle (1969:19), is the illocutionary act in the form of a complete phrase formed under defined conditions. The speech act affects the meaning-making process, communication, and how the listener perceives the goal. People frequently not only say things, but also force the listener to do something.

Illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts are two fundamental parts of the speech act. This research will focus on illocutionary speech. The illocutionary speech act, speaker can from speech with several types in mind. It displayed with communicative emphasis of speech. Illocutionary acts are not only found in daily conversations but also in movie conversations.

The study focuses on the main character's speaking performance in the *Encanto* film utterances. The purpose of this research is to characterize speech acts that the characters animated western film *Encanto* perform. For this reason, this research is a research that need to be done to review the phenomenon of language, especially regarding the speech acts used by *Encanto* movie. This research is also a form of effort in improve the knowledge for the reader especially in conveying the meaning contained in the *Encanto* movie and increasing the ability of the reader to analyzing about speech act in daily.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problem of this study can be stated as follows:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts can be identified in the *Encanto* movie?

2. What are the meaning of illocutionary act in the *Encanto* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The goal of this study is to use the following objectives to answer the research question based on the study's problem:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts depicted in the *Encanto* movie.
2. To find out the meaning of illocutionary acts in the *Encanto* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study, concern with answering the two problem of this study. The discussion are focused on identifying the types and examining their meaning of illocutionary act in the movie *Encanto*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

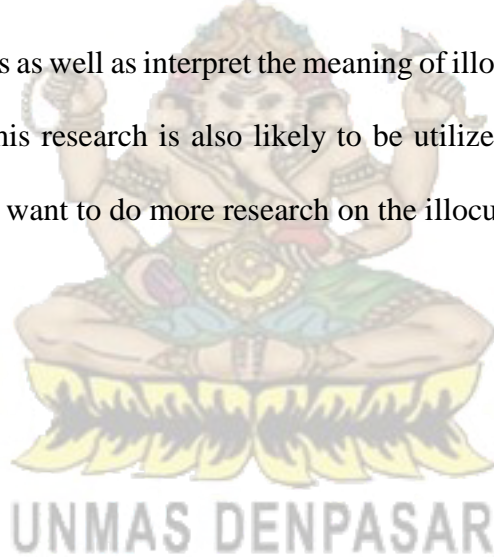
The researcher helped the reader to deepen their knowledge about speech act, especially understand about illocutionary acts. The significance of this study can be summarized as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study's findings are likely to help the readers to understand about the types and meaning of illocutionary act. Therefore, this study can aid people in gaining a better knowledge of speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the reader should be able to understand the different types of illocutionary acts as well as interpret the meaning of illocutionary acts after reading this research. This research is also likely to be utilized as a reference for future researchers who want to do more research on the illocutionary act.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The researcher conducts a review of related literature, concepts, and theories that are applied to the issues in this chapter. A notion is made up of various basic ideas that are relevant to the study's topic. Theories, on the other hand, are theories that are applied and related to the issue.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Many researchers have looked at the subject of speech act. However, this does not imply that the two researchers are identical because of the variances in approach and research focus, the outcomes of the researchers are diverse. This research were used two thesis and one journal to support this study.

The first research is taken from Fitriani (2020) in her journal entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets". As Well As The Most Dominating Ones. By examining the main character's utterances in the film, a descriptive qualitative study was conducted. The spoken words were then categorized into representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative illocutionary acts. Only four categories of illocutionary acts were detected in the film, according to the study's findings: representational, directing, expressive, and commissive illocutionary acts. Directive is the most frequently used illocutionary act (47.64 percent), whereas commissive is the least frequently used (4.19 percent). The

main figure employs a variety of directional forces. Directives are employed to get the listeners to do something, whereas he frequently utilizes asking and ordering in the movie. Meanwhile, the main character does not use declarative since it requires authority and status to accomplish; this act is used to change the world through words. However, the main character in this film has no specific status or authority in any position at the magic school where he studied; he is a student who is still fresh to the magical world and lacks significant influence. This is why the main character's statements were devoid of declarative.

The similarity is found between this study and Fitriani. In the data source, this research also used movie. Meanwhile, this objectives of this study is different with Fitriani. The collecting data, Fitriani used observing technic while this study collected watching, identifying and underline the sentence, note taking, and the last classifying the type and meaning of illocutionary act.

The second research is taken from Yulia (2019) in their thesis entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Utterances of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script". The goal of this thesis was to establish illocutionary act classification and function in the utterances of the film's main characters, Robert Katende and Phiona Mutesi, as well as to identify the main character's most dominating illocutionary act. The qualitative research approach was employed in the completion of this thesis. When analyzing the data, the illocutionary act categories of the main character's words are determined using Searle theory. The data was collected and analyzed using the Queen of Katwe movie script, which was retrieved from the

internet. As a result of this theory, there are 80 facts that match the definition for illocutionary act and have the function of illocutionary act. The representative illocutionary act is the most prevalent illocutionary act.

The qualitative research method is similar to the one utilized to complete this thesis. The purpose of Yulia's (2019) thesis was to define the categorization and the function of illocutionary act that is contained in the utterances of the main character of the film, while this study examined the type of illocutionary act in the Encanto film.

Third research is taken from Sembiring (2019) in her thesis entitled "Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019". The study's objectives were to identify the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the Aladdin film's setting. It was descriptive qualitative research. The data was collected using an observational method and a non-participatory strategy. Searle's theory was used to assess the evidence. The researchers used the character's words as their source of information. The 30 illocutionary acts utterances were discovered. Directive, assertive, declarative, commissive, and expressive were the five categories used to organize the data. Because the main character's utterances were mostly articulated in a direct manner, directives which included words like order, request, ask, and demand, were the most common sort of illocutionary behavior among the 30 people studied. In this study, however, the declarative form of illocutionary act did not occur because the characters who delivered the speech that included the illocutionary act were not picked as the data to investigate. Directive (ask, command, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise), assertive (description, a claim, a statement of fact, a report, and a conclusion),

declaratives (forbidding, classifying, forgiving), commissive (committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing), expressive (committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing), declaratives (forbidding, classifying, for (apologizing, thinking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, and welcoming).

The differences between this research and the one mentioned above are that the research's goals were to determine the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the context of the Aladdin film, and it used descriptive qualitative research, whereas this study investigated the type of illocutionary act in the context of the *Encanto* movie.

2.2 Concepts

Abstract ideas or general notions that appear in the mind, speech, or thought are referred to as concepts. The concepts introduced in this section of the research are means to make easier for the writer to direct and focus on the topic of the research discussion.

2.2.1 Speech Act

Austin (1969) is credited with coining the term "Speech Act Theory." Austin defines "constative utterances" as those utterances that are used to describe or constate something, and hence are true or untrue, and "performative utterances" as those utterances that not only perform a speech act beyond the assertion but also describe the

speech act. The three parts of Austin's Speech Act are the Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Making a meaningful language expression is the most basic act of communication (Yule,1996:48). The illocutionary act refers to an utterance's communicative force is used to conduct the illocutionary act. We can use the word utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or any other sort of communication.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Hornby (2006:950) movie is a series are produced by recording with sound and image that tell a story, sound at cinema from the world with cameras or using animation techniques or special effect.

2.2.4 Encanto Movie

Encanto is a Walt Disney Animation Studios computer-animated musical fantasy comedy film that was released in 2021 and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. Charise Castro Smith co-directed the film, which was produced by Yvett Merino and Clark Spencer and featured original music by Lin-Manuel Miranda. She also co-wrote the screenplay with Bush. This was the company's 60th feature picture.

2.3 Theories

There are several explanations about the theory that were used in this research, there are the type of illocutionary act used the theory proposed by Yule (1996:48) and the meaning of Illocutionary act used the theory proposed by Halliday & Hassan (1985) on *Encanto* movie.

2.3.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:21) pragmatics is communicated and interpreted by a listener is known as pragmatics. As a result, it is more concerned with determining what individuals indicates that via their utterances, they're concerned with figuring out what such utterances words or sentences suggest on their own. As a result, pragmatics is the study of what a speaker is attempting to communicate. Those aspects of a statemen's meaning that can't be explained simply by refering to the true circumstances of the statement.

2.3.2 Speech Act

Austin (1969) is defines "constative utterances" as those used to describe or determine whether something is true or false, whereas "performative utterances" are those used to not only perform but also describe a speech act beyond the statement. The Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act are the three parts of Austin's Speech Act.

2.3.2.1 Locutionary Act

According to Austin (1969) locutionary acts are the act of genuine speech (the unique sense and reference of an utterance) is the focus of research in fields such as phonetics, phonology, and linguistic semantics. A locutionary act, in other words the fundamental act of uttering or making a significant contribution language phrase.

2.3.2.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1969) illocutionary act is one that involves stating anything, making a statement or commitment, thanking, or asking a question, among other things. An utterance's communicative force can also be employed to perform an illocutionary act, such as making a declaration, explaining something, or accomplishing any other communication purpose.

2.3.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1969) a perlocutionary act is one in which someone says something in a specific context. It depicts the progress made through time in a certain setting. These are the unintended consequences of communication acts.

2.4 Type of Illocutionary Acts

According to Yule (1996:48), the most basic act of speech is making a meaningful language expression the illocutionary act. An utterance's communicative

force is used to conduct the illocutionary act. To make a declaration, an offer, an explanation, or any other type of communication, we can use the phrase utter.

2.4.1 Declaration

Declarations are speech acts that, via their utterance, change the world. As the examples show, in order to make an appropriate statement. In a specific context, the speaker must have a specific institutional function.

- a. Priest: I now formally pronounce you husband and wife.
- b. Official: You've been kicked out!
- c. Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty.

The speaker alters the world with his or her words when making a pronouncement.

(Yule,1996:48)

2.4.2 Commissive

Speakers who employ permissive speech act to omit themselves from a future action are said to be permissive. They are used to convey the speaker's intention. Promises, threats, refusals, and promises, for example, can be made by an individual or a group, as seen below.

- a. I'll be back.
- b. The next time, I'm going to get it right.
- c. We are not going to do it.

When a speaker uses a commissive, he or she is attempting to make the world suit the words (via the speaker).

(Yule,1996:48)

2.4.3 Expressive

The term "expressive" refers to activities in which the speaker expresses how he or she is feeling. Pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sorrow, as well as psychological emotions, can all be expressed through them. As demonstrated below, they can be formed by either the speaker or the listener, but they are all about the speaker's experience.

- a. I'm really sorry!
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Oh, yes, great, mmmmm, ssahh!

When a speaker utilizes an expressive, he or she is attempting to fit words into the context of the world (of feeling).

(Yule,1996:48)

2.4.4 Directives

Directives are spoken acts intended to convince others to take some action. They're utilized to convey the speaker's intentions. As seen in the illustration below, they can be positive or negative, and they come in the form of directives, orders, requests, and suggestions.

- a. Please give me a cup of coffee. Make it a dark color.

- b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c. Don't touch that.

When someone uses a command, he or she is seeking to make the rest of the world comprehend what they are saying (via the hearer).

(Yule,1996:48)

2.4.5 Representative

Representative speech acts are those in which the speaker expresses whether something is true or false. As seen in the examples below, to represent the world as he or she perceives it, the speaker employs factual statements, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

- a. The earth is a flat surface.
- b. No one ever said anything about peanuts in Chomsky's writings.
- c. It was a bright and sunny day.

(Yule,1996:48)

2.5 Context of Situation

According to Halliday & Hassan (1985:12), the meaning is derived from a three-part conceptual framework: field, tenor, and mode. These ideas are used to decipher a text's social context, or the milieu in which meanings are transferred.

1. The field of discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component?
2. The tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kind of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationship in which they are involved?
3. The mode of discourse refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participant are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.