

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the system of sounds, words, patterns that used by human to communicate thoughts and feelings. It is impossible for humans to live without communicating with others and language is the main means of communication. Communication occurs in every human life, such as social, economic, cultural and political. It is commonly described in some media, especially in electronic media, like movies. Movies become the most influential media than any other media since as audio and visual, they work together to make the audience interested in watching and also can understand context of situation from the movie. Context is part of the description or sentence that can support or add clarity to the meaning of a situation that has to do with an event. Beside context, there are other aspects namely speech acts.

According to Austin (1962) speech acts are the actions performed in saying something. Speech act theory says that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed based on the three different levels. They are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act. The first Locutionary act is an action that informs. In other words, locutionary act is the meaning of the utterances produced by the speaker explicitly. The second is illocutionary acts (an act in saying something) which set a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. The third is perlocutionary acts

(a certain effect of utterances may have on the hearer) which is the effect of illocutionary acts. This, perlocutionary acts is the effect of the utterances produced by the speaker to the hearer in order to do something or perform an act . Illocutionary acts are interesting to be analyzed in order to know the intended meaning of the utterances. According to Searle (1976: 10) illocutionary acts have some types. They are directives (A command or request), representative (A speech acts that states what the speaker believes), commissives (The speaker's express what they intend; such as: a promise, threats, a refusal, pledges), expressives (A speech acts that expresses on the speaker's attitudes and emotions toward the proposition), and declaratives (A speech acts that changes the reality according to the proposition of the declaration).

Illocutionary acts do not only happen in real life, but also in literary works such as movies . So this research was take one of the script of the movie that is; The Short History of the Long Road it's a 2019 American drama film, directed and written by Ani Simon Kennedy. This film follows a young girl and her father, who does not have a home and loves to spend their time traveling from different places in their old car, until one day his father passes away on the road, and Nola has been without a companion ever then. His father always called the street his home. They enjoy life's independence while also working odd jobs to meet their daily requirements. For example, when Nola says “Clint how did you get up there?”. When speaker say something, the speaker utterance is not always has a full meaning but sometimes it has other meaning or hidden meaning, It could be has several meaning which is depending of situation. The speaker might be just declaring a fact about dangers of being there.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of study above, the problems of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are implied in characters utterances in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie?
2. What are the implied meaning of illocutionary acts found in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the study

In conducting of this research, the aims of this research are able to help in gaining the objective of it. The aims of this study are:

1. To find out types of illocutionary acts are implied in charcters utterances in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie?
2. To find out the meaning types of illocutionary acts found in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to analyze the illocutionary acts in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie . Therefore ,this study focuses on the implied meaning behind the utterances appearing in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie.The research applies the theory from Searle (1976) in order to analyze types of illocutionary acts appearing in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie and the theory of Leech (1981) supported by Halliday (1985) in analyzing the implied meaning of illocutionary acts appearing in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is beneficial for the researcher to improve the understanding of speech acts. Especially the illocutionary acts and the types of illocutionary acts. Therefore, the study also will be beneficial to the others theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to give more understanding and improve the researcher's knowledge about speech acts, especially illocutionary acts in communication. Thus, it can be useful to understand the purpose and the meaning behind the utterances.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance of this research is expected to increase the knowledge of the researcher about illocutionary acts and its meaning that used in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie. This can be useful for the next researcher and reference to conduct a similar study. Likewise, this study is expected can be material for teaching to give understanding to the student about the meaning and the purpose behind the utterances.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer wants to explain about the previous studies concepts and theories which have correlated to the present study and to support this research. Firstly, the writer explains three previous studies. Secondly, discussing the concepts, and theory of Illocutionary acts.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Literature review explains the review of the literatures that were used in this study by reviewing two relevant theses that concern with types of illocutionary acts in the movie. There are several previous studies to be reviewed in this study in order to get the similarities and the differences between this study and other studies which have done by the researchers in the similar topic.

The first study is Written by Astuti (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary acts in Movie "Ghost Buster".She focused on types of Expressive Illocutionary acts and the context of situation supported.Astuti found six types of Expressive Illocutionary acts including twelve (12) Expressive of apologizing data, eleven (11) data of thanking, congratulating five (5) data of congratulating, four (4) data of wishing, twelve (12) data of attitude and fourteen (14) data of greeting in fifty-eight (58) data in dialogue of Ghost Buster movie. In her study, She used the theory by Searle (1996) and supported by Yule (1996). However,not all of the data could be given in Analysis. There were only 12 data samples from the total data which were taken and

analyzed. In analyzing the data in supported by theory of context situation proposed by Halliday (1985), in order to analyze the context situation in *Ghost Buster movie*. In this study, the researcher focused on the implied meaning of Illocutionary acts meanwhile the related study above focused on types of Expressive Illocutionary acts and context of situation. Another difference is this study was take the data from *The Short History of the Long Road* while the data of Astuti's study were taken from the Ghost Buster movie. However, it give the reference to this study because it's a similar topic about speech acts.

The second study is Written by Zamzami (2017), entitled *Speech Acts Used by Elsa as One of the Main Characters in Frozen Movie*. In this study. He found 71 utterances contained illocutionary acts used by one of main charcter. The utterances are 16 of representative, 34 of directives, 2 of commisives, 18 of expressive and 1 of declaratives. The analysis also found 46 perlocutionary acts/effects on the hearer after utterances is stated. The theory proposed by Searle in order to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used by Elsa as one of the main characters. It is different since this study focused on the implied meaning of illocutionary acts in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie. The next difference is the data source. This study used *The Short History of the Long Road* movie meanwhile the related study above used *Frozen* movie as data source. Although, there is similarity between Zamzami study and this study since both of them discussed about speech acts especially, illocutionary acts and it give clear image to determine the utterances contained about illocutionary acts.

The third study is Written by Safira (2017) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary acts used by Main characters in zootopia movie Script”. She analyzed the intended

meanings of each type of Illocutionary acts used by the main Character in *Zootopia* Movie Script. The theory used by Searle (1979) in order to analyze the type of Illocutionary Acts. In Analyzing the data, Safira as the researcher found some utterances contained of Illocutionary acts used by the main Character in *Zootopia* Movie. They are Expressive, directives, representatives, commissive, declaration, also illocutionary forces there are apologizing, thinking, welcoming, like, requesting, ordering, advising, arresting. Actually, the related study above is similar to this study. It is discussed about speech acts. It also gives the reference to this study but the difference between Safira's study and this study is the focus of the study. Safira's study focused on the implied meaning of Illocutionary acts. The next difference is the data source. The data source of Safira's study is *Zootopia* Movie whereas the data source of this study is *The Short History of the Long Road* movie.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts consist of some definitions that are related to this research. There are two Concepts related in this study. There are concepts of Illocutionary acts and the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The concept of illocutionary acts was introduced into linguistics by Austin (1962: 94) in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. In his framework, locution is what was said and meant, illocution is what was done, and perlocution is what happened as a result. When somebody says "Is there any salt?" At the dinner table, the illocutionary act is a request: "please give me some salt" even though the locutionary act (the literal sentence) ways to ask a question

about the presence of salt. The perlocutionary act (the actual effect), might be to cause somebody to pass the salt.

2.2.2 The Short History of the Long Road Movie

Based on Oxford dictionary (1962) movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, watched at a cinema or on a television or other device. *The Short History of the Long Road* movie is a 2019 American drama film tells about the story of a teenage girl named Nola and her father Clint who spend their time on the street and they think the street is their home or homeless. To fulfill their daily needs, they work wherever people offer, until one day Nola's father dies and Nola has to continue to live her life independently. It is directed and written by Ani Simon Kenndy.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this study, there are three main theories used to solve the problems of the study. The first theory proposed by Searle (1976) which is applied to solve the first problem. Meanwhile, the second theory proposed by Leech (1981) and supported by Halliday and Hassan (1985) are applied to solve the second problem.

2.3.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996). Therefore, pragmatis is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996).

2.3.2 Speech Acts

Speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform acts (Austin, 1962: 94). Austin differs in three kinds of speech acts. There are Locutionary Acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

2.3.2.1 Locutionary Acts

Locutionary Acts is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the user uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the Locutionary Acts in his/her utterance (Searle, 1976). For example, " I promise to give you some money", The moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called Locutionary Acts.

2.3.2.2 Illocutionary acts

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function or meaning is found in the utterance called illocutionary acts (Searle, 1976). For the utterance, " I promise to give you some money", the utterance is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said. This is because the utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speaker is promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary acts of an utterance above is the act of promising.

2.3.3.3 Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer (Searle, 1976). For example " I promise to give you some money", the effect of the

utterance can be a happy one. This is a results of the fact that the hearer really need some money. But ,it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. If the hearer is a very rich person who does need any money from the speaker, she/he (the hearer) may feel angry because of the utterance. The hearer will feel as if she/he it being mocked.

2.3.3 Types of Illocutionary acts

This study uses the speech acts theory from (Searle, 1976). The categorization of the five types of Illocutionary acts develops as follows:

2.3.3.1 Representatives

The point or the purpose of the members of representatives class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case ,to the truth of the expressed proportion (Searle, 1976). All of the members of the representatives class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false. In performing these types of Illocutionary acts,the speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is, thus making the world fit to the world to belief. Types include arguing, asserting, boasting, claiming, complaining, criticizing, denying, describing, informing, reporting, suggesting, and swearing.

For example: I call him a liar (Searle, 1979:24)

From the utterance above,the speaker utters about the truth of a person's attitude. Therefore, the utterance above can be categorized as representative because the speaker states a fact as he believes it is.

2.3.3.2 Directives

Directives is on the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to want something (Searle, 1976). They may be very modest "attempts" as when the speaker invite the hearer to do it or suggest that the hearer does it or the hearer may be very Fierce attempted as when the speaker insists that the hearer does it. The types include command, requesting, begging, advising, inviting, recommending, asking, and permitting .

For example: I warn you to stay away from my wife! (Searle, 1979: 24)

The utterance above shows the command from the speaker to the hearer. The speaker wants the hearer to stay away from his wife. It can be classified as directives because the utterance of the speaker contains a command and it makes the hearer to do something, stay away from his wife.

2.3.3.3 Commissives

The illocutionary acts point of Commissives is like directives concerned with modifying the world to match the worlds, but the point is to commit the speaker himself to act and involve intention in the future (Searle, 1976). The types include promising, vowing, offering, guaranteeing, refusing, volunteering, pledging, and threatening.

For example: I promise to pay you the money (Searle, 1979:22)

The utterance above contains a promise from the speaker. It shows something Will be done by the speaker to the hearer in the future. Thus, it is categorized as Commissives because the speaker involves intention in the future and gives a promise to the hearer.

2.3.3.4 Expressives

Expressives is the illocutionary expression that expresses the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition About a state affair specified in the proportional content. The act are apologizing, thinking, congratulating, wishing, attitude, and greeting (Searle, 1976).

For example: I thank you for giving me the money (Searle, 1979:23)

From the example above, the utterance is classified as the Expressive because the speaker says thank you and it expresses what the speaker feels. It is a kind of Expressives as thanking.

2.3.3.5 Declaratives

The declarative illocutionary act is the hallmark of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about a match between proportional content and reality, successful performance guarantees the proportional content corresponds to the world.

The act of declaratives are approving, betting, blessing, confirming, declaring, dismissing, and disapproving (Searle, 1976).

For example: I hereby pronounce you wife and man (Searle, 1979: 17)

The utterance from the example above is declaratives. Because it shows the statement of declaring a change to the previous reality of the addressee. The content of the statement give the new reality to the hearer to be wife and man. Therefore the content corresponds to the world and because of it ,the reality is changed.

2.3.4 Types of Meaning by Leech

According to Leech (1981: 9) in his book *Semantics*, there are seven types of meaning. Those types are applied to analyze the implied meaning of illocutionary acts in this study. They are as followings:

2.3.4.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 9) conceptual meaning sometimes called “denotative” or “cognitive” meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistic communication). This is the basic or universal meaning and can be represented at lexical level, as well as that clause or sentence. For example, *women* as conceptual meaning can define as *human + female + adult*.

2.3.4.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 12) connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its pure conceptual content. This is something that goes beyond the word reference and its attribute hints in the real world. This is something more than a dictionary meaning. Connotative meaning is a communicative value, an expression based on what is referred to, above and above, purely conceptual content talking about connotation actually talking about real-world experiences associated with expressions when someone uses or hears them.

2.3.4.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 14) social meaning is what is conveyed by a language about the social conditions of its use. In part, we 'decode' the social meaning of a text through our recognition of the different dimensions and levels of style in the same language. The style dimension of "status" is particularly important in distinguishing synonymous expressions as well. For example:

(1) They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot.

(2) After casting a stone at the police, they absconded with the money.

Sentence (1) could be said by two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterwards; sentence (2) might be said by the chief inspector in making his official report. Both can describe the same event, and their common conceptual meaning is evident in the difficulty anyone would have in asserting the truth of one of these sentences, and denying the truth of the other.

2.3.4.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 16) Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression through style comes about, for instance, when we adopt an impolite tone to express displeasure, or when we adopt a casual tone to express friendliness. On the other hand, there are elements of language whose chief function is to express emotion. For example: *Aha! And Yipppee!*

2.3.4.5 Reflective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:16) reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. For the example about hearing, in a church service, the synonymous expressions The Comforter and The Holy Ghost, both referring to the Third Person of the Trinity, Leech reactions to these terms conditioned by the everyday non-religious of comfort and ghost. The comforter sounds warm and 'comforting' (although in the religious content, it means 'the strengthener or supporter'), while The Holy Ghost sounds awesorable.

2.3.4.6 Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 17) collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. For example: Pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning "good-looking", but may be distinguished by the range of nouns with which they are likely to co-occur or (to use the linguist's term). Both of them are acceptable although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness because of the collocative associations of the two adjectives.

2.3.4.7 Associative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 18) associative meaning is to explain communication on these levels, we need employ nothing more sophisticated than an elementary 'associationist' theory of mental connections based upon contiguities of experience.

Reflected meaning, Collocative Meaning, Affective meaning, and Social meaning: all these have more in common with Connotative meaning than with Conceptual meaning. They can all be brought together under the heading of Associative Meaning. This meaning is able to be seen on a scale of adjective pairs, such as *happy-sad, hard-soft, slow-fast*.

2.3.4.8 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 19) thematic meaning, or what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt, for example, that an active sentence such as (1) has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2), although in conceptual content they seem to be the same. For example:

(1) Mrs Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

(2) The first prize was donated by Mrs Bessie Smith.

Certainly these have different communicative values in that they suggest different contexts but both of them have the same meaning of utterance.

2.3.5 Context of Situation

The use of context of situation is very important in order to help the researcher determine which part of the data contains illocutionary acts. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), there are three features of context of situation used in supporting the analysis of the problem about the illocutionary act, such as *field, tenor, and mode*.

An example of context of situation could take place in a shop. The field could be the price of a certain item; the tenor would be a slight deference on the shop assistant part towards

the customer because of a potential sale; the mode would be that of spoken inquiry: question, answer, response.

2.3.5.1 Field

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), field refers to what is happening, to the nature of Social action that is taking place; what the participants engage in, where language plays a few important components.

2.3.5.2 Tenor

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), tenor refers to who is talking part, to nature of participant, their statuses and roles; what kind of relationship Among the participants, including and temporary relationship of one kind or another, both the types speech role that they are talking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially Significant relationship in which they are involved.

2.3.5.3 Mode

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) ,mode refers to what part the language is saying, what the participants expect from the language for them in that situation; the symbolic organization of the text, the status it holds, and its function in context.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains about the data source , data collection , data analysis and finding presentation. The data source explains the data that is used as the source of this study. The data collection explains the steps to collect the data in this study. The data analysis explains the way to analyze the data ,and finding presentations explain the way to present the result of analyzing the data in this research.

3.1 Data Source

The data for this research were taken from *The Short History of the Long Road* movie. Based on Wikipedia, *The Short History of the Long Road* is a 2019 American drama film, written and directed by Ani Simon-Kennedy and with duration 1 hour 34 minutes. The source of this movie script from Nobar Sukhoi40's Youtube channel. FilmRise released this film on June 12, 2020. The film has a 91 percent approval rating on review aggregation site Rotten Tomatoes, with an average rating of 7.10/10 from 35 critics. The film received a 60 out of 100 score from Metacritic, which uses a weighted average, based on 7 critics, indicating "mixed or mediocre reviews." Carpenter's performance was hailed by Variety, who said that he was "amazing." "Covers the screen in such a way that it feels like it's being touched. It's difficult to look away." On April 27, 2019, the film had its global premiere at the Tribeca Film Festival.

3.2 Data collection

In collecting data, the researcher watched the movie carefully and repeatedly. The technique was note-taking technique to collect the data by writing down the dialogue to show the utterance contained types of Illocutionary acts on the scenes .

The process of collecting the data in this study consist of the following steps:

1. Downloading the movie and watching the movie repeatedly.
2. Reading a script of the movie.
3. Taking note of the conversation in this movie contained about the types of Illocutionary acts.
4. Classifying the data based on types of Illocutionary acts.

3.3 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by qualitative method. The steps of the analysis as follow:

1. Analyzing types of illocutionary acts are implied in utterances in *the The Short History of the Long Road* movie based on the theory proposed by Searle (1976).
2. Analyzing the implied meaning of illocutionary acts in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie based on the theory proposed by Leech (1981) and supported by Halliday and hassan (1985).

3.4 Finding presentation

The finding was presented by formal and informal method. The formal method was applied to present the data in the form of table to show how many types of Illocutionary acts found in the *The Short History of the Long Road* movie. Meanwhile, informal method was applied to describe the implied meaning and types of Illocutionary acts Analysis found in *The Short History of the Long Road* movie.

