

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a way for humans to interact with other people. People will express their feelings by saying a few words or using gestures toward other people. In communicating with others, people need to know how to ask questions, make suggestions, apologize, greet, ask, complain, invite, and refuse. There are many aspects that can help people to create good communication. One of them is to use the right speech acts which are part of pragmatic studies.

In pragmatics, people learn about the meaning of the utterances spoken by the speaker. Pragmatics is concerned with studying meanings communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. There is also a study called speech acts which discusses the speech of speakers who also perform specific actions, such as thanking, asking, congratulating, pleading, and many more.

In speech acts, there are also called direct and indirect speech acts. These speech acts can occur depending on the situation of the speaker and listener. According to Yule (1996: 54), whenever there is a direct relationship between structure and function, we call it a direct speech act. However, we have an indirect speech act when there is no direct or indirect relationship between the structure and the function. A direct speech act also refers to the literal meaning of the utterance as it is said, and an indirect speech act is when the speaker intends something entirely different from the literal meaning of the utterance.

People often use speech acts in their life, but they do not understand speech act theory. In a conversation, the speaker says something related to a speech act that has a specific meaning from the action. The listener must be able to understand what the speaker's utterance means. When the listener does not understand what the speaker means, it will create misunderstanding, and the listener will give the wrong response to the speaker.

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), there are three elements of the concept of speech acts, namely locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. One of the actions that develop intention toward speech is illocutionary. Illocutionary act observation discusses the meanings of the utterance stated by using the speaker. When the speaker says something, the speaker's utterance does not always have a complete 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 depending on the context of the situation. The speaker might be just declaring a fact about the weather or temperature in that place. At the same time, the other possibility could be an offer to someone to turn on the air conditioner (AC) or a complaining politely. That is why learning pragmatics, especially an illocutionary acts theory, can make people catch the exact meaning and make it easier to recognize the speaker's hidden meaning of the utterance. Without illocutionary acts, it could make people often have wrong perceptions in communication. An Illocutionary act is one part of pragmatics observed, and this study is mentioned approximately the meanings of the utterance said by using the speaker.

This research discusses the directive illocutionary acts. The speaker attempts directives to get the hearer to do something. In society, directive illocutionary acts are significant to make good communication. Directive illocutionary acts are used in giving commands, requests, and suggestions to make the hearer do something. Without directive illocutionary acts, people cannot make good communication. Speech act mainly occurs in daily communication, and they also can be found in the movie through conversation between the characters.

The data source of this research is taken from *Central Intelligence* movie. This movie is chosen because it contains many illocutionary acts that the author can analyze. This movie tells the story of two friends, namely Robbie and Calvin, who are the intelligence involved in a complicated problem, where they must go on a mission to thwart the sale of satellite codes. There are a lot of command, suggest, and suggesting from the directive illocutionary acts are displayed in the conversation by the characters.

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1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this study, the problems of the study can be divided as follows:

1. What kinds of directive illocutionary act are found in the *Central Intelligence* movie by Rawson Marshall?
2. How is the context of situation implied in directive illocutionary acts utterance expressed by the characters in *Central Intelligence* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be divided as follows:

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in the *Central Intelligence* movie by Rawson Marshall?
2. To identify the context of the situation of directive illocutionary acts utterance by the character expressed in the *Central Intelligence* movie?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In the analysis, this study just focuses on the illocutionary act mentioned as the problem above. The limitations of this study are just to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts in the *Central Intelligence* movie and the context of the situation when the directive illocutionary acts have happened in that movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The importance of the study is provided as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to give deeper understanding of the illocutionary acts through the literary study. Furthermore, it also enrich our knowledge and can

become a valuable reference for the readers and writer. This research give information and the benefit towards students of Mahasaraswati Denpasar

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this study for less challenging to understand the kinds of illocutionary acts and their function located in the *Central Intelligence* movie by Rawson Marshall. The writer does this research to the reader's interest in studying speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts, because they are often used in daily life.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter includes a dialogue about literature review, ideas, and theories. Before analyzing the data and discussing the kinds of directive illocutionary acts and the function discovered in the movie entitled *Central Intelligence*, the writer discovered a few relevant theories to solve the problems of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The review of related literature is associated with some of the previous research with similar materials about illocutionary acts analysis. Those previous studies have related to giving more inspiration to explain illocutionary acts. The first previous study is taken from Dewi (2016). Her thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in the Movie Entitled the Theory of Everything” analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts and illocutionary forces expressed using the characters. The similarity between her study and this study is the topic of illocutionary acts. The difference between Dewi's study and this study is the focusing discussion that's her study discussed in more detail all types of illocutionary acts and illocutionary forces. Meanwhile, this study discuss directive illocutionary acts within the context of the situation discovered in the movie.

The second study was done by Kabobu (2016) titled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Gone Girl Movie by David Fincher.” Kabobu's study focuses on an analysis of illocutionary acts by the characters in the Gone Girl movie by David Fincher and the deep systems of its utterance based on the theory from Kreidler (1998) in his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* and supported by other theories by Searle (1979), Hymes (1972) and Yule (1996). It relates to this study because the main topic is similar to discussing illocutionary acts. However, this study not discuss deeper the utterance structures, but it discuss deeper one kind of illocutionary act that is directive illocutionary acts, and the context of the situation.

The third, “The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Tangled Movie,” was conducted by Ramayanti (2018). This study aimed to describe the form of speech actions produced via characters in the western animated movie “Tangled.” The study's data on speech shape involving illocutionary acts used by every individual in a movie taken from YouTube then classified them into illocutionary act classes based on Searle's theory. This kind of research is qualitative and quantitative research. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were four illocutionary actions found in the movie; directives, representations, expressive, and commissions. The similarity between her research and this research is the topic of illocutionary acts. The difference between her research and this research is the focus of the discussion, whose research discusses all types of illocutionary acts in more detail. This study discuss directive illocutionary acts within the context of the situation found in the movie.

2.2 Concepts

The concept explains 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 in this study: speech act, directive illocutionary act, and movie.

2.2.1 Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is an act of creating an utterance wherein the speaker is performing a certain kind of act, which includes: giving advice, asking questions, making promises, making offers, and many others. That kind of activity is known as a speech acts." It way like the speaker uttering something even as doing some acts or gestures. Primarily based on Austin's declaration, the speech act is split into three components, those are elocutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) directive utterances are those wherein the speaker tries to get the addressees to carry out some act or refrain from acting an act. Searle (1976: 10-13), directives are meant to provide a few effects through motion by using the hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending are an example. 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

This movie tells the story of two friends, namely Robbie (Dwayne Johnson) and Calvin (Kevin Hart), who is involved in a complicated problem. Robbie was bullied and humiliated by a group of bullies at school led by Trevor. After 20 years, Robbie contacted his old friend Calvin to meet, and in the end, Calvin did not expect to be faced with a complicated problem with Robbie, who turned out to be a CIA agent. Robbie takes Calvin on a mission to thwart the satellite code trade. The movie premiered in Los Angeles on June 10, 2016, released theatrically in America on June 17, 2016.

2.3 Theories

There are few issues discussed in this research and two main theories used to solve them. First, the theory of directive illocutionary acts proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) based on his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* to identify the kinds of directive illocutionary acts. Second, the theory of context situation proposed by Halliday (1985: 12) on their book entitled *Language, Context, and Text: Components of Language in a Social Semiotic Perspective* to find out how is the context of the situation of the directive illocutionary acts utterances.

2.3.1 Types of Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is the act of creating an utterance wherein the speaker is appearing a positive kind of acts, including giving advice, asking questions, making promises, making gives, and many others. That type of activity is referred to as a speech act." It way just like the speaker uttering

something even as doing some acts or gestures. Based on Austin's assertion, the speech act divided into three varieties of acts that are concurrently completed, those are:

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98-101) a locutionary act is an act of saying something, giving the listener a central database from which to deduce the speaker's extra definite illocutionary act. Popularly, it is equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. This kind of speech act is probably the least ambiguous.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

An illocutionary act is an utterance with a few kinds of characteristics in thoughts. Illocutionary act is completed in announcing something including betting, promising, apologizing, threatening, ordering, requesting, etc. The illocutionary act can be defined as what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence. This is additionally usually called the illocutionary force of the utterance.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98-101) the perlocutionary act is bringing about the consequences through a method by uttering sentences. The perlocutionary uses some effect on the listener of what the speaker says. This kind of speech act affects the emotions, thoughts, or actions of either the speaker or the listener. Consequently, a perlocutionary act is the Listener's behavioral reaction to the means of the utterance. It could be a physical or verbal reaction.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

The Illocutionary act is completed in announcing something which include having a bet, promising, mentioning, apologizing, threatening, ordering, requesting and etc. The illocutionary act can be described as what the speaker intends to do through uttering a sentence.

2.3.2.1 Assertive of Representative

According to Searle (1976: 10-13), Assertive or representative is a type of speech act that commits to the speaker (in various stages) to something's being the case, to the fact expressed proposition. It expresses the speaker's perception of something. The most effective check of a representative is via literally characterizing it as actual or false. Some performativity verbs for assertive acts are stated, assert, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, claim, predict, describe, call, diagnose, classify, identify, accuse, characterize, suggest, insist, swear, etc. For example; the name of the American president is Joe Biden.

2.3.2.2 Directive

According to Searle (1976), directives are speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something, these speech acts include requesting, questioning, commanding, orders, and suggesting. For instance, while someone says, "could you lend me a pencil, please?" the utterance represents the speaker's request that the hearer does something. Which is to lend him a pencil.

2.3.2.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1976: 10-13) commissives are those illocutionary acts whose factor is to dedicate the speaker (once more in various tiers) to a few destiny route of action. Similar to directives, the commissive operates a change within the global through way of creating a duty, however in this situation, the speaker creates the obligation. Some performative verbs for commissive are promise, offer, commit, reject, swear, etc. For example; I promise to be there at 9 to help you fix the broken fan.

2.3.2.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1976: 10-13), the main factor of expressive is that a certain mental nation is expressed. It is too explicit the speaker's internal state toward a sure aspect. It is in which no direction of in shape has. In performing an expressive the speaker is neither trying to get the world to fit the words nor the words to form the world, instead, the reality of the expressed proposition is presupposed. In other phrases expressive makes use of language to specific emotions and attitudes. Some performativity verbs for expressive are thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, welcome, greet. As an example; I'm very happy.

2.3.2.5 Declarative

According to Searle (1976: 10-13) declarative is when the speaker brings approximately a few states of affairs by the overall performance of the speech act. This form of speech act is made through a person who's especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. It is to deliver something approximately

within the globe which has both a global-to-global direction of match wherein no psychological state is expressed and any proposition can arise. We can also say that declarations use language to result in adjustments inside the globe through utterances, as asserting war, nominating a candidate, and many others. A few performative verbs for declarative are a curse, announce, declare, define, employ, name, bless, nominate, and licensed. For example; I declared you as a husband and wife.

2.3.3 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) directive speech is speech in which the speaker tries to get an addressee to do some action or refrain from doing an action. Directive speech is prospective; one cannot tell others to do something in the past. There are three kinds of directive illocutionary act, namely orders, requests, and suggestions.

2.3.3.1 Command

Commands are most effective when the speaker has some degree of control over the interlocutor's actions. Commands can be produced with varying degrees of assertiveness, and commands are used in the imperative form.

Example: I hereby order you to appear in court next Monday at 10 am.

This statement sentence is a directive speech. (Kreidler, 1998). The expressed directive utterances are commanding speeches; it is indicated by the word “order.”

2.3.3.2 Request

The request expresses what the speaker needs the other person to do or not do. A request does not expect the speaker over the person addressed.

Example: We beg you to stay out of the way. (Kreidler 1998: 191).

The statement sentence is a directive utterance, and this directive utterance is the utterance of a request, the utterance indicated by the word “beg.”

2.3.3.3 Suggestion

The suggestion is the utterance we make to another person to give our opinions on what they need to do or have to not do.

An example: I suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing. (Kreidler 1998: 191).

The shape of the sentence is a statement, and this directive utterance expressed is the utterance of suggesting with the word “advise.”

2.3.4 Context of Situation

The usage of the context of the situation could be very essential to assist the researcher decide which part of the data consists of illocutionary acts. According to Halliday (1985: 12), there are three features of context situation used in assisting the analysis of the trouble about the illocutionary act, such as field, tenor, and mode.

2.3.4.1 Field

According to Halliday (1979: 58) The field is what is happening, and contains an understanding of the topic or text; the field is also a potential electoral system, namely choices about what is expected to happen in that social context.

2.3.4.2 Tenor

According to Halliday (1979), Tenor relates to the nature of the relationship between language users in a particular social context. In writing, the tenor is expressed through the relationship between the reader and the writer.

2.3.4.3 Mode

According to Halliday (1985: 12), Mode relates to the channel of communication, which is about language, for a particular situation context. In the context of situation in language, there are three types of meaning: the meaning of ideas, meaning between participants, and the meaning of the text.

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