

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

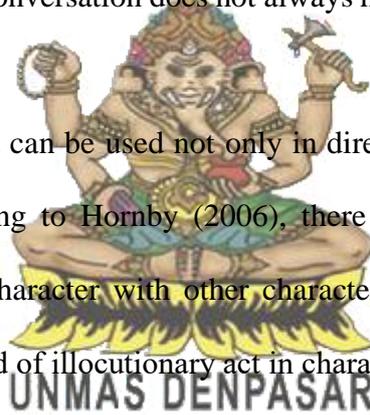
Language is very important for the human being both written and spoken forms. Because it can verbalize ideas, thoughts and feelings for various purposes. Language as a mean of communication between human will work well if the speaker and listener have the same understanding of the language used. Language is a form of expression. Language can express their feelings, thoughts and intentions. Languages enables people to learn, and this is proof of that important is language for communication. Instead, people find it impossible to coexist with one another without communicating with each other.

The scientific study of language is called linguistics in general and certain languages. Linguistics gives people information about language. There is a branch of science in linguistics, which is pragmatics. Pragmatics focuses on language use, which is the process by which the speaker implies and the listener concludes. Pragmatics learns about how to develop the principles of politeness in communication, so that human goals in communicating can be achieved effectively. According to Parker (1986), pragmatics is a branch of science, a language that studies the structure of language externally. Speech act is one of the pragmatics scopes that studies aspects of language and its actual use. Speech act is the action that perform in our utterance and also has a purpose and a specific intention to produce communication. The purpose of speech is one aspect that should be present

in intended by the speaker to hearer.

Within a communication based on the explanation above, speech act is an activity that is expressed verbally or orally. Yule (1996) argues the illocutionary act is carried out through the communicative competence of language. By looking at the definition above, it could be realized that illocutionary act is related to the real action of what the speaker have stated. Learning illocutionary act will help the people to know the utterances, avoid misunderstandings when communication occurs, and make undiscovered information accessible to them. Every utterance a speaker produces in a conversation does not always have a literal meaning, but also the intention listener.

Illocutionary act can be used not only in direct communication but also in literary work. According to Hornby (2006), there are many conversations that happen between one character with other characters in movie. Then, it is very possible to find the used of illocutionary act in character's utterances in the movie. The speech act in any utterance in a movie can represent a context situation. The utterance of the character is very important, we can get clearer understanding of the utterances. It is imperative to accurately understand the intended meaning by analyzing the utterances. Without speech acts, people will not have a peaceful communication with one another, also, not everyone might understand what the others are trying to imply. Therefore, a movie can be a useful source for obtaining speech acts because it presents a variety of speech acts in diverse contexts and since the characters performed a lot of utterances. After hearing the utterances here will be some responses from other character.



This study is interested to analyze the illocutionary acts through in the Secret Society of Second Born Royals movie. This movie produced by Disney Hostar+ and the main storyline is about family. This movie tells the story of Samantha, a princess from the Kingdom of Illyria who does not like her position as the second princess, always wants to rebel against the kingdom and acts badly. This study will be used this movie as the object of research and uses the theory of Searle (1979), because this theory fits the formulation of the issue discussed in this study. This research includes the identification and classification process of based focuses on illocutionary acts. Understanding the word choice is very important to build utterances in the conversation, therefore, this study investigated the types of illocutionary act found in a movie entitled Secret Society of Second Born Royals.

1.2 Problems of the Study

By looking at the explanation above, this study formulated two following problems that are stated below.

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by the characters in “Secret Society of Second Born Royals” movie?
2. How are the context of situation supported the illocutionary acts in Secret Society of Second Born Royals” movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In answering the research problems as formulated above, there were two proposed objectives as could be seen as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts used by the characters in Secret “Society of Second Born Royals” movie.

2. To analyze the context of situation supports the illocutionary acts in “Secret Society of Second Born Royals” movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was focused on analysis of types of illocutionary act that were portrayed by the characters in “Secret Society of Second Born Royals” movie. The study also proposed Searle’s theory (1979) regarding to types of illocutionary act. Furthermore, this study also described the context of situation of illocutionary act that collected from the characters’ utterances in their conversation support the illocutionary acts in the movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study provided two significances that were related to the theoretical and practical significances as explained below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the expectation of this study was to give some developments to the pragmatics study. The results of the study were expected in supporting the educational reference and contributing to enrich the information related to illocutionary act phenomenon especially those were found in the movie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study was hoped to provide a comprehensive understanding about illocutionary act phenomenon that was used in the pragmatics study. This study provided some references for the future researchers when they are interested in conducting the further research similar

to the analysis in this research. Moreover, this study served some information for the process of language teaching and learning especially about illocutionary act and its meaning. This study also was expected to improve the ability to write issues related to this study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study also reviewed some previous studies from various scholars which were used to support the analysis of illocutionary act phenomenon as well as its meaning in the movie “Secret Society of Second Born Royals”. In this chapter, five studies that consisted of two theses and three articles from linguistics journal were reviewed to help the process of analyzing the collected data.

First, a thesis that was written by Namira (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary acts in Maleficent 2 Movie”. This previous study aimed to analyze the illocutionary act in the movie of “Maleficent 2”. It also proposed two theories from Searle (1976) about types of illocutionary act which covered assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration as well as supported by Miles and Huberman’s theory (2006). There were some characters who portrayed illocutionary act through their utterances in the movie such as Maleficent, Aurora, Queen Ingrith, Conall, Prince Phillip and Gerda. This study and the previous study were similar to analyze the phenomenon of illocutionary act found in the movie. On the other hand, the previous study proposed her second problem about the functions of illocutionary act while this study focused on the context of situation found in the movie.

Second, an article that was written by Andari (2021) entitled “Directive Illocutionary Act used in Feel the Beat Movie”. This previous study aimed to find the illocutionary act in especially the directive act in the movie. In conducting the

analysis, it used descriptive qualitative method. Moreover, there were two following theories used in the previous study which covered Searle's theory (1976) and supported by Yule's theory (1996). The findings showed there were various types of directive act in the characters' utterances. The previous study was different with this current one because it analyzed the research problem by using Searle's theory (1976) and only focused on directive act while this study used Searle's theory (1979) in analyzing all types of illocutionary act as well as the context of situation found in the movie.

Third, the article that was written by Setiani (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in How to Train Your Dragon 2 Movie". This previous study aimed to discover the illocutionary act that was produced by the main character in "How to Train Your Dragon 2 Movie". It also used descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research. Moreover, it proposed Austin's theory (1962) in analyzing the five types of illocutionary act. Both studies also showed some differences such as using different theories between Austin (1962) in the previous study and Searle (1979) in this current study. Moreover, this current study also explained the context of situation, which supported the analysis to be clearer and more comprehensive.

Fourth, the thesis that was written by Agustini (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts found in Johnny English Strikes Again Movie". The previous study aimed to analyze the illocutionary act by conducting the research with descriptive qualitative method. It took the data from Johnny English Strikes movie and also proposed two theories which were Yule's theory (1996) about types of

illocutionary act and supported by Leech's theory (1981) in analyzing its meaning. The differences between the previous study and this study where the first problem in both studies were about the illocutionary acts but they were analyzed by using different theories, Yule's theory (1996) in previous study and Searle (1979) in the current study. On the other hand, the previous study also proposed different concept for the second research problem which was about the meaning of illocutionary act while this study proposed the context of situation.

Last, the article that was written by Dewi (2016) entitled "Commissive and Expressive Illocutionary Acts and Their Intended Meanings in Steel's The Cottage Novel". This previous study analyzed the commissive and expressive acts that were taken from the novel entitled "Steel's the Cottage" by using descriptive qualitative method. It also proposed two following theories which covered Austin's theory (1962) and also supported by Searle's theory (1979) especially for commissive act such as promising, offering, intending, refraining and expressive act which covered thanking, congratulating, apologizing, wishing, greeting, and attitude. Both studies were different in proposing the first theory which was about the types of illocutionary act, the previous study only focused on commissive and expressive acts, then analyzed through Austin's theory (1962) and Searle's theory (1979). Meanwhile, this study investigated all types of illocutionary act by using Searle's theory (1979) as well as the second problem was about context of situation.

2.2 Concepts

In this sub-chapter, this study described three things that became the main concepts of illocutionary act research consisted of illocutionary act, movie, and

character. Those were needed in describing the limitation of the analysis by showing some coherent ideas related to this study.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle (1979) Illocutionary act is an act in which the speaker's main intention is for the listener to understand the speaker's purpose. There are five types of illocutionary acts: representation, instruction, promise, statement, and expression. Implicit behavior, where the speaker must intentionally say something to the listener based on the actual situation and circumstances. By studying illocutionary acts, it can help us gain more knowledge about understanding the speaker's words in certain situations.

2.2.2 Secret Society of Second Born Royals Movie

Secret Society of Second Born Royals movie is an adventure and action American fantasy movie that was Disney Channel's production and published in Disney Hotstar+ in September 25, 2020. This movie was about five teenagers are connected to the bonds of members of the royal family and the second child in the family who has super abilities. Those who initially do not know each other, become very close and are united in special training under the guise of summer school. They are guided by a professor who also has the super ability to multiply. Besides, Professor Marrow is not alone at this school. Queen Catherine, who is Sam's mother is a member of the Secret Society of Second Born Royal. Catherine kept this a secret including their first daughter Eleanor. These troops are trained to become special forces defending the kingdom and the world from evil attacks. It was very hard at first, but they

managed to get through every challenge until they finally met Edmond's real enemy who had just escaped from prison. Edmond turns out to be Sam's Uncle. Edmond is thirsty for power to kill his own brother, Sam's father. Secret Society of Second Born movie directed by Anna Mastro with the duration this movie is 1 hours 37 minutes.

2.3 Theories

This study used the main theory was from Searle (1979) in his book entitled “Expression and Meaning Studies in theory of Speech Acts” to analyze the types of illocutionary act. Besides, Halliday and Hassan’s theory (1989) was the supporting theory in this study to describe the context of situation of illocutionary act portrayed by the characters in the movie entitled “Secret Society of Second Born Royals”.



2.3.1 Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962), he explain speech acts aim to make people understand more how to use it in real social life. Searle (1979) explains that the speaker utters the directive verbs with the aim of getting the hearer to do a good action or to avoid doing a bad action. He adds, the speaker frequently uses those terms to create an effect when the opposite utters a sequence of words. These words are effects that might be achieved by alternative actions under certain circumstances. Speech acts are what people do by saying sentences. According to Paltridge (2000), speech acts are the study of how a speaker uses language to achieve goals for the listener or recipient. For example, requesting, giving orders, and issuing warnings. Therefore, the writer concludes that speech acts are verbal speech acts or verbal expressions. In addition, there are several types

of speech acts namely: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary Act

According to Austin (1962), speech acts do not need to be refined into speech acts and speech acts. By definition, linguistic behavior is meaningful. They provide information, ask questions, describe things, and even say sentences. Verbal actions are meaningful words that people make to communicate their needs and wants and convince others of their point of view.

2. Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962), whose ideas on meaning and communication, have stimulated research in philosophy and in human. Illocutionary act is an act of to do something. Behind the utterance, the illocutionary act is performed with the intended meaning.



3. Perlocutionary Acts

Austin (1962) states that perlocutionary act is an action that is expressed after saying something. The third part of speech act is the closing act which means it is the result of what the speaker said and the listener will show the effect from the speaker's utterance.

2.4 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962) suggests that an illocutionary act is an act of doing something. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary acts into five categories, namely: assertive, directives, commissive, expressive and declarations.

1. Representatives

According to Searle (1979) Representatives are the component that directs the speaker to the truth. The goal is to allow speakers express their belief such as stating, agreeing, bragging, reporting, suggesting and claiming.

Example: The earth is flat.

As in the example above, the speaker is talking about the earth being flat. The utterance above stated about the truth of beyond the statement related to what represented by the speaker.

2. Directives

According to Searle (1979) Directives is the part of implication where the speaker's intent or intent is to make the listener do something. There are several expressions for the directive, such as commanding, ordering, advising, asking, asking, and pugging.

Example: Give me a cup of coffee.

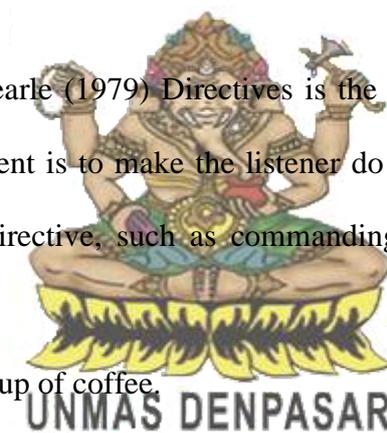
The Go Black example above shows that the speaker intends to make him a cup of coffee. It is a directive speech act, as a command or request, because the first word used in a sentence is a command word.

3. Commissives

According to Searle (1979) Commissives are a type of illocutionary act where the speaker must be obliged to take do something in the future. Communists use words and phrases like promise, reject, threaten, offer, and swear.

Example: I'll be back.

The example above can be categorized as a commissive speech act as a promise



because it shows the word "will" to indicate that the speaker promises something, which is one of the functions of the commissive speech act.

4. Expressive

According to Searle (1979) Expressive are part of illocutionary acts that are typically employed to reveal the speaker's emotional condition. The purpose is to convey the speakers' emotions, which might range from expressions of apologizing, thanking, congratulating and welcoming.

Example: I'm really sorry.

As the examples above show, the speaker apologizes to the receiver. The speech above showed what the speaker's feeling and the way of the speaker expressed an intention to what the listener feels at a particular time.

5. Declarative

According to Searle (1979) Declarative are part of illocutionary acts that significantly affect the listener. It can alter a situation, the entire world, and other people. Some expressions used in declarations include isolating, marriage, declaring war, candidacy.

Example: I now declare you as husband and wife.

The example above shows that the speaker must have a special institutional role, in a certain context, to make the declaration properly.

2.5 Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), context of situation is referred to where and when the conversation is taken as well as the participation of speaker and listener. Moreover, context of situation is classified into three aspects which covered field, mode, and tenor.

1. Field

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) describe field as the situation of what is happening, the activity that people are doing, and how the conversation is occurring between the speaker and listener. In short, field referred to the context of topic or subject that is addressed in the conversation covered the location, topic, condition, and the situation.

2.Tenor

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) state that tenor is referred to the participant, their statuses, and roles. This aspect is also related to different roles of people who participate in the conversation both temporary or permanent ties.

3.Mode

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) explain that mode is the language's role in the conversation as the way the language is used in particular circumstance. Moreover, mode is also related to the status, function, context, and channel of text such as written, spoken, or hybrid mode which show expository, didactic, and persuasive text.

