CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is an action or activity carried out to provide information. Therefore, communication is a process of conveying meaning or messages from one person to another through the use of symbols or signs that are understood together. Communication is an essential thing to interact with each other in society. In communication, a listener understands the meaning of the expressions spoken by the speaker. Communication is how language is used, that is studied in linguistics. The study of how language is used for communication is known as pragmatics.

The pragmatics study of relationship between language and context which is basic to any explanation of language comprehension, Levinson (1983). Pragmatics is also related to the context or situation in which when saying something, it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context. Halliday and Hasan (1985) states context of situation divided into three components they are; field, tenor and mode. In communication, a listener understands the meaning of the expressions spoken by the speaker. Communication is also studied in linguistics, one of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication. These serve to understand the intentions of others.

According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is conveyed by a speaker and performed by a listener. It means that in the conversation, people not only say but also command the listeners to do

1

something. It is related to speech acts, which is speech acts is part of pragmatics.

Speech acts is a theory about an action that is done through expression. According to Yule (1996), speech acts are divided into three acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. The locutionary act is act of saying something, Illocutionary act is an acts of doing something and perlocutionary act refers to act affects certain actions performed by the listeners. One of the most important studies on the three types of speech acts is illocutionary acts. It becomes the basic component of pragmatic understanding's analysis. Illocutionary act is the act taken by a listener from the speaker. Yule (1996) states that illocutionary act is the most often discussed acts in pragmatics. Illocutionary act happen in social interaction, exactly in communication. Therefore, everything that people say actually has a purpose. The purpose of the illocutionary such as asking for help, giving information, making promises, etc. Therefore, illocutionary acts are part of speech acts that cannot be separated because they are related to communication.

Based on the theory of Searle (1979), there are five types of classification of illocutionary acts. They are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. Representation is an act that makes the speaker believe the truth of what is said. Commissive is a type of illocutionary act that makes commitments and promises by the speaker in the future. The type of directive illustrative act can make the speech of the speaker to make the listener do something. Next, the type of expressive speech act describes what the speaker feels. And the last is a declarative speech act, this type of speech act can make the listener change their

status according to what the speaker said.

The use of illocutionary does not only happened in real life, but also in various types of communication, one of them is a movie. Movie is a series of moving images based on a story of everyday life. On the other hand, movie is an art that is created by recording images using a camera or animation techniques. Usually, to make it easier for the audience to understand the conversations between characters that explain the contents of the story, a subtitle will be given to the movie. Therefore, in a movie, conversations or speeches between characters can be analyzed as a study of illocutionary speech acts because each character's speech can contain a certain meaning.

In this study, the movie is used as a data source taken from the conversation of the characters in "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie. This movie tells the story of SpongeBob's pet, Gary, who was lost because he was kidnapped. Then SpongeBob finds a clue that Gary is in The Lost City of Atlantic City. He and his best friend Patrick go there to save Gary and bring him home. This movie has a comedy and adventure genre which is certainly very entertaining with SpongeBob's ridiculous behavior, Squidward's complaints, to Patrick's 'plain' jokes. In this study, this movie was chosen to be analysis because a lot of data can be analyzed and the animated film has a light, fun and not boring storyline. Furthermore, this movie has many fans and also makes the readers understand the meaning of the utterances conveyed by each character through a conversation.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in the utterance of the characters in the "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie?

2. What are the function of illocutionary acts found in the characters in the "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the types of the illocutionary acts are found in the "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie.

2. To identify the function of the illocutionary acts are found by the characters in the "*Sponge On the Run 2020*" movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on analyzing the type of illocutionary that used the theory by Searle (1979), they are representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. Moreover, this study also focused on identifying the function of the illocutionary act that was used by Leech's (1983) theory that found in the "*Sponge on The Run 2020"* movie.

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

This study hopes the speaker have a further understanding of illocutionary acts. The significance of this study has two different significances. Theoretical significance and practical significance can be used to explain the benefits of illocutionary acts are, as below:

1.6 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to contribute to the study related to pragmatics, especially illocutionary acts by supporting the development of Searle's theory that provide clear information about illocutionary acts.

1.7 Practical Significance

Practically, the results of this study are used as a reference for English Literature lecturers and students. This research can provide an overview of finding meaning in a conversation and using it in everyday life. By understanding the studies from this research, students and the general public can increase their knowledge of illocutionary acts.
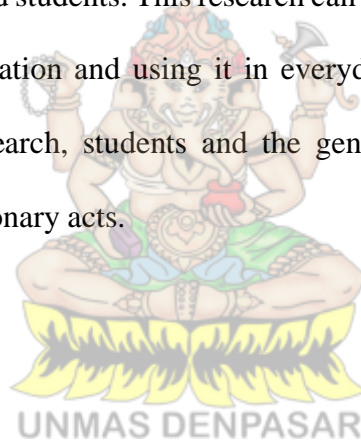
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

In this chapter, consists of review of related literature, concepts, and theories. It is necessary to get an understanding in analyzing of illocutionary acts used by characters in "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this subchapter, there are two theses and three journals to review this study related to the topic of illocutionary acts. The first thesis was taken from Apsari (2020) entitled "An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts Used By Main Character In Zootopia Movie Script". The problem of this thesis was the types of illocutionary acts shown by the main character in the movie script of Zootopia and the meaning of illocutionary acts utterances based on context situation by the main character found in Zootopia movie. The data was found out from the script of Zootopia movie. In this study, the qualitative method was used, and the data analyzed based on Yule (1998) theory that purposed and theory from Halliday and Hasan (1989) to describe the meaning of illocutionary acts. In this study, there were 13 data found in this movie. From the study show that the most frequently used in this movie with 4 data (30%) are representative and expressive. Followed by commisive with 3 data (24%), directive with 1 data (8%), and declarative with 1 data (8%). There are similarities between Apsari's thesis to the current study. Both studies discussed about speech act that analyze the type of illocutionary act, which are representative, declarative, commissive, directive, and expressive.

6

This study was taken from the movie. However, both of the study has different in theory that used as the study. Apsari's used Yule (1998) to analyzed the types and Halliday and Hasan (1998) theory used to describe the meaning of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile the current study used Searle's (1979) theory to analyzed the types and Leech's theory (1983) to identify the function of illocutionary acts.

The second study was taken from Dewi (2021) entitled "Illocutionary Acts Used By Elsa In Walk Disney Movie "Frozen". The problem of this thesis was the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Elsa in the movie "frozen" and the intended meaning of the illocutionary acts is used by Elsa in the movie "Frozen". The data was taken on the original DVD movie in an American animated musical fantasy entitled "Frozen" (2013) and provided on the internet. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The analysis based on e A Classification of IllocutionaryActs theory by Searle (1976) and the context of situation presented Principles of Pragmatics by Leech (1983). The result of this study shows five illocutionary acts found in the movie Frozen: representative, directives, commisives, expressive, and declaratives. The similarities are found previous study and the current study. Both studies analyzed the illocutionary acts and used a movie as a data source. Meanwhile, both studies used different theories. Besides, the difference in the second problem, which was the current study analyzed the function of the illocutionary acts. Whereas Dewi's thesis analyze the intended meaning of the illocutionary act.

The third review is an article by Hutajulu dan Herman (2019) entitled "Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In The Movie "You Are My Home" English Subtitle". The aims of this study are to find out the types and analyze the dominant types of Illocutionary acts taken from "You are my home" movie English subtitle. This study used a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. This data was analyzed based on the theory of Austin (1962) discussed about the meanings of the speaker, those are Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The finding of the data shows that there are 216 utterances that consist illocutionary acts in the character of the movie. In counting of Illocutionary act, there are 78 representatives, 90 declaratives, 40 expressives and 8 commissives. From the result, the dominant type was representatives.

The similarities between their article and current study is the analysis of the illocutionary acts in the movie. Besides, there are similarities in the first problem analyzed the type of illocutionary acts. Whereas, the used theory is the difference between this study and the previous one. The previous study used Yule's theory, while the current study used Searle's theory as the main theory.

The fourth review is an article by Candra (2021) entitled "Illocutionary Acts Of Balinese Song Lyric: Types and Function In Pandemic Era". This study focuses on discovering the types and the function of illocutionary acts used in Balinese song lyrics. This study only uses five songs with a pandemic theme as a data source. The qualitative method was used in this study and used Searle's (1969) theory about types and Leech's (1983) theory about the function of

illocutionary act. The finding of the data shows four types and four function of illocutionary acts. The dominant types of illocutionary act that occurred in the songs are directives and assertives. In addition, all function of illocutionary act that was found in these song lyrics, that are collaborative, competitive, convivial and conflictive. The similarities between the previous study with the current study are the analysis the types of illocutionary acts in the first problem that used Searle's theory and used Leech's (1983) theory identify the function of illocutionary acts. Whereas, the difference between the previous study and the current study is in the findings of the data. Candra's study only found four type of illocutionary acts, whereas the current study found five type of illocutionary act. Moreover, another difference is in the data source. Previous study used song lyric, while the current study used movie as a data source.

The fifth article is taken from Sari et al. (2021) entitled "Illocutionary acts Found in Sonic, The Hedgehog Movie". The aims of this study are to focused on analyzing the types and the implied meaning of illocutionary acts found in Sonic, The Hedgehog movie. This study was used Searle's (1979) theory to analyze the types of illocutionary acts and used Leech's (1981) theory about meaning. In analyzed the data, descriptive qualitative method was used. This study found that 35 data of illocutionary acts found in this movie. Those are 10 representatives, 14 directives, 5 commissives, 5 expressives and 1 declaratives. The similarities between the current study and the previous study written by Sari et al. used Searle's theory to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. Whereas, the differences between previous study and current study in the second problem, which is this

study analyzed the implied meaning of illocutionary acts that used theory from Leech (1981). On other hands, the current study identify the function of illocutionary acts.

In conclusion, the two theses and three articles reviewed above, the similarities from previous study between current study are in the analysis of the illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the differences between the previous study and the current study are in the data source. The data source used has differences in the genre of the movie.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts consist of the definition related to analyzing the illocutionary acts in the "*Sponge On The Run 2020*" movie. The following concepts are taken from many sources to support the data analysis. In this study, there are three concepts, they are Illocutionary Acts, Characters and Movie.

2.2.1 Characters

Abrams (2009) states that a character is a person who appears in a dramatic or comedic story and is described by the audience as having moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities that are appropriate based on what the character says and how they respond to it in the dialogue and the character's own words. A type of character in a literary work dominated by one particular characteristic is called a flat character. Round characters are characters that show their charm and persona differently and are more complex, Klarer (2004). Character is the appearance of someone who plays a film and according to the character played.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996), state that an illocutionary act is conducted through the communicative power of an utterance. The term "illocutionary acts" is often closely related with the speech act. In addition, Yule (1996) added that when people have communicative force in saying an utterance, it means that they are showing an illocutionary act. According to the theory by Searle (1979), illocutionary acts are speech acts used to state, order, promise, threaten, conclude, or others. Which shows that this type of speech's act has its own meaning behind the utterance.

2.2.3 *Sponge On The Run 2020* Movie

Sponge On The Run 2020 movie tells about when SpongeBob and Gary have lived together for a long time. They lived together from scratch and built togetherness with joy. Always live a life full of happiness. One day, Gary suddenly disappeared and made SpongeBob feel sad. This makes SpongeBob have to look for him all over the house. But Gary was still not in the house. He asked Patrick, Mr. Crab, Squidward, and Sandy. None of them saw Gary, making SpongeBob even more worried. Then SpongeBob gets a clue that Gary was kidnapped by the Lost City of Atlantic City. SpongeBob and his best friend Patrick immediately went to save Gary, who was also helped by Mr. Crab, Squidward, and Sandy.

2.3 Theories

In analyzing the data, this study used three theories that relate to the problems. Searle's (1979) theory in his book entitled "Expression and Meaning"

to identify the type of illocutionary acts and another theory by Leech's (1983) theory in his book entitled "Principles of Pragmatic" that explain the function of illocutionary acts. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1985) in the book entitled "Language, Context and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social Semantic Perspective" helped to explain about context of situation.

2.3.1 Speech Acts

Based on the theory from Yule (1996) states that speech acts have a general definition as "an action through speech". Use the term speech act to describe actions such as informing, requesting, promising, commanding, etc. It means that when the utterances of people who have a purpose in communicating. Austin (1983) stated that there are three types of speech acts, they are; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts are actions to say something that refers to basic speech acts. According to Yule (1996), locutionary acts are basic actions that have the meaning of linguistic expressions, therefore these actions state something that listeners can easily understand.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary Acts is the act that the speaker to do something by an utterance. It includes thanking, apologizing, threating, stating, congratulating, predicting, requesting and ordering. According to Leech (1983), illocutionary acts is the speaker's communicative intention. It means that describing what the speaker is

doing refers to the performance of an act in saying something specific or saying something with a purpose, such as to inform.

    3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary Acts is the action taken by the listener that are influenced by the speaker. The effects that include perlocutionary acts such as, get the hearer to do, embarrassing, boring, intimidating, irritating. Yule (1996) added that simply make an utterance that has the function without intended to have an effect. The perlocutionary act is aimed at the listener.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

    This study uses the theory proposed by Searle (1979). Based on Searle (1979), there are five divisions of illocutionary types, namely representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

    1. Representative

    The speaker's goal when performing in a representative is to make an assert of their beliefs. Searle (1979) states that representative is a type of speech act that has the aim of binding the speaker to something through the validity of the proposition being expressed. It includes state, believe, remind, claim, report, suggest, predict, assure, agree, boast, insist, conclude.

Example: Most Plastics are made from soy beans (Charles W. Kriedler, 1998:184).

    2. Directive

    Searle (1979) stated that directives are speech acts that contain something

from the speaker with the aim of making the listener do something according to what the speaker said, such as orders, requests, beg, or even advise. The purpose of this type is to persuade the listener follow the speaker wishes.

Example: Don't waste your time on that (Charles W. Kriedler, 1998:190).

3. Commissive

Committing or promising to future actions through an utterances is known as a commissive. This type shows the speaker's future plans that will be carried out at a later time. According to Searle (1979), commissive speech acts is the act of making a future prediction by a speaker. It means that the speaker makes a commitment to the listener that may have an intention and purpose.

Example: Ernest promised us to be on time (Charles W. Kriedler, 1998:193).

4. Declarative

Based on Searle (1979), declaration is a speech act that is used when the speaker wants to say something that aims to change the world. This means that the words spoken by the speaker have the ability to change the status of the listener. The verb which belongs to declarative are appoint, baptize, adjourn, declare, name, resign, sentence, and communicate.

Example: I hereby appoint you chairman (Searle and Daniel Vanderveken, 1985:206).

5. Expressive

Expressives are the kind of speech acts that convey the speaker's feelings

through their utterance. Searle (1979) states expressive speech acts is the act performed when the speaker intends to express a psychological feeling. The terms that includes expressives type such as apologize, thank, congratulate, deplore and welcome.

Example: I do apologize for having disturbed you (Charles W. Kriedler, 1998:188).

2.3.3 The Function of Illocutionary Acts

There are four types of function of illocutionary acts, according to Leech (1983), namely:

1. Competitive

Competitive is aimed at competing with the social life, like begging, asking, claim, and ordering. It means that the listener performs an action that produces some effect.

2. Convivial

Convivial is the function of compliance with social life, such as congratulating, thanking, greeting, inviting, and offering.

3. Collaborative

Collaborative is aims to collaborate with social life. It means to ignore the social goals like notifying, announcing, asserting and command. It commits the speaker to the truth.
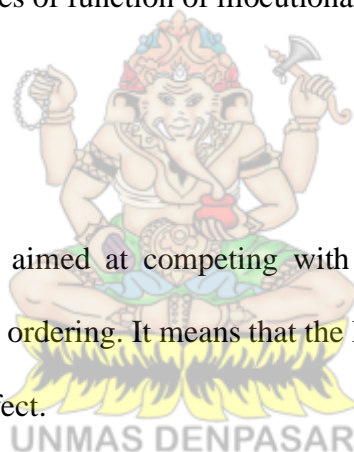
4. Conflictive

Conflictive is that making conflict to the social life or aims to contrasting with the social goals, such as, threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

2.3.4 Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985), the context of situation that related to the environment that meanings are being exchanged. Context of situation is divided into three components, namely:

1. Field

The field indicates something that happened or occurring on that time, such as the nature of the social action and the activity the participant is currently doing or participating in.

2. Tenor

Tenor shows more to who takes part in the activity as well as the relationship between the participants who carry out the conversation in the activity.

3. Mode

Mode refers to describes the aspect of a language that is being seen or heard, whether it is based on a written or spoken form of communication.