CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures that cannot live alone, they need to interact with other humans to survive. Humans use a tool called language as the bridge in order to interact with other. It is a fact that we need language in order to broaden our knowledge because we use language for getting, giving, or searching information. Through language we can also express our thoughts or ideas or even feelings. When one person interacts with the other person using language, that action is defined as communication. According to Chiavenato (2006) communication is the process of passing information and understanding from one person to another. Therefore, all communication influences at least two people: the one who sends the message and the one who receives it.

Buck (2002) stated that in communication there are verbal and non-verbal communications. Verbal communication happens when the speaker use words to communicate a message to others, and non-verbal communication is when the speaker tries to delivers their message using components other than words that generate meaning, such as body language, eye contact, and facial expression. In verbal communication pragmatic is one of many branches of linguistics that study about meaning based on the context of verbal communication, according to Yule (1996:3) pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Huang (2007:2) defines pragmatics as the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, the use of

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language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis.

Speech acts as one of the main topics in pragmatic studies about how to do things with words, or it can be said as the action that people do because of words. Based on the theory about speech acts by Austin (1962) and developed by Searle (1981), they believe that language is not only used to inform or to describe things, it is often used to "do things", to perform acts. Unconsciously, people uses speech acts in their daily life, whether in spoken language or in written, for example, like when people are making statements or asking questions. Moreover, Austin (1962) also point out that when people speaking, they are performing speech acts.

In Speech acts there are three types of it, according to Austin (1962) the three types of speech acts are locutionary act that refer to the literal meaning of the utterance, illocutionary act that refer to the extra meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning and perlocutionary act that study about the effect of the utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. Despite of there are three types of speech acts, the center of the theory about speech acts are illocutionary acts. As stated by Yule (1996:49), that in speech acts, illocutionary acts are the most frequently discussed acts and Searle (1979) classified those illocutionary acts into five basic categories which are assertive, expressive, directives, declaration, and commissive. Furthermore, it is also interesting to analyze illocutionary acts because the term illocutionary act not only appears in our daily conversation but also can be found in any literary works, such as novels, songs, short stories, and even movies.

The phenomena of illocutionary act found in literary works can be seen from the thesis written by Trisna in 2022, entitled *"Directive Illocutionary Act in Yesterday Movie"*. In his thesis, the illocutionary act found from the movie as follow:

Rocky : *"Here he is."*

Ed   : *"Hey."*

Rocky : *"Hello, Mr. Sheeran. My name's Rocky. **And y-you can call me whatever you like. "Handsome" always works well**. No. Only kidding, no, it was just... Rock... just call me Rocky."*

Ed   : *"Nice to meet you, Rocky"*.

(Trisna, 2021. 00:37:40 – 00:37:53)

As Trisna wrote in his thesis, the bold sentence above indicates the illocutionary acts, especially directive acts in the form of ordering. Based on the phenomena above, it is fascinating to analyze such research because illocutionary acts that are always related to the speaker's objective in their utterances can help people to avoid misunderstanding in a conversation. Moreover, if someone wants to have good communication skills, for example, first he or she needs to know about the function of what he or she says; besides that, he or she also needs to know about the intended meaning from the interlocutor, in order to avoid ambiguity in a conversation. As the phenomena mention above, this study analyzed the similar topic as Trisna's study. However, this study used different source and analyzed all types of illocutionary acts.

This study used a movie entitled *In Time* as the data source. The movie *In Time* is an American science fiction action film, written, directed and produced by

Andrew Niccol that was released on October 20, 2011. This movie has many characters that involved in developing the story line of the film, for instance like Will Salas which is the main character, Sylvia Weis which is like the female main character, *etc*. These characters mostly used illocutionary acts in their utterances that would be interesting to be analyzed. The film set in 2196, in this era time has replaced money as the primary medium of exchange. People stop aging at the age of 25, every people has a clock ticking on their left hand. The clock here is as a reminder of the remaining time of their lifespan. The conflict here is that one year after their 25th birthday people will die, unless, they have the power to buy the time to add in their clock in order to live longer. In the film rich people who have a lot of time in their hand will live forever or will become immortal, while the rest beg, borrow or steal enough hours to make it through just a day.

This study used the movie *In Time* as the data source because this movie is interesting due to the movie is about criticism of the system in real life where the rich could live like a king. In addition, to understand better the message that the film want to delivers to the audience, illocutionary acts were used to interpret the conversation that found in the movie to avoid ambiguity.

1.2 Problems of the Study

There are two problems in this study, those are:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the movie *In Time*?

2. What is the function of each illocutionary act uttered by the characters in the movie *In Time*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find the kinds of illocutionary acts uttered by characters in the movie *In Time*.

2. To interpret the function of each illocutionary act produced by the characters in *In Time* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

It is important to limit the analysis to avoid obscurity, since the topic about illocutionary acts is broad. The analysis focused on analyzing the utterances produced by the characters of the movie *In Time*. In analyzing the utterances, this study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) that classified illocutionary acts into five categories; assertive, expressive, directives, declaration, and commissive. This study also focused on analyzing the function of illocutionary act produce by the characters in the film used the theory by Leech (1983). Lastly, to make the analysis more accurate, this study also analyzed the context of the utterances used the theory that proposed by Holmes (2013).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study hopefully would help the readers in understanding linguistic especially illocutionary act. This research expected to give a worth significances as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study hopefully would give a contribution to all people who want to study about speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. This study also would show how the theories could be the solution to the problem of this study.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study hopefully would provide the reader with a better understanding of the types of illocutionary acts and the function of it. This study also hopes would give many benefits to anyone who has an interest in studying speech acts theory. Furthermore, this study would also be beneficial to other researchers as the reference for their studies if they are studying about the same field as this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter discussed the related studies that used to support and reference this research, and also concepts and theories related to the analysis. This chapter is divided into three parts, those are review of related literature, concepts and theories.

2.1. Review of Related Literature

The first thesis is from Situmorang in 2017 that entitled *"Illocutionary Acts in Joko Widodo's Speech in High Level Conference, Riyadh 21st of May, 2017".* Situmorang's thesis, aims to find the types of illocutionary acts and how the illocutionary acts applied in the speech of Joko Widodo as the President of Indonesian. Situmorang on his research used theory proposed by Yule (1996) that classified illocutionary act into five which are declarative, expressive, representative, directive, and commissive. The research method used is qualitative descriptive method. The results of the previous study concluded that four type of illocutionary act found in Joko Widodo speech, they are representatives, directives, commisives and expressives. The previous study also found that representative and directive are the most dominant illocutionary acts used in the speech by Joko Widodo. The differences between Situmorang's thesis with this current study are, Situmorang used theory by Yule (1996) to analyse the type of illocutionary acts and to analyse how the illocutionary acts applied, used a speech

as the data source, while this study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) to analyse the types of illocutionary acts and used the theory by Leech (1989) to classify the function of each illocutionary acts found, this study also used movie as the data source. The similarity between Situmorang's thesis and this study are both of these studies have the same topic which is about part of speech act.

The next thesis is from Batubara (2018) entitled "*Illocutionary Acts Used by Indonesian Athletes on Caption of Instagram in Asean Games 2018*". Thesis written by Batubara aims to analyse the types, the function and the most dominant illocutionary acts used by Indonesian athletes on *Instagram* caption. Batubara used theories proposed by Yule (1996) that define five classifications of speech act which are declaration, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives to analyse the data in his study. In analysing the function of illocutionary acts the author also used theory that proposed by Yule. The research method that was used in this thesis is descriptive qualitative method. The result of the previous thesis found that there are four types of illocutionary acts used on the *Instagram* caption of Indonesian Athletes which are representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. Representative Illocutionary acts is the most dominant illocutionary acts used. For the function of illocutionary acts, the previous study found that there are six functions used on the caption and assertive is the most dominant. The differences between Batubara's thesis with this study are the theories applied and the data source, which is used *Instagram* caption. While in this current study used two theories that proposed by both Searle and Leech. The similarity between these

two studies is both of these studies analysed the same topic which is about illocutionary act.

The third related review is from an article written by Saputri, *et al* (2021) entitled *"The Illocutionary Acts in Melati and Isabel Wijsen's Ted Talk"*. The aims of the article are to find the types and the role of the illocutionary acts found in *Ted Talk* by Melati and Isabel Wijsen. This article used descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data. In analysing the data found, this previous study used the theories by Searle (1979) and Leech (1983) to solve the questions and the result of the questions are 64 utterances contained the types of illocutionary actions such as: assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. Moreover, 3 roles of illocutionary acts found from the utterances that uttered in the *Ted Talk,* those are competitive, fun and collaborative. The difference between the previous study with this current study is that the data source of the previous study used a speech taken from *Ted Talk*. In contrast, this study used a movie entitled *In Time* as the data source. The similarities of the previous study with this current study are the goal of the study which is to find the types and the function of illocutionary and also the theories applied.

The fourth related review is an article written by Ayomi, *et al* (2022) entitled *"The Illocutionary Act of Food Product Endorsements by Indonesian Influencer on Instagram"*. This previous article aims to find the types of illocutionary acts and the context of it using the theory by Searle (1979). The method used in this article is descriptive qualitative method. The result of this previous study is that only three types of illocutionary acts found, those are 22 assertive, 7 directive and

3 expressive. The differences between this current study and the previous study are one of the goals of the study which is to describe the context of the illocutionary and also the data source, whereas in this current study focused on analysing the types, the function of illocutionary using a theory by Leech (1989) and used movie as the data source. The similarity is that both of the study used the same theory proposed by Searle (1979) to analyse the types of illocutionary acts.

Lastly, an article written by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) entitled *"The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in "Tangled" Movie"*. The article goals are to analyse the type of illocutionary acts found in *Tangled* movie and also analyse the context of situation of it. In this article, combine qualitative and quantitative method to analyse the data. This previous study was used Searle's theory that classifies illocutionary acts into five categories, namely declarative, expressive, representative, directive, and commissive. The previous study also used the same expert in order to analyse the context of situation. The result of this study are there are four types of illocutionary acts found, they are directives, representative, expressive and commisive. The differences between the previous study with this current study are the goal of the study and the data source. The previous study analysed about the type and the context of situation, while in this current study analysed the types and the functions of illocutionary acts. The previous study used *Tangled* movie as the data, however this study used *In Time* movie as the data. The similarities of these studies are both of these studies used the same theory that proposed by Searle (1979) to analysed the types of illocutionary act.

2.2. Concepts

This study explained three concepts that are related with this study. Those are:

2.2.1. Illocutionary Acts

An Illocutionary act is part of speech acts. It refers to the extra meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning. As stated by Yule (1962:48) people do not just produce well-preformed utterances with no purpose. People form utterances with some kind of function in mind. According to Austin (1962:108) illocutionary acts is an utterances which have certain (conventional) force. Searle (1979) suggests five basic categories of illocutionary acts: assertive, expressive, directives, declarations, and commissives.

2.2.2. Characters

Characters is really essential in a story because the characters involved or helped in developing the story line or the plot of a film or drama. As stated by Nurgiyantoro (2002) a character is really important in a story as the perpetrator that carries the plot, Baldic (2001:37) cited in Nurgiyantoro (2002) also said that character is the perpetrator in a fiction stories or in a drama.

2.2.3. Movie

In this era, film or movie can be said as the most popular literary works. It is a fact, that most family in the world has at least one television set or any electronic media to watch film or movie, because this literary work offer so many

things in it. Movie or motion picture according to Cambridge Dictionary Online, is a series of moving picture that usually telling a story and shown in a theatre or cinema. In addition, according to Hornby (2006) in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the definition of movie is a moving picture that recorded with sound that tells story, shown in cinema/movie.

2.3. Theories

In analysing the data, this study used three theories that related with the topic. The first theory used to analyse the type of illocutionary acts in this study is the theory proposed by Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts,* the second theory is proposed by Leech (1989) in his book entitled *Principle of Pragmatic*. This theory used to analyse the function of each of the illocutionary acts produced by the characters from the movie *In Time*, and the last theory is proposed by Holmes (2013) in his book entitled An Introduction to Sociolinguistic used to analyse the context of situation.

2.3.1. Speech acts

Basically speech acts is an action that caused because of an utterance. Austin in the book entitled *Pragmatics* by Levinson (1983:236) said that speech acts basically is an act which in saying something one is doing something. Furthermore, Yule (1962: 47) stated that when people expressing themselves, they does not only producing some utterances that containing grammatical structure

and word, they also perform an action because of the utterances. An action performed because of utterances is called as Speech acts. Yule (1962: 48) in his book divided speech acts into three categories, those are:

1. **Locutionary act**

Locutionary act in speech acts basically mean the literal meaning of the utterances. As stated by Yule (1962: 48) locutionary act is when someone uttered utterances that have a meaningful linguistic expression. For example, "*I've just made some coffee*" (Yule, 1962: 48) this utterance refers only to what the speaker said, the intention of this utterance is to tell the hearer about what he or she just did.

2. **Illocutionary act**

Illocutionary act is an act where the hearers do something because of the utterance by the speaker. Yule (1962: 48) stated that people do not only produce some well-performed utterances, but with some kind of function in mind. For example, "I've just made some coffee" (Yule, 1962: 48), the purpose of this utterance in illocutionary act can have a different meaning. For example maybe the intention is to offer the listener about the coffee that the speaker made.

3. **Perlocutionary act**

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterances to the hearer. Based on the explanation by Yule (1962: 48) this act is the utterances that affect the hearer or

the respond of the hearer. For example, "I've just made some coffee" (Yule, 1962: 49), from this utterance according to perlocutionary act that utterance is said by the speaker while he or she bringing the coffee and the action by the speaker affect the listener maybe the speaker want the hearer to drink the coffee.

2.3.2. Types of Illocutionary Acts

Following the classification of illocutionary acts according to Austin's theory, Searle (1979: 12) then proposed five types of illocutionary acts, those are:

1. Assertive

Based on the Searle (1979: 12) explanation about assertive speech acts, this kind of speech acts is when the speaker state or express what she or he believe to be the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The examples of assertive according to Searle (1976) are: asserting, claiming, affirming, stating, denying, reporting, guessing, informing, blaming, assuring, arguing, reminding, suggesting insisting, admitting, confessing, accusing, blaming, lamenting.

For example: *I predict he will come.* (Searle, 1979: 21)

Based on the example above, The utterance above is classified as assertive because the speaker here tells the listener what he or she believes to be the truth or the speaker believe that the person will come.

2. Expressive

Expressive speech acts according to Searle (1979: 15) is when the speaker express their feeling or attitude toward an utterance. The example of expressive speech acts according to Searle (1976) are: apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, praising, welcoming, greeting, complaining, protesting, complimenting, boasting, deploring.

For example: *I apologize for my bad behavior.* (Searle, 1979: 23)

The utterance above is classified as expressive, because the utterance above shows how the speaker's emotion contain in his or her utterance for what he or she did to the listener.

3. Directives

Directives speech act is when the speaker uses their utterances to make the listener to do something. According to Searle (1979:13) the directives speech act may be shown in a very simple effort or the other way around. The examples of this kind of speech acts according to Searle (1976) are: directing, requesting, asking, urging, telling, commanding, warning, suggesting, ordering, demanding, forbidding, permitting, suggesting, insisting, recommending, begging, imploring, supplicating.

For example: *I command you to stand at attention.* (Searle, 1979: 21)

As we can see from the example above, the speaker here wants the hearer to do something through his or her utterance in the form of commanding.

4. Declarations

According to Searle (1979: 16) declarations speech act is the speaker utterances, bring immediate changes to the listener's world. The term "changes" refer to the situation that the listener is facing. The examples of declarations according to Searle (1976) are: declaring, resigning, appointing, confirming, blessing.

For example: *You're fired*. (Searle, 1979: 26)

The utterance above is produce by boss to his or her co-workers. When the higher-up says something like that to his or her employee, the utterance brings an immediate change to the employee's life because the person here will need to live a different life.

5. Commissives

Commisives speech act according to Searle (1979:14) is the speaker here commits to do some future course of action. The examples of commissives according to Searle (1976) are: promising, vowing, swearing, betting, threatening, committing, threatening, refusing, offering, bidding, betting, contracting.

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

From the speaker's utterance above, we can say that the speaker here promises the listener that he or she will give back the money that he or she borrow from the hearer, so of course the speaker will need to commit some future action.

2.3.3. Varieties of Illocutionary function

According to Leech (1989:48) there are four types of illocutionary based on its functions. Those are:

1. Competitive

Competitive goal is to compete with the social purposes. In this function has a negative politeness that aim to minimize rudeness, such as when ordering, asking, demanding, begging, etc.

2. Convivial

Convivial aims at compliance with the social purposes. In this function has a more positive politeness that seeks opportunities to make a pleasure relationship, such as when offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating, etc.

3. Collaborative

Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this function the politeness strategy is essentially unimportant. The examples of this function are: asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing, etc.

4. Conflictive

Conflictive intention is to dispute against the social purposes. In conflictive function there is no such thing as politeness contained, because this function is basically to cause violation. The examples of this are: threatening, accusing, reprimanding, etc.

2.3.4. Context of Situation

Context of situation is a situation and component that helps communication relevant. In communication the speaker needs to understand their situation, such as to who they are talking to, in what kind of place they are talking to, when they are talking to, and in what condition they are speaking. Because, depending on these aspects, it can impact the listener understands about the meaning that the speaker is trying to convey.

Holmes (2013:9) stated that these four factors bellow at least one of them influence the interaction that happens in communication. Those are:

1. The participant

The participant here refers to who is speaking and with who they are speaking. So, it involves the speaker and the listener who communicate to each other.

2. The setting

The setting refers to where and when the conversation takes place.

3. The topic

The topic here refers to what the conversation about. It concerns with the speaker and hearer discussing.

4. The function

The function refers to the main goal or the reason behind the conversation, like why the speaker and the hearer are having the conversation.