CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is the scientific study of language (Crystal, 2008: 283). Language influences human life as the bridge to having relationships with other people or society is used every day, which is really important for life. It's employed as a means of expressing emotions. In communication, language is crucial for expressing a speaker's thoughts, feelings, and other information. Pragmatics is one of the many languages that are employed in communication.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule, 1996: 3). Speech acts are linguistic studies that address how speakers use language to accomplish intentional activities and how listeners deduce intended meaning from what is said. Speaking acts have something to do with the words that individuals say. Speech acts is the utterance which speaker says or performs in every speech. In daily life, people often do speech acts without knowing about what is speech acts theory, when the speaker says something by using speech acts theory hearer should understand what the speaker means and when the hearer does not understand what the speaker means, misunderstanding between speaker and hearer will happen and the hearer will give wrong response of speakers. Speaking gestures like a welcome, an apology, a request, a grievance, an invitation, a compliment, or a denial are examples of speech acts.

According Yule (1996), there are three categories of speech acts namely Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts (Yule, 1996: 48).

An illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something or an illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance which means the specific purpose of the speaker's intention in mind. The speaker might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, recommendations, and promises. According to Yule (1996), there are five types of illocutionary acts such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives. Those five classifications of illocutionary acts are discussed in this research Yule (1996: 53). Speech acts are not just present in daily communication but also in the world of entertainment, one of which is movie where the characters carry out communication activities between characters in everyday life in a story in a movie.

Movie is one of the medias it represents human social life. Subtitles are typically provided in movies to help the hearer(s) better comprehend what is being spoken. Talking between themselves, or dialogue, is one of the most significant things that happens in the movie. In addition to an illocutionary act, the characters converse with one another. An animated movie is a film with humorous tales and animated characters. For the purpose of analyzing illocutionary acts, this movie can be a useful tool. The majority of the time, illocutionary acts are performed in movies to make them more engaging to watch. Additionally, a wider range of languages are employed, encouraging viewers to watch the film again. In this research the data

source is the movie entitled *The Trolls 2016*. Many illocutionary acts in this film could be examined. Because it has so many illocutionary deeds, it is interesting to evaluate this movie. The purpose of the study is to investigate the statements that included illocutionary acts.

This research studies more deeply about an illocutionary act in terms of type and its meaning. As a result, the study is expected to contribute to a greater understanding of an illocutionary act, which occurs frequently in social interaction and communication about movies.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems formulated in this study. The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1) What types of illocutionary acts used by the main characters found in "The Trolls 2016" movie?

2) What is the meaning of illocutionary acts in the utterances of the main character found in "The Trolls 2016" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study are stated as follows.

1) To identify and classify the types of illocutionary acts used by the main characters in "The Trolls 2016" movie

2) To analyses the meaning of illocutionary acts in the utterances of the main character found in "The Trolls 2016" movie

1.4 Limitation of the Study

A limitation of the study is very important to avoid broad discussion and to make the discussion more specific. Therefore, this research will focus on the discussion of analyzing the types and the meaning of illocutionary acts by the main character found in "The Trolls 2016" movies. This research will deal with the classification based on Yule's theory, there are five classifications of illocutionary act: declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissive.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to contribute to the teaching and learning process. There are two major significances of this study, those are as follows:
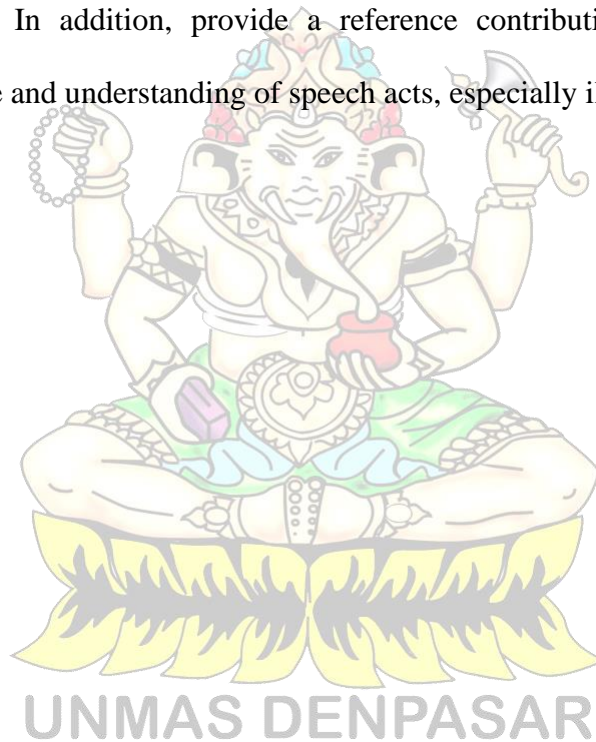
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, it is anticipated that this study will advance knowledge on illocutionary acts. and their meaning. In addition, this study tends to hope that the

result would give a positive contribution for the readers and researchers about types of illocutionary act.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to give benefits for practical purposes, the next student who takes the same topic as a reference investigates the types and meaning of illocutionary acts. In addition, provide a reference contribution to improve the reader's knowledge and understanding of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are many previous researches related to this topic of study. In this study there are five previous studies reviewed which consist of two theses and three articles. The first review was taken from an article entitled "The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in *Tangled* Movie" written by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018). That research applied qualitative and quantitative approach. This research focuses on describing the types of speech acts produced by the characters in the animated western movie entitled *Tangled*. It was discovered that the film contained four different types of illocutionary acts: expressive, commissive, instructions, and representatives. According to this study, instructions account for 44% of the speech acts that are utilized most frequently. The usage of instructions by the characters in the film Tangled seems to stem from their desire for one another to accomplish certain tasks.

The second review is taken from an article entitled "Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Movie *You Are My Home* English Subtitle" written by Hutajulu and Herman (2019). The goals of this study are to categorize the different kinds of illocutionary acts and to examine the most common illocutionary acts in the English subtitle of the film *You are my home*. This research used a combination of qualitative

and quantitative approaches. It was discovered that the film You Are My Home has four different kinds of illocutionary acts, but not any declaration ones. The researchers recorded all utterances made by the characters for roughly 216 total utterances from start to finish. There are 78 representatives, 90 declaration, 40 expressive, and 8 commissive in the Illocutionary Act calculation.

The third review is taken from an article entitled "Illocutionary Acts on *Aladdin* movie 2019" written by Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019), which focuses on find out the types and the function of the context of the illocutionary act in *Aladdin* movie. This research used descriptive qualitative and observational methods and non-participatory techniques based on the theory of Searle. Thirty instances of illocutionary acts were discovered. The most common illocutionary act kinds were directives since the major characters tended to communicate themselves directly through commands, orders, requests, and questions. On the other hand, the declaration kind of illocutionary act has not been seen in this study since the characters who carried out the illocutionary act were not chosen as the subjects of the analysis.

The fourth related study was written by Asykin (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Ratatouille* A Movie by Brad Brid". That study applied qualitative approach. Asykin's study aims to find out the illocutionary act used in *Ratatouille's* movie based on Yule (1996) theory. The result of the study shows that 48 statements in the Ratatouille film include illocutionary acts. There were found 4

classifications of an illocutionary acts by using Yule (1996) classification. There were 20 utterances having directive, 11 utterances having expressive, 10 utterances having representatives and 6 utterances for commissive. The type of illocutionary act of declaration was not found by the researcher. The most dominant illocutionary act is directives.

The last thesis was done by Mustopa (2021) entitled "Illocutionary Act in Louis Letterier's on *Now You See Me* Movie" which is descriptive qualitative research. Based on John R. Searle's (1976) theory, the goal of that research is to identify the different kinds of illocutionary acts and the dominant types of illocutionary acts in Louis Letterier's film Now You See Me. The result shows that there are 130 utterances of illocutionary acts. There are 64 utterances or 49,2% that are categorized into directive type, 30 utterances, or 23,1% that are categorized into expressive type, 20 utterances, or 15,4% that is categorized into representative, 14 utterances, or 10,8% that is categorized into commissive, and 2 utterances or 1,5% of declaration. It can be concluded that directive is the most dominant used by the characters in *Now You See Me* movie.

All of the studies reviewed are extremely helpful as references for this research, it is important to take into account some similarities and distinctions. The similarity between those previous studies and this research is that all concern in analyzing the illocutionary act. This research and those related studies discussed the types of illocutionary acts based on the theory from Yule (1996). The differences

between thoseresearch and this research can be seen from the problem of the study and also the theory of analyzing the second problem of the study. This study will be focused on the meaning of illocutionary acts based on the theory from Leech (1981). Furthermore, the data source showed the disparity. This study will use the movie by DreamWorks Animation and distributed by 20th Century Fox, titled "The Trolls 2016" as the data source of study and there is no other research has been discovered using these films as the source of data.

2.2 Concepts

The concept is a general idea or can be based on a real phenomenon. The concept is also a representation of the title of a study. In this study, there are three concepts that are applied to this study.

2.2.1 Speech Act

The basis for the study of pragmatic is Speech Acts. According to the utterance by Yule (1996) speech acts is the action performed by producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance (Yule, 1996:47)

2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts

The term illocutionary acts refer to the application of a word, known as an illocutionary force with a certain function, to convey an attitude, which carries a certain urgency and appeals to the speaker's feeling and purpose, which sets them apart from locutionary acts. According to Yule (1996:48), an illocutionary act is about the communicative force of expression. Although illocutionary acts are typically made clear by the use of performance verb such as "promise" or "request" they may also be ambiguous as in someone saying "we'll do whatever you want tomorrow," where the listener does not decide whether or not the speaker has made a promise. According to Yule (1996:53), five types of general function performed by speech act are described in one of general classification systems; statements, representative, verbal, directive, and commissive.

2.2.3 Movie

Movie is an audio-visual medium that uses moving images and sounds to create stories or stories that can provide an aesthetic experience and stimulate the imagination of the audience. Movies are a form of entertainment and a means of enjoyment for people all around the world. Some people enjoy silly movies that make them laugh, while others may prefer scary or teary flicks. Movies are audio-visual mediums produced by mechanical or electronic devices that record and reproduce moving images and sound (Bordwell and Thompson, 1997).

2.3 Theories

There are two problems discussed and two theories used in solving them. The main theory used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts of the characters in The Trolls 2016 movie that is proposed by Yule (1996) entitled Pragmatics and the second theory of types of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) is used to analyze the context of situation intended meaning of the utterance used by the characters in The Trolls 2016 movie.

2.3.1 Speech Act

Speech acts are the study of language that cover how a speaker utilized language to accomplish desired activities and how listeners deduced intended meaning from what was said. Speaking acts have something to do with the words that individuals say. The words or actions a speaker makes during a speech are known as speech acts. In daily life, people often do speech acts without knowing about what is speech acts theory, when the speaker says something by using speech acts theory hearer should understand what the speaker means and when the hearer do not understand what the speaker means, misunderstanding between speaker and hearer will happen and the hearer will give wrong response of speakers. Speaking, such as apologizing, welcoming, requesting, complaining, inviting, complimenting, or refusing, is considered a speech act. According Yule (1996:48) there are three categories of speech acts namely Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Acts

In the theory of speech acts, the term illocutionary acts refer to the use of a word to express an attitude called an illocutionary force with a certain function, which, in contrast to locutionary acts, has a sense of urgency and appeals to the speaker's sense and purpose. According to Yule (1996:48), an illocutionary act is about the communicative force of expression. The speaker might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, recommendations, and promises. According to Yule (1996:53), there are five types of illocutionary acts such as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives.

2.3.3 Types of Illocutionary

According to Yule (1996: 53) illocutionary acts is performed via the commissive force of an utterance. We might use utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. Illocutionary acts have five categories. In this part those five categories are explained deeply to make it clear and easy to understand by the reader.

2.3.3.1 Representative

According to Yule (1996:53) the kinds of speech acts which states what the speaker thinks, statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

Example: It was a warm sunny day (Yule 1996:53)

From the utterance, the speakers utter that it was warm when sunny day.

Which is a fact. The utterance above can be categorized as a representative act

because the function of representative acts can be used for making statement of fact.

2.3.3.2 Directives

Yule (1996:54) stated that directive are those kinds of speech acts that

speakers use to get the hearer to do something. They express what the speaker wants.

They are commands, order, requests, suggestion, and they can be positive or negative.

Example: Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black (Yule 1996: 54)

The utterance above shows that the speaker wants a cup of coffee. It expresses

what the speaker wants and tells the hearer to do something. The utterance can be

categorized as directive acts because the utterance above is about request something.

2.3.3.3 Commissive

Yule (1996, 54) stated that commissive speech are several kinds of speech

acts, contributing themselves to a potential action by the speaker and expressing what

the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and they can be

performed alone or by the speaker as a member of a group.

Example: I am going to get it right next time (Yule 1996: 54)

From the utterance above, the utterance can be categorized as a commissive because it shows that the speaker promises something when the speaker said "I am going to get it right next time"

2.3.3.4 Expressive

Yule (1996: 53) stated that the expressive is a kind of speech acts that state what speaker feel. It can be a statement of please, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience.

Example: I'm really sorry (Yule 1996: 53)

As shows by the utterances above, the speaker is making an apology to the hearer. The utterance above can be categorized as expressive acts as showing the speaker feeling of sorrow.

2.3.3.5 Declaration

Yule (1996: 53) stated that declaration is a speech act that change the world via the utterance. In order to make a declaration, the speaker needs a special role in specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

Example: Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Yule 1996: 53)

The utterance above can be categorized as declaration because when priest pronounce the couple as a husband and a wife. It means the priest has change the

status of them to be husband and wife. As show from the example it changes their life via priest utterance.

2.3.4 Theory of Meaning

According to (Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R. 1985) language as social semiotic and highlights the concept of an act of meaning. When people speak or write, they produce text. The term 'text' refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language.

2.3.4.1 Conceptual Meaning

This type of meaning relates to the core, literal definition of a word or phrase. It involves the basic concepts or ideas that a linguistic expression represents. For example, the word "dog" conceptually refers to a domesticated mammal of the Canidae family.

2.3.4.2 Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning refers to the additional associations, emotions, or implications that a word carries beyond its literal definition. These associations are often culturally or contextually determined and can vary from person to person. For instance, the word "home" might connote feelings of warmth, safety, and belonging.

2.3.4.3 Social Meaning

Social meaning encompasses the social and cultural associations attached to language use. It includes aspects such as social status, group identity, and power dynamics. The social meaning of a word or phrase can influence how it is perceived and interpreted within a particular social context.

2.3.4.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning pertains to the emotional impact or tone conveyed by language. It includes the feelings, attitudes, or emotions that are expressed or implied through linguistic expressions. For example, the tone of voice, choice of words, and linguistic features such as sarcasm can contribute to affective meaning.

2.3.4.5 Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning refers to the indirect or implied meanings that arise from the use of language. These meanings are not explicitly stated but can be inferred from the context or from other linguistic elements. Reflected meanings often involve implications, innuendos, or subtleties that require interpretation.

2.3.4.6 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning refers to the associations that words have with other words or phrases based on their typical patterns of co-occurrence. It involves the relationships between words within a linguistic context and how these relationships

influence meaning. Collocative meaning is important for understanding the usage and connotations of words in different contexts.

2.3.4.7 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning relates to the underlying themes or topics conveyed through language. It involves the central ideas, subjects, or messages that are communicated through linguistic expressions. Thematic meaning focuses on the content or subject matter of discourse and how it is organized and structured.