CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

To communicate with one another the use of language has become important. With a language, people can talk, and express feelings, ideas, or thoughts. As the speaker, the misunderstanding of meaning can be found when delivering the information to the listener. Therefore, a speech acts study is needed because this is part of a pragmatics study that can solve that problem to avoid misunderstanding that occurs between the speaker and listeners in communication. Based on Yule (1996: 47), a speech act is an act carried out by two or more people as the speaker and listener through uttering words. There are types of acts, for instance, complaining, requesting, apologizing, refusing, complimenting, or thanking. Furthermore, Austin (1962) classified speech acts into 3 levels, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

As defined by Austin (1962: 108), a locutionary act occurs when a speaker utters an utterance, a second instance in which the speaker does an action or instructs the listener to perform an action that is called an illocutionary act, and the last is a perlocutionary act which refers to actions committed by listeners who are influenced by the speaker's utterance. The Illocutionary act is one of the most commonly used because it is essential to be analyzed to fully understand the purpose of the speaker's utterance meaning. An illocutionary act is a phenomenon in real life that occurs when the speaker says something that does not have a literal

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meaning to the listener and it causes misunderstandings in communication. Additionally, an illocutionary act can be used not only about the speaker's utterance but also to make the listener do something. The illocutionary act is divided into some types that Searle (1979: 12-17) classified as illocutionary act consists of 5 types: assertive, commissive, expressive, declarative, and directive. An assertive illocutionary act is an act that permits the person who speaks to find or tell the truth about something being the case. The types are stating, description, conclusion, question, complaint, suggest, inform, believe, announce, and agree. A commissive is an illocutionary act of getting the speaker himself to do something that involves intention for the future, such as promise, threat, and volunteer. An expressive illocutionary act is an act that describes the speaker's feelings such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, wishing, attitude, and greeting. A declarative is an illocutionary act that which the speaker brings a changing situation and world through the utterances. A directive illocutionary act is an act used by a speaker to persuade another person to perform a specific action by requesting, ordering, commanding, begging, permitting, asking, suggesting, advising, inviting, entreating, and pledging.

In the movie, there are usually a lot of conversations and messages delivered to the listener through in the movie. The writer chose a movie entitled *Angela's Christmas* as a data source. *Angela's Christmas* movie was released in 2018 and it is based on a story by Frank McCourt. Will Collins and Damien O'Connor are credited with writing the screenplay for this movie, which was Damien O'Connor as director. *Angela's Christmas* has a 30-minute duration and is an Irish-Canadian

animation. This movie talks about Angela's family going to church on Christmas Eve, and it gives Angela an incredible idea. The writer chose the movie entitled *Angela's Christmas* as a data source because this movie contains many illocutionary acts. In addition, the 2018 Emile Awards and the 46th Daytime Emmy Awards both recognized *Angela's Christmas* with multiple nominations. Furthermore, this movie has not been analyzed by other people, so the writer feels challenging to analyze this movie. In this movie, which researches illocutionary acts, a lot of data about illocutionary acts is found which is directly related to this study. People must use the right expressions and the right utterances when meeting people. Therefore, this topic, which is the illocutionary act is interesting to analyze because not all people understand this topic. It is important because people can avoid misunderstandings when communicating with others. And it comes to knowing what acts and expressions people must use when saying something to someone so that there are no misunderstandings or offending others.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background of the study, this study found two problems to be analyzed, to the following:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in *Angela's Christmas* movie?

2. How do the context of situations support the illocutionary act in *Angela's Christmas* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Following the problem stated above, this study explains two study objectives, to the following:

1. To identify types of illocutionary acts found in *Angela's Christmas* movie.

2. To analyze the context of the situation in *Angela's Christmas* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Considering the background and the problem mentioned above, the writer decided to limit this study to only focusing on identifying types of illocutionary acts and analyzing the context of the situation in the movie entitled *Angela's Christmas*.
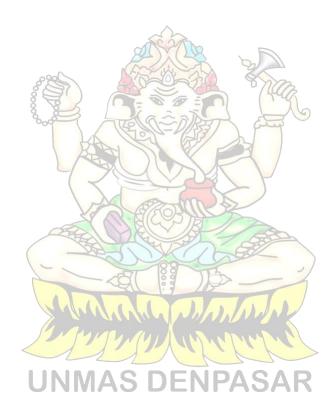
1.5 Significance of the Study

This study contains two significances which are discussed in two different ways, namely theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the writer hopes this study can be applied to people who want to find and analyze an illocutionary act from other literary works, especially in the movie, and become a reference for people who have similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The writer hopes that the current study can help readers comprehend the theory of speech acts practically, mainly illocutionary acts, and get the reader's interest in studying speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. This study may be useful as a resource for readers and students to learn all types of illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The writer describes the review of related literature, concepts, and theories in the current chapter. Meanwhile, there are several review studies to help the writer do this study. In the concept, the writer put some clarification that describes an Illocutionary Act, Angela's Christmas, and the Movie. The theories describe the theories used in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

While trying to complete this study, the writer studied a few previous studies that could be used to support this study. Firstly, the thesis titled "Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts on "*Imperfect*" Movie" by Isnaeni (2021). That thesis aims to find out the different types and functions of directive illocutionary acts. The data used for the thesis were taken from *Imperfect* Movie. The writer used the theory proposed by Allan's theory (1986) and Yule's theory (1996). The writer analyzed the data using a qualitative method. According to the findings, the *Imperfect* movie used 6 different types of directive illocutionary acts, such as requests, advisories, permissions, requirements, prohibitions, and questions. And 15 functions used in the *Imperfect* movie are beg, admonish, suggest, query, instruct, invite, require, forbid, command, prohibit, allow, forgive, advise, implore, and warn. The previous study and the current study has similarities, for instance, using a movie as a data source. On the other hand, this current study analyzed all

types of illocutionary acts, but the previous study only analyzed the directive illocutionary act. In the previous study, Allan's (1986) and Yule's (1996) theories were used, but this current study used theories by Searle (1979) and Halliday and Hasan (1989).

Secondly, the thesis is titled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Oliver Henry's* Short Stories" by Azmillah (2021). The purpose of the thesis is to investigate the types and functions of illocutionary acts. *Oliver Henry's* short stories consisting of "*The Gift of the Magi*", "*The Furnished Room*", and "*The Last Leaf*" are the data used in the thesis. In the thesis, Searle's (2005) theory that used by the writer. The writer analyzed the data using a qualitative method. As a result, five types of illocutionary acts were found in "*The Last Leaf*". And "*The Gift of the Magi*" contained three types of illocutionary acts, such as representatives, directives, and expressive. Meanwhile, "*The Furnished Room*" used two types of illocutionary acts, such as representatives and directives. The previous study and the current study has similarities, for instance, all kinds of illocutionary acts were analyzed. Furthermore, the previous study used short stories as the data source, whereas this current study used a movie. The previous study, Searle's (2005) theory used, but the current study used the theory by Searle (1979) and Halliday and Hasan (1989).

Thirdly, an article titled "Expressive Acts Realization in "*I Care a Lot*" Movie" by Virginia and Mubarak (2021). That article aims to investigate the kinds and how of expressive acts that are identified in the data source. The data in the article were taken from the *Care a Lot* movie. Searle's and Vanderveken's (1985)

theory is used by the writer in the article. The data was analyzed by the writer using the descriptive method. The finding showed there are 9 types of assertive illocutionary acts, such as apologizing, greeting, complimenting thanking, complaining, congratulating, deploring, welcoming, and condoling, The previous study and the current study has similarities, for instance, using a movie as a data source. In addition, this current study analyzed all types of illocutionary acts, but the previous study only analyzed an expressive illocutionary act. In the previous study, Searle's and Vanderveken's (1985) theories were used, meanwhile, this current study used theories by Searle (1979) and Halliday and Hasan (1989).

Fourthly, an article titled "Assertive Illocutionary Acts in *Sherlock: The Abominable Bride* Movie" by Suyono and Widiastuti (2021). The purpose of the article is to investigate the many kinds and functions of assertive illocutionary acts identified in the data source. *Sherlock: The Abominable Bride* movie is the data used in the article. Searle's (1969) and Yule's (1996) theories are used by the writer in the article. The writer analyzed the data using a qualitative method. According to the findings, five different types of functions for assertive illocutionary acts were found, like stating, denying, boasting, and others. The previous study and the current study has similarities, for instance, using a movie as a data source. In addition, this current study analyzed all types of illocutionary acts, but the previous study only analyzed an assertive illocutionary act.

Lastly, an article titled "An Analysis of Speech Act in *The Grown Ups* Movie" by Marbun and Handayani (2020). The purpose of the article is to examine the type of speech act identified in the data source. *The Grown Ups* movie is the

data source used by the writer in the article. Austin's (1962) theory was used by the writer to analyze the data. The writer analyzed the data using a qualitative method. The findings revealed that the data source contains three types of speech acts: six locutionary, fifteen illocutionary, and nine perlocutionary. The previous study and the current study has similarities, for instance, using a movie as a data source. In addition, this current study analyzed only the illocutionary acts, but the previous study only analyzed all the types of speech acts. In the previous study, Austin's (1962) theory was used, meanwhile, this current study used theories by Searle (1979) and Halliday and Hasan (1989).

2.2 Concepts

In the concepts, this study has some definitions describing the term related to this title. Some concepts in this study are explained to the readers, such as the illocutionary act, Angela's Christmas, and the movie.

2.2.1 Illocutionary act

Based on Austin (1962: 105-106), an action carried out by the speaker to the listeners through the speech with the intended meaning is called an illocutionary act. Therefore, the utterance from the speaker is not only to say something, but the speaker asks the listener to engage in an act as directed by the speaker.

2.2.2 Angela's Christmas

The movie "*Angela's Christmas*" is a touching story by Frank McCourt that

was released in 2018. This movie talks about a family consisting of Angela's mother with Pat, Tom, Angela, and Anggie as her children. They all went to church on Christmas Eve and Angela got an extraordinary idea of bringing a baby Jesus doll to her house. In the movie, people can find many kinds of emotions, sad, happy, or that can people watch this movie laugh. This study chose this movie because a lot found types of illocutionary acts. That is why this study used *Angela's Christmas* movie as the data source for this study.

2.2.3 Movie

Based on the Cambridge Dictionary, a movie is a film or video that tells a story and is displayed in a theatre, cinema, or on television. A movie can give the viewer lessons such as history, science, or about life. The movie contains a lot of conversation and uses colloquial language. Therefore, the writer chose movies as a data source.

2.3 Theories

This study analyzed used some theories to support this study. Firstly, Searle's (1979) theory classified five different types of illocutionary acts. Secondly, Halliday and Hasan's (1989) theory which divided the context of a situation into three types.

2.3.1 Pragmatics

According to Leech (1993: 1), the research on the way language is used by

people in communication with other people is known as pragmatics. Thus, it is the responsibility of the listener to understand what the speaker means within a certain context, and also how the context affects what is stated. It takes to consider how people as speakers organize what they want to say based on who they are talking to, the place or location, the time, and the context of the conversation. By studying pragmatics, people as the listener can make conclusions from what is said to figure out whether the speaker meant to say something directly or indirectly, or vice versa. Thus, misunderstandings in communication will not occur. It will not be easy to understand the real meanings said by the speaker. However, with the study of pragmatics, as listeners, we can understand how context influences our interpretation of what is said by the speaker.

For example:

Two friends are having a conversation without providing any clarity of the meaning of what was communicated. The listener heard the speakers, they knew what they said, but the listener did not understand what was being said to them.

Her : *So –did you?*

Him: *Hey –who wouldn't?*   Yule (1996: 4)

Therefore, the pragmatics of this situation are concerned with how individuals make sense of each other, but it is the listener's responsibility to also make sense of other people and what they have in mind, just like in the dialogue that was shown above.

2.3.2 Speech Act

Based on Austin (1962: 94), an utterance or a language that is used in communication that does not convey information but also performs actions or functions by apologizing, complaining, requesting, refusing, complimenting, or thanking is called a speech act. Speech acts help us to understand the function of language and how we use language to communicate and interact with other people in different situations. As defined by Austin (1962: 108), the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act are the three different types of speech acts.

2.3.2.1 Locutionary Act

As defined by Austin (1962: 108), an action when the speaker says something is called a locutionary act. In other words, a locutionary act does not need to pay attention to the speech's context because it refers to the literal meaning of the utterances.

For example:

He said to me, "Shoot her!" (Austin, 1962: 107).

The word "shoot" means shoot, and "her" refers to her. Therefore, the meaning of this utterance is the speaker is saying something that has a literal meaning, which is "Shoot her!".

2.3.2.2 Illocutionary Act

As defined by Austin (1962: 108), an action that occurs when the speaker is doing something is called an illocutionary act. What the speaker intends to do by

uttering what they say that includes the intended function or effect of the utterance is an illocutionary act.

For example:

He said to me, "Shoot her!" (Austin, 1962: 107).

This utterance includes an Illocutionary speech act because it implies that the speaker instructs the listener to shoot her. So that, the speaker desires the hearer to do something, which is kill by shooting her, this utterance is a directive illocutionary act.

2.3.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

As defined by Austin (1962: 108), an action done by the listeners who are affected by what the speaker has said is known as a perlocutionary act. A perlocutionary act is an effect or consequence of the utterance on the person who listens. By performing the illocutionary act, the speaker aims to achieve this effect.

For example:

He said to me, "Shoot her!" (Austin, 1962: 107).

The meaning of this utterance is that the listener was persuaded to shoot her by the speaker. Thus, it depends on the listener's decision, the listener will either kill her or not shoot her in response to this utterance.

2.3.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

There are 3 types of speech acts, determined by Austin (1962): locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Searle's (1979) theory was applied

to the five types of illocutionary acts. Those can be described below.

2.3.3.1 Assertive

Assertive is an action by the speaker that provides the opportunity for the speaker to discover or tell the truth about something being the case. To commit the speaker to the truth of the stated proposition and the assessment which includes true or false, exactly as Searle (1979: 12) describes, is the purpose of the assertive class. The types are stating, description, conclusion, question, complaint, suggest, inform, believe, announce, and agree.

For example:

Passengers are hereby advised that the train will be late (Searle, 1979: 29).

This utterance makes the speaker convey information in the form of a fact, namely that the train will be delayed. Thus, the utterance above is called assertive because the speaker asserts the train will be delayed, which means it is a fact.

2.3.3.2 Directive

According to Searle (1979: 14), a directive is an illocutionary act a speaker uses to get someone else to do something. It includes what the speakers say to the listener to do something by requesting, ordering, commanding, begging, permitting, asking, suggesting, advising, inviting, entreating, and pledging.

For example:

I advise you to leave (Searle, 1979: 28).

The speaker in the utterance suggests the listener do an action, namely, the

speaker suggests the listener to leave. Which means, the utterance above is a directive.

2.3.3.3 Commissive

A commissive is an illocutionary act of getting the speaker himself to do something that involves intention for the future, such as promise, threat, and volunteer. According to Searle (1979: 14), the purpose of commissive illocutionary acts is to commit the speaker to a specific course of action in the future.

For example:

I promise you to come on Wednesday (Searle, 1979: 22).

The speaker in the utterance above makes a promise to the listener that the speaker promises to come on Wednesday. The word "promise" shows if the speaker promising to the listener and it is categorized as a commissive illocutionary act.

2.3.3.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1979: 15), an action that expresses the feeling or state of the speaker, such as thanking, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, and others, is called an expressive illocutionary act.

For example:

I apologize for my bad behaviour (Searle, 1979: 22).

The speaker in the utterance above expresses the feeling of guilt because of bad behavior, so the speaker apologizes to the listener. The word "apologize" shows that the speaker expresses the feeling, which is the feeling of guilt to the listener,

thus the utterance above is called expressive.

2.3.3.5 Declarative

According to Searle (1979: 19), a declarative is an illocutionary act that which the speaker brings a changing situation and world through the utterances. For example:

You are guilty (Searle, 1979: 19).

This utterance from the speaker changes the state of affairs in a situation or we can say it changes the previous reality. The utterance above shows that the speaker addresses the listeners as guilty. It affects the listener's real life and condition, which is called declarative.

2.3.4 Context of Situation

This study analyzed the situations and the participants who participated in analyzing the purpose of the illocutionary act by applying the parts of the context situation. The three context situations figured out by Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12) are the field, tenor, and mode. These features are explained in the following way:

2.3.4.1 Field

As defined by Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12), the concept of field refers to the type of activity, for instance, what is happening, where, when, and why it is happening. Field describes the topic being discussed in the conversation. For instance:

Text 1.1

Bob   : *Good morning, Mrs. Reid.*
Mrs. Reid   : *Good morning, Bob. Can I have a couple of apples?*
Bob   : *Is that all today?*
Mrs. Reid   : *Yes, thank you.*
Bob   : *Sixty cents.*
Mrs. Reid   : *Here y'are.*
Bob   : *Thank you. Goo'day.*
Mrs. Reid   : *'Bye.*   (Halliday and Hasan, 1989: 65)

Thus, the field of conversation above is about economic transaction activities in the form of purchasing food, such as apples. This transaction happened at a market in the morning between Mrs. Reid and Bob.

2.3.4.2 Tenor

As defined by Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12), the people or participation involved in a conversation is called the tenor. Tenor also plays a role in the relationship and closeness of status between participants.

For instance:

According to Text 1.1 the tenor in the text is the participants involved in the conversation above was Mrs. Reid as the seller and Bob as the buyer. However, they looked to be close because Bob frequently purchased from Mrs. Reid, as evidenced by Mrs. Reid's statement "Is that all today?".

2.3.4.3 Mode

As defined by Halliday and Hasan (1989: 12), how language is used in a text or utterance, whether it be spoken, written, or a combination of both is called mode.

For instance:

   According to Text 1.1 the mode in the text is a written text. This text uses informal language since the relationship they are like seems to be close because Bob frequently purchases at Mrs. Reid, and so both of them use informal language.