

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Speech act analysis applies, not only to linguistics but also to another discipline, such as literature. In the speech act, three actions happened once, such as the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The first type is the locutionary act. A locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second type is the illocutionary act. An illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. In other words, an illocutionary act means the meaning intended or forced by the speaker to the hearer, such as a promise, a warning, a statement of intention, etc. The third kind of speech act is a perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary acts are utterances to have an effect. Perlocutionary act of causing effects on the hearer by pronouncing a sentence, such effects being specific to the conditions of the utterance. A perlocutionary act is the outcome of the speech that results from the locutionary and illocutionary acts that cause the action.

Searle's Speech Act Theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how language is utilized to perform a variety of functions other than communicating information. The idea has become a core notion in linguistics by categorizing distinct sorts of speech acts and detailing the conditions required for their effectiveness, influencing a wide range of subjects from pragmatics to artificial intelligence. Speech acts are used to analyze dialogues in literature and

can take place not only in a verbal conversation but also in a movie. In addition, speech act analysis is used to identify the power of characters in the movie which can be observed through the utterances of the characters. Speech acts are often carried out by people speaking in today's culture without realizing the significance of the words they use. An acceptable address or speech given to a group of people is referred to as speech. Speech is often utilized in formal social contexts as a means of communicating information or a message. Speech is a tool used in public places to express opinions and ideas to audiences. Speech has the power to persuade listeners to act, think, or start doing something that they are not currently doing. To enhance your health, you may, for example, give away your organs and adopt a healthier diet. Speech acts are often acts of illocutionary acts. It entails stating a specific attitude, which is reflected in the speech act being employed. A request expresses a want, an apology expresses regret, and a declaration expresses a belief. (Karo, 2019).

The term "illocutionary act" refers to the type of work that a speaker plans to do when composing a speech. It is an activity that is done by defining and communicating inside a social norm framework. For example, if Steven says to Ashley, "Give me that key, please", He performs the illocutionary act of requesting Ashley to give Steven the key. The terms "illocutionary force" and "illocutionary point" also apply to the previously discussed functions or acts of the speech act. In speech-act theory, an illocutionary effect, often referred to as an illocutionary function or point, describes the speaker's purpose when producing an utterance or the kind of illocutionary act the speaker is performing (Anggie, 2020).

Directive illocutionary acts are the main focus of this research. They are used to express the speaker's intention such as commands, requests, permission, prohibition, and question (Searle). Given the previously provided information, the directive has been selected as the primary debate topic for several reasons. Firstly, in everyday speech, the directed speech act is practically employed in every sentence, yet it is frequently disregarded. The speaker hopes to make the world or the circumstance fit, which implies the speaker wants the hearer to behave appropriately. Second, the link between the speaker and the hearer is heavily stressed in this communication segment. Depending on their relationship, the hearer may or may not be allowed to refuse an order from the speaker. The final reason is that, in our society, instructions are used three million times a day, and occasionally there is a misunderstanding between the giver and the taker because one cannot comprehend the real words being said. Illocutionary activities are not limited to everyday life; they are also employed in motion pictures (Karo, 2019).

The Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series primary purpose is to persuade people, especially youth, to take action and involve themselves in a movement toward a better earth. Many speech acts are used in this sort of persuasion; in particular, illocutionary acts are among the speech acts that are frequently used in everyday conversation, both consciously and unconsciously. This kind of speech acts is intriguing because an utterance can make people do something however not all recipients interpret it similarly because of the hidden meaning in it. The purpose of this study is to

categorize the directive illocutionary acts, such as the types and their function, and use qualitative method.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the study's background, this research was investigated two of the study's concerns, which are:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts found in the Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series?
2. What is the function of directive illocutionary acts used in the Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

- 1 To analyze the types of directive illocutionary acts used in the Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series.
- 2 To identify the function of directive illocutionary acts used in the Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

This study looked at the many types of directive illocutionary acts and their functions in the series movie Avatar: The Last Airbender. The goal of this study is to classify and clarify the objective of directive illocutionary acts to maintain

attention throughout the discussion. Each topic is addressed in a separate section. However, there is a relationship between the purpose of directed illocutionary acts and the two concerns because they are related.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study examines instances of illiteracy in the Avatar: The Last Airbender Mini Series. The benefits from the study's outcome are anticipated. Serious topics such as war, colonization, trauma, and morals make this story have deep and moving values. The author's hopes for the reader's benefit from reading this study are covered in the concluding point, which is divided into two categories: theoretical and practical significance. Regarding the above-mentioned points, the following are the points that this study hoped to provide some significance for:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

By demonstrating the different kinds and purposes of the utterance of the commentary match, this study aims to increase knowledge about speech actions as well as illocutionary activities. Additionally, it can add to the recent research findings on the analysis of speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

It is anticipated that the results of this study provide the writer with useful feedback. The author hopes to gain deeper insight into illocutionary acts and practice applying speech act theory to analysis as a consequence of this work in Avatar: The Last Airbender Movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

A survey of relevant theories, concepts, and literature is included in this chapter. Three earlier studies concerning speech acts, particularly different kinds of illocutionary acts by English Study Program graduates, are included in the review of related literature. Concept discusses a few ideas regarding movies, illocutionary acts, and speech acts. Theories, in the meanwhile, provide the hypothesis that guided the data analysis.

2.1 Review of Related Literatures

The author reviewed a few pertinent studies that were related to and added to the study's topic in order to finish it. There are two articles and three theses. The first thesis is entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Final Destination 5 Movie* by Dewi (2021). She looked at the numerous illocutionary acts that are alluded to in the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Final Destination 5* as well as the importance of those illocutionary acts concerning the situational context of those utterances in her research. Theories from Leech (1981) and Searle (1979) are used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts implied in the utterances of the characters in the film *Final Destination 5*, as well as to determine the meaning of those illocutionary acts based on the situational context of those utterances. This research used the observation method in collecting the data. Her study resulted in 26 data of illocutionary acts found and classified into 6 (23,07%) assertive, 9

(34,6%) directives, 3 (11,5%) commissives, 7 (26,9%) expressive, 1 (3,84%) declarations. The utilization of the same issue and an analysis of the many sorts of illocutionary acts is where prior research and current research are similar. The present study differs from earlier research in that it focuses on the function of illocutionary acts, whereas Dewi's research merely examined the meaning of such acts to the situational environment of the characters.

The second thesis is *An Analysis of Assertive Illocutionary Acts Found in Little Women Movie by Sanjiwani (2021)*. She examined the various aggressive illocutionary acts that the characters in the film *Little Women* employed, as well as the messages that these acts intended to express. The theory used is from Mey (1993) in his book entitled *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, in classifying the types of illocutionary acts in *Little Women* movie, and the author uses the theory proposed by Thomas (1995) entitled *Meaning in Interaction: An Overview of Pragmatics to Decipher the Messages Sent by the Characters in the Film Little Women*. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The findings of her study yielded 109 data types of assertive illocutionary activities, which were categorized into four groups: inform (39,8%), remind (19,3%), report (26,8%), and complain (23,1%). The qualitative method is used to compare the similarities between the present and past studies. prior research solely examined assertive illocutionary acts, whereas current research concentrated on the function of illocutionary acts. This is where current research differs from prior research.

The last thesis is entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in Amitabh Bachchan Speech on Graduation Ceremony of The Dhirubai Ambani International School 2018* by Satya (2023). In light of this, the study's sub-focus examines the many kinds of directive speech actions that are present in these utterances and explains their meaning. The study used a descriptive qualitative method. The similarity is the use of the qualitative method, while the difference is previous thesis research for types and meanings of directive speech acts, and current research used types and functions of illocutionary acts. The contents of this research are divided into five chapters that are all linked to each other.

Then, the first article is entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Jumanji The Next Level* by Trihanto, et al (2022). He analyzed the types of directive speech acts in the movie *Jumanji The Next Level* directed by Jake Kasdan. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and used theory from Triangulation. 81 Information from six different kinds of directive speech acts, three were related to pleading, forty-nine to ordering, six to forbidding, five to requesting, and six to suggesting. The similarity is the use of the qualitative method, while the difference is previous article research for types of directive speech acts, and current research used the function of illocutionary acts. The conclusion is Six categories of directive speech acts were identified by the author in Jake Kasdan's *Jumanji: The Next Level* movie. These categories included three data related to begging, 49 data related to commanding, 6 data related to forbidding, 1 data related to ordering, 5 data related to requesting, and 6 data related to suggestions. Thus, there are 70 total data points. The findings demonstrated that the prevalent forms of

directive speech actions in Jake Kashan's Jumanji: The Next Level were authoritative.

An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Incredible 2 Movie by Sihombing, et al. (2021) is the second article. They analysed the types of illocutionary acts in Incredible 2 Movie. This article used the qualitative method and Searle's theory. There are 5 types of illocutionary acts found, consisting of 8 data directives, 7 data assertive and expressive, commissive consisting of 2 data, and 1 data for declaration. While the current research identifies the function of the various types of illocutionary acts, the previous article interpreted the dominant types of illocutionary acts. The similarities between the two studies are the types of illocutionary acts and the theory employed by Searle. In summary, the authors concluded that the Incredible 2 movie included all four types of illocutionary acts—assertive, directive and expressive, commissive and declaration—based on Searle's theory. The authors concluded that Incredible 2 contains three distinct types of illocutionary acts after analyzing and presenting all the data. In their analysis, the author found twenty-five data points from the script of the Incredible 2 movie.

2.2 Concepts

Illocutionary acts, a key notion in speech act theory, describe the intended purpose of an utterance, such as making a declaration, providing a command, or making a promise. They are divided into groups based on their communicative goal and are subject to felicity conditions that ensure the act is appropriate and understandable. This comprehension of illocutionary behaviors is critical for efficient communication and understanding the deeper intents behind spoken words

(Searle, 1979). The author has included certain ideas that are relevant to the study to bolster this research, including:

2.2.1 Directive Illocutionary Act

A directive, in Searle's view, is an illocutionary act intended to compel the hearer to act in a particular way going forward. There is a world-to-term direction of suitability for this kind of illocutionary deed. When speaking, an illocutionary can employ five fundamental forms of directives: command, request, permission, prohibition, and question. There are directive illocutionary acts in books, movies, speeches, and other media.

2.2.2 Movie

A movie is a type of visual communication that uses sound and moving pictures to deliver stories, allowing pupils to experience the material firsthand. A movie, as defined by Hornby (2006:950), is a sequence of moving pictures with sound that conveys a story and is screened at a theater.

2.2.3 Avatar: The Last Airbender

The movie is shown on Netflix. Is not only about fiction, but it can also talk about the life struggle of Aang the main character who wants to revenge and save the world. In the movie, people can feel many kinds of emotions. In this study, the author used a mini-series entitled *Avatar: The Last Airbender*.

2.3 Theories

This research has some connections to certain hypotheses. In pragmatics, the study of how language is used to carry out activities is known as the theory of speech acts. A speech act is a linguistic concept that refers to an utterance that serves a function in communication. Speech acts are a fundamental part of the theory of language and communication. According to this theory, when we speak, we are not just saying things, but also doing things with words. Speech acts can perform various functions such as making requests, giving orders, making promises, giving thanks, asking questions, or making statements. Speech acts are generally categorized into three types such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. It was mainly created by philosopher J.L. Austin and then explored further by John Searle. By acting as acts in and of themselves, utterances can shape social reality and interpersonal connections in addition to serving as a means of information transmission, according to this idea. These theories are the directive illocutionary act types proposed by Searle (1979) in his books entitled *Expression and Meaning* and the directive illocutionary act function theory proposed by Leech (1983) in his books *Principles of Pragmatics*. Context of the situation from Halliday and Hasan (1985) in his books *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* as supporting data of this research. These are gathered to change the data.

2.3.1 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

A directive is an illocutionary act that is used to make the hearer do something in the future. This kind of illocutionary act has world words direction of

fit. The directive illocutionary acts in this subchapter are categorized by the author as follows: command, request, permission, prohibition, and question (Searle, 1979).

The following descriptions explain:

1. Command

One kind of directive illocutionary act is a command illocutionary act, in which the speaker uses their power to give the hearer instructions on what to do. Most commands are authoritative and straightforward, and they frequently require instantaneous compliance. Let us say, "Open the window."

2. Request

Forms of polite or less forceful request for action. "Could you please give me the board?" is one example.

3. Permission

The act of permitting someone to act or permitting something to take place. For example, "You may leave early today."

4. Prohibition

Prohibition Speech acts known as illocutionary acts occur when the speaker expressly prohibits the hearer from carrying out a particular action. For example, "Do not enter this area".

5. Question

One kind of illocutionary conduct in which the speaker asks the hearer a question is one in which the hearer is asked to provide information. In most cases, the speaker asks the hearer for information about a certain topic with the expectation that the hearer provides it. Such as "Did you find the money?"

2.3.2 Functions of Directive Illocutionary Acts

All things considered, directive illocutionary acts are extremely important in interpersonal communication since they use language to influence other people's decisions, behaviors, and actions. They promote social engagement and collaboration by enabling speakers to convey their goals, intentions, and preferences. Illocutionary activities also reveal the purpose of the words employed by the speaker. The illocutionary function is used to inform, order, warn, and undertake and is classified into four types based on how they relate to the social purpose of building and maintaining comity. (Leech, 1983):

1. Competitive aims at competing with social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. For example, "I ask your dictionary, please" it is kind of asking.
2. Convivial aims in compliance with social purposes, for instance, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. For example, "Can I help you with this?" is a kind of offering.
3. Collaborative aims at ignoring social purposes such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition. For example, "I love this book". It is a kind of reporting.

4. Conflictive aims at conflicting against social purposes, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again “I will say to your parents”. It is kind of threatening.

2.3.3 Context of Situations

Situation context is the collection of extralinguistic elements relevant to a communication act. Based on Halliday and Hasan (1985), the situational context includes participant's relationship to one another as well as the place, time, and environment in which it occurs. Field, tenor, and mode are characteristics of the situation's context defined by Halliday and Hasan.

2.3.3.1 Field

The concept of “field” describes what is happening, the sort of social activity that takes location, what individuals are doing, and how language is used (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). The field considers both the kind of acts being performed and their objectives since it is interested in the social activity's character.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

Halliday and Hasan (1985) state that tenor describes who is participating, the roles and statuses that exist among the participants, including both long-term and short-term relationships of various kinds, the speech roles they are using in the conversation as well as their full network of socially significant relationships.

2.3.3.3 Mode

The mode describes the purpose of the language. What individuals expect a language to perform according to them in that setting includes the channel (written,

spoken, or a combination of both), the text status and function in the context, and the symbolic organization of the text. As well as the rhetorical mode relates to the text's genre aims, such as instructional, didactic, and so on (Halliday and Hasan, 1985).

