

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

On a normal day, people communicate using language. In this context, it can be said that language is a tool that people use to communicate. According to Sihombing et al (2021), language is a means of communication between members of society. Then according by Rabiah (2012), language is used as a communication tool, by with language people can talk to their friends, express our ideas and feelings. From the definition, it could be said that language is used by humans to express thoughts, feelings, ideas and facts which we use every day to communicate in our daily activities.

Language and situation are closely interconnected because language not only functions as a tool for communication that conveys information directly, but it is also greatly influenced by the context in which a conversation takes place, including factors such as location, time, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, and the purpose of communication itself. In this regard, pragmatics plays an important role as this field studies how meaning is constructed in specific communication situations, taking into account non-linguistic aspects that affect message interpretation, such as the speaker's intentions, cultural background, and social condition. Speakers, on the other hand, can communicate with the listener through specific signs or phrases.

Wardani (2011) said that Pragmatics is a study about speaker meaning. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning in the speaker's or writer's communication and the meaning interpreted according to the

communicative context of the listener or reader. According to Leech (2016), the purpose of pragmatics is the use of internal language meaning communication. Therefore, pragmatics is used by listeners to be able to interpret meaning based on the speaker's words. On the other hand, speakers can provide information in the form of certain signs or words to the listener.

Context is important in pragmatic studies. Context plays a crucial role in pragmatic studies, as it encompasses the background knowledge shared between the speaker and listener, which significantly influences the listener's interpretation of the speaker's meaning in a particular utterance. In pragmatics, one important aspect related to the hidden meaning of an utterance is speech acts, which refer to the actions performed by the speaker through their words, such as making requests, giving commands, or offering apologies. Understanding both context and speech acts is vital to fully grasping the deeper layers of meaning in communication.

In the field of linguistics, speech act theory in particular is a crucial aspect, because it relates to the actions or intentions carried out by speakers when using language in context. The meaning of these speech acts can be inferred by the listener, thus providing valuable insight into the speaker's intentions and the social context in which the language is used. Based on Yule (1996), the definition of a speech act is speech that contains meaning in the form of actions carried out by the speaker. A speech act is executed when individuals express statements like apologies, greetings, requests, complaints, invitations, and compliments. Speech acts are categorized into three, namely locutionary, perlocutionary acts and Illocutionary acts (Yule 1999:48). In this research, the type of speech act that is focused on is illocutionary act.

Illocutionary acts are a part of speech act theory. This theory discusses the meaning of utterances made by the speaker. This means that when a speaker says something, the words he says sometimes have different or hidden intentions. For example, when someone makes a promise, he performs an illocutionary act, and the purpose of this act is to create an obligation for the speaker to fulfill the promised action. According to Yule (1996:53), there are types of illocutionary acts, namely declarations, directives, expressives, commissives, and representatives.

Movie is a medium that reflects human social life. In movie, there is a type of visual communication that uses the movement of images and sound to tell a story or inform the audience to learn about the stories. There are many types of movies nowadays including horror movies, action movies, Dramas, and animated movies. There are many speech acts that can be found in a movie in the process of communication between characters. In this research, the data source is the movie with the title “The Karate Kid” 2010. This movie was chosen for this research because this movie is familiar to among teenagers and in this movie contains many interactions that can be analyzed through illocutionary act theory to understand how words not only convey information, but also shape meaning and action in relationships between characters, as well as how these utterances influence the development of the story and themes in the movie. The illocutionary acts are taken from the conversations from Mr. Han who is the mentor character in The Karate Kid Movie.

1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study, the following research questions will be used:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used by the mentor character in “The Karate Kid” 2010?
2. How are the function of illocutionary acts used by the mentor character in “The Karate Kid” 2010?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem above, the objective of the research are:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary act found in the movie “The Karate Kid” 2010.
2. To describe the function of illocutionary acts based on the context of situation found in the movie “The Karate Kid” 2010.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher discussed about the types of illocutionary acts and the context of situation that found in the Movie. The researcher made the types of illocutionary acts based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996) and the context of situation based on theory proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1989) as the limitations of this study.

1.5 Significances of the Study

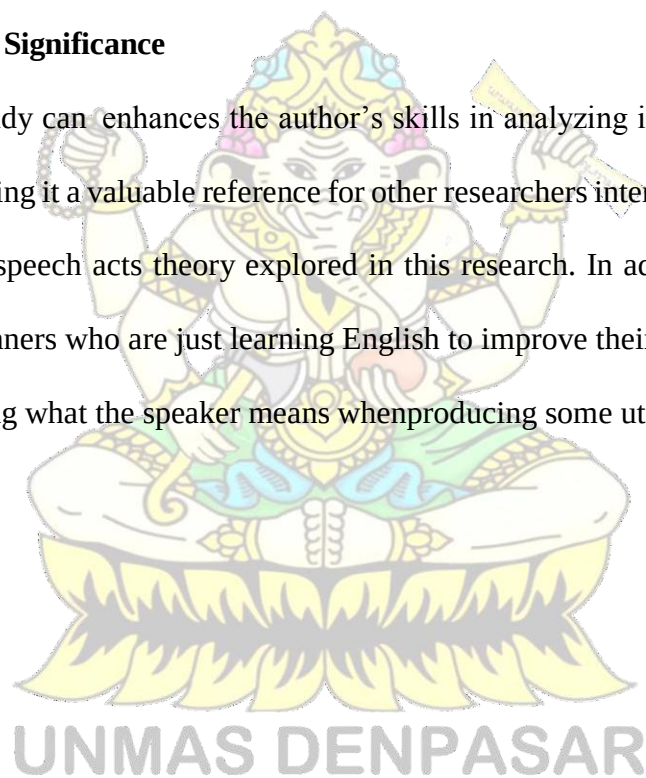
In this study there are two of significances of the study such as theoretical and practical significance.

1 5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this study is hoped to improve the understanding about speech act to the readers. The writer also hopes that this research can contribute and help other researchers who are interested in conducting research similar to this research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study can enhances the author's skills in analyzing illocutionary acts in movies, making it a valuable reference for other researchers interested in English, particularly in speech acts theory explored in this research. In addition, it is also useful for beginners who are just learning English to improve their communication or understanding what the speaker means when producing some utterances.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Literature Review

In this chapter, there are six research literatures originating from other research from previous research. The literature were taken from one journal, two theses and three articles. The first study is the thesis written by Krisnawan (2019) which is entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in The Punisher Movie”, the second study is the thesis written by Ernayanti (2022) with the title “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in The UP Movie”, the third is the article written by Sihombing et al (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie”. The fourth is the article written by Nurfaizi & Aji (2022) which discussed about “An Analysis on Illocutionary Act in Song “1x1” By Bring Me the Horizon”. The last is the article written by Budiantini (2024) with the title “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Context of Situation Found in The Movie “Angela’s Christmas”

Inriani & Bachtiar (2014) also had discussed illocutionary acts in “Karate Kid’s” movie their study examined about the types illocutionary acts and the dominant types of illocutionary acts found in movie karate kid’s which focusing on the types of illocutionary acts and the dominant type which utterance . The data in the previous study came from Dre who is the main character in the movies. For the data analysis the researcher using qualitative method and used descriptive technique. The similarity between this study and the previous one lies in data source that used to identifying the types of illocutionary. Although it has the same

data source used in finding the type of illocutionary acts. However, there are differences in this study with previous studies. The previous study focused on the type of illocutionary acts and the most dominant type of illocutionary act found in Dre's utterance in the movie. While this study focuses on the type of illocutionary act that found from Mr. Han who is the mentor characters in the movie "The Karate Kid" 2010.

The second study from Krisnawan (2019) discussed about the types of illocutionary acts in the "Punisher" movie and the meaning of illocutionary act found in the Punisher movie. Krisnawan's study focused on the types of illocutionary acts based on Yule's categories and their meanings. The data came from the characters' dialogues in the movies. The data collection method was carried out by researchers using documentation method such as watching the movie, taking notes, understanding the meaning of the utterance, and identifying the categories of illocutionary acts in the Punisher movie. For the data analysis, the researcher using qualitative method and used descriptive technique. The similarity between this study and the previous one lies in identifying the types of illocutionary acts and the theories used. The difference is in the research focus: the previous study examined the types and meanings of illocutionary acts, while this study focuses on their types and situational context. Another difference is the data source: the previous study used The Punisher, while this study analyzes "The Karate Kid" 2010.

The third study is written by Ernayanti (2022) with entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in The UP Movie". Her research discusses the types of illocutions found in the movie "UP" and the meaning of each illocution expressed by the characters. This research uses theory from Yule (1996) to identify

illocutionary acts, as well as theory from Halliday and Hasan to analyze the context of the situation. This previous study focuses on the character dialogue in the film “UP” and relates it to the moral values contained in it. The similarities between the previous study and this study are found in the theories used to answer the research problem, namely Yule (1996) and Halliday. The difference between these two study lies in the data source used. In previous study she used movie "UP" for the data source and in this study used Karate Kid (2010) movie for the data source.

The fourth study was taken from Sihombing et al (2021) which discussed about “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie”. Their study focused on several things such as the to analyze the types of illocutionary act in Incredible 2 movie. Their study focused on the speech act including the illocutionary act and to interpret the dominant types of illocutionary acts based on Searle category. The data collection in this previous research was taken from every utterance using in illocutionary acts in the dialogue found in Incredible 2 movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to found the data, such as download the movie from, watched the movie “Incredible 2” several times, looking for the film script, watching the movie while reading the script, collecting utterance from the script on the movie, and identifying the data based on the type of illocutionary. From this previous study the writer states that the directive type is the most dominant type found in The Movie “Incredible 2”. The difference between this study is in the theory used to answer the problem. In this study, Yule’s theory will be used to answer the research problems, whereas in previous research the author used Searle’s theory. The difference of this study also found on the data source, the previous study used “The Incredible 2” Movie and in this study used The movie with the title “The

Karate Kid” 2010. What these two studies have in common is that they discuss illocutionary acts and research methods also uses qualitative descriptive research.

The fifth study is written by Nurfaizi, et al (2022) that discussed about “An Analysis on Illocutionary Act in Song “1x1” By Bring Me the Horizon” in this previous study the writer focused on identifying types of illocutionary acts, identifying the dominant of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics “1x1” by Bring Me The Horizon, and describing the contributions on English. Searle’s theory is used as the basis for the analysis of problems in this previous study. The writer used quantitative method for his study. For the data source in this previous study was taken from the song lyrics. In this previous study the writer found the most dominant types of illocutionary act used in song lyrics “1x1” by Bring Me The Horizon is representative with the classes of Representative such as stating, inform, suggest, believe, deny, insist. Previous research and this research discuss the same problem, namely regarding the types of illocutionary acts. The illocutionary act itself refers to the intention or goal that the speaker wants to achieve through his speech, such as an order, request, promise, or offer. The similarities between previous research and this research can be seen on analyzing and classifying illocutionary acts that exist in certain forms of communication. The difference between previous research and this research lies in the data sources used. Previous research used song lyrics from the song "1x1" performed by Bring Me the Horizon as a data source for analyzing illocutionary acts. In contrast, this research uses the film “The Karate Kid” 2010 as a data source, focusing on the dialogue spoken in the film.

Meanwhile in article written by Budiantini (2024), “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Context of Situation Found in The Movie “Angela’s

Christmas”, she analyzes the types of illocutionary acts within the movie and to discover the function of the context of the illocutionary acts in this movie. The method used in this article was descriptive qualitative research and use the theory of Searle (1969). The data sources used in this article were taken from the dialogue in the Angela's Christmas movie. The finding showed that there were four types of illocutionary acts found in Angela's Christmas movie scripts, they are assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. This previous study has similarities and differences with this study. The similarity between previous study and this study lies in the research objective which is to analyze types of illocutionary acts and the context of situation of illocutionary acts in films. And the difference between previous research and this research lies in the theory used. Previous study used Searle's theory, while this study used Yule's theory. The difference between these two studies is also in the data source, where the previous study took the data source from the movie Angela's Christmas, while this research took the data source from the film “The Karate Kid” 2010.

2.2 Concepts

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In this research, speech acts, illocutionary acts, and movies are the writing concepts for this research.

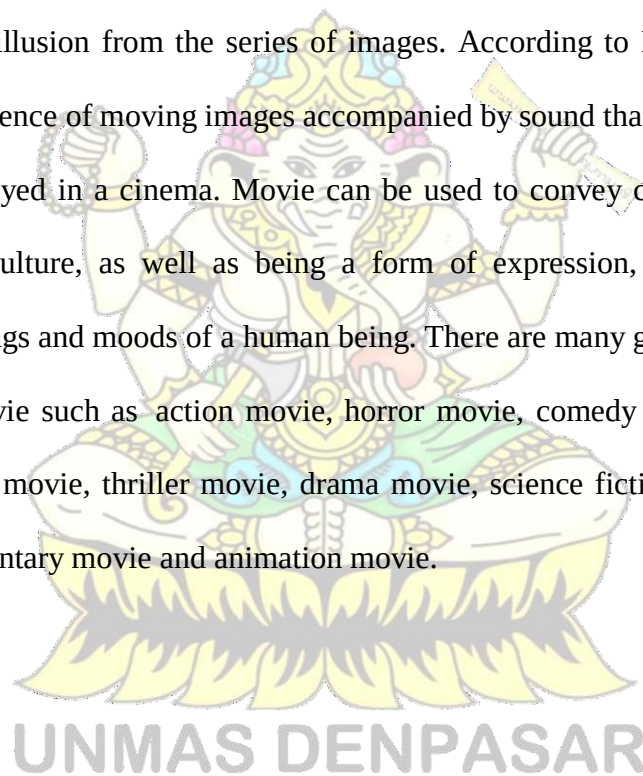
2.2.1 Speech Acts

Speech Act Theory is a crucial aspect in learning Pragmatics. Speech acts in pragmatics learning are important because they can help identify and analyze how language is used in various situations. It involves actions performed by the speaker

while speaking, such as stating, asking, requesting, or promising. According to Yule (1996), the definition of a speech act is speech that contains meaning in the form of actions carried out by the speaker. Therefore, speech acts are actions carried out through speech, which can change a situation or cause a certain action.

2.2.2 Movie

Movie is a types of art in the form of a series of live images that are played to produce an illusion from the series of images. According to Hornby (2006) a movie is a sequence of moving images accompanied by sound that narrates a story, typically displayed in a cinema. Movie can be used to convey certain messages, symbols and culture, as well as being a form of expression, thoughts, ideas, concepts, feelings and moods of a human being. There are many genres that can be found in a movie such as action movie, horror movie, comedy movie, romantic movie, fantasy movie, thriller movie, drama movie, science fiction movie, crime movie, documentary movie and animation movie.



2.2.3 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts, as defined by speech-acts theory, are when a sentence is used to convey an attitude with a specific function or "force" known as an illocutionary force. These acts are distinct from locutionary acts in that they have a sense of urgency and make an appeal to the speaker's meaning and direction. Yule

(1996) said that speech acts are carried out through the communicative power of speech. Therefore, illocutionary acts are actions carried out by speaking or writing, such as making a promise, giving an order, asking, or making a request. In illocutionary acts divided into five types, namely declaration, directive, expressive, commissive and representative (Yule, 1996).

2.3 Theories

This research is supported by several theories related to speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. In this research used Yule's theory (1996) and Halliday's theory (1989), the theories presented in this section are used to analyze the meaning and function of utterances by the mentor character in the movie.

2.3.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Directive, expressive, commissive, representative and declaration there are five categories of illocutionary acts.

2.3.3.1 Directive

Directive are those the kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something, such as commands, orders, requests and suggestions. (Yule, 1996).

Example : *gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black* (Yule, 1996).

The sentence above states that the speaker want to get a cup of black coffee, it expresses what the speaker wants and tells the listener to do it. The utterance above can be categorized as a directive because the utterance above request for something directly.

2.3.3.2 Expressive

Expressive are those kind of speech act that state about what the speaker feels, such as pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. (Yule, 1996)

Example : *congratulations!* (Yule, 1996).

The utterance above can be categorized as expressive because the speaker expresses congratulations to the listener. Congratulations are expressions full of warmth and happiness, conveying hope and kindness to someone for an important achievement or event in their life. in this context the speaker feels successful and expresses support and joy for the listener who receives it. therefore it is expressive of something that is felt.

2.3.3.3 Commisive

Speech acts that speakers employ to commit to some future action that call commisiv, such as promises, threats, refusals and pledges. (Yule, 1996).

Example : *I'll be back* (Yule, 1996)

The utterance above can be categorized as commisive because the speaker promise to comeback when the speaker said "I'll be back".

2.3.3.4 Representative

Are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believe to be the case or not. For example that used for statement of fact, assertion, conclusion and description.

Example : *the earth is flat* (Yule, 1996)

The utterance above can be categorized as representative because when the speaker said about *The earth is flat*, The speaker states his belief in the earth which he considers flat.

2.3.3.5 Declaration

Are those kind of speech act that change the word via their utterance. For example the speaker has to have special institutional role, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

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

The utterance above is an example of declaration. When a priest or religious official utters these words, they are not only announcing that two people are married, but also with those words, they are actually creating a new status, namely changing the status of the two people to husband and wife. This remark directly changed their social situation.

2.3.4 Context of Situation

The use of situational context in analysis is very important because it can help researchers determine which pieces of information contain illocutionary acts, namely communicative actions carried out by speakers in a conversation or communication. In this case, understanding the context of the situation will provide

clearer clues regarding the purpose, role and meaning behind the utterances produced. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985:12), there are three main characteristics in the context of the situation that can play a role in analyzing problems related to illocutionary acts, namely Field, Tenor, and Mode. Field refers to the nature of the social action taking place, or what the participants do, in which language is a crucial element. Tenor state that tenors are related to the players' roles, position, and nature and mode is to consult with what components that language plays, what the individual is looking forward to do for them in that situation.

For example : (from a radio talk by the Bishop of Woolwich)

“The Christian should therefore take atheism seriously, not only so that he may be able to answer it, but so that he himself may still be able to be a believer in the mid-twentieth century. With this in mind, I would ask you to expose yourself to the three thrusts of modern atheism. These are not so much three types of atheism-each is present in varying degree in any representative type-so much as three motives which have impelled men, particularly over the past hundred years, to question the God of their upbringing and ours. They may be represented by three summary statements: God is intellectually superfluous, God is emotionally dispensable, God is morally intolerable. Let us consider each of them in turn.” (Halliday, 1985).

The situational context about the text above is :

The Topic of field is contemporary atheism and how it contradicts Christianity. The relationship between the author who instructs or explains to readers who are interested in theology and atheism is known as the tenor. The Mode of delivery is academic writing that is formal and argumentative.