CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section included background of the study, problems of the study, objective of study, significance of the study, and limitation of the study. Each of the items are discussed clearly as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool of human communication that can be in the form of writing, speech, or gesture. Language is used by humans to each other, using language, humans can carry out activities related to the environment. Language is also a tool of a country, each country has a separate language, the use of language has a big impact on humans, in education, economy, politic, and also in daily life. The use of language is very important in communication, it is interpreted based on the situation at that time. In a conversation, receiving and giving the information will involve two or more participants. Each participant has a personal understanding of what is being discussed. Language has some branches, one of them is Pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study of the meaning of speech between speaker and listener.

According to Yule (1996: 3), Pragmatics is the study of the meaning communicated by the speaker to the listener and involves the interpretation of utterances based on the circumstance. Besides, Pragmatics also inference the intended meaning of utterances in a conversation. When someone expresses

1

something, they will use language to express something that is on their mind, via utterances humans could give a specific meaning. Action performed via utterances usually call by Speech acts. There are three basic concepts of speech acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. Locutionary Acts is the act of saying something, it has a meaning, and speech acts have taken place. Illocutionary Acts it is performed as an act of saying something or as an act of opposed to saying something, it has intended meaning that shows by utterances of the speaker. Perlocutionary Acts is the consequent effect of the uttterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression, or the overall aim of utterance.

According to Searle (1979: 12) there are five basic types of illocutionary acts can perform in speaking. There are assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. It can be found in a utterance it is in written or spoken form, in the other side, illocutionary acts can be found in a novel, movie, speech and etc. In this research, the author analyzed illocutionary acts in a movie, because movie is a representative of life that is shot by the camera and has some values for the viewers. *Final Destination 5* is provide the data of this research and this movie gives a message to be brave to face our destiny that should have happened, no matter how we try to avoid it, the same destiny will come in different ways. Human has the capability to survive, but God will decide our fate. The conversation among the characters is the essential part of the movie, this movie is about people who have dominant intuition that use sentences that contain an illocutionary act, when they explain the intuition that is being felt, of course, there is a certain intention or implied meaning that they want to convey to others. It shows the other side of

communication that we usually do in our daily life but we are not aware of its existence.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In this research, the author has some problems that were analyzed, those are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are implied in character's utterances in *Final Destination 5* movie?

2. What are the meaning of those illocutionary acts based on the context of situation in character's utterances in *Final Destination 5* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research, the aims of analysis are:

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts are implied in character's utterances in *Final Destination 5* movie.

2. To analyze the meaning of those illocutionary acts based on the context of situation in character's utterances in *Final Destination 5* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this research is limited by the author on analyzing illocutionary acts found in *Final Destination 5* movie. The limit of this discussion only focuses on types of illocutionary acts and the meaning of those illocutionary acts based on the context of situation in character's utterances in *Final Destination 5* movie. From the seven types of meaning, there were only conceptual and

connotative meaning were analyzed in this research. This study used theories from Searle (1979), Leech (1981), and Halliday and Hassan (1985).

1.5 Significance of the Study

Based on this research, the significances of the study are:

1.5.1 Theoritical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful for the readers, especially in the material about speech acts and its understanding of analyzing the types and meaning of illocutionary acts that are communicated by the speaker. In addition, this research can be used as a source of learning for both readers and educators.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In practical terms, this research is expected to be an inspiration for the next researchers that want to conduct the same topic. This research can also be an explanation to readers about how to analyze illocutionary acts in a movie. Each movie is a story that is shot by cameras and has so many values that are related to our life. Hence with this research, hopefully, that the understanding of the meaning of the illocutionary act is more controlled by the community to reduce any misunderstanding in understanding the meaning of the illocutionary act.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter consists of the many important aspects. It is present review of related literature, concepts, and theories. There were some various recent studies that were very important consideration to help the researcher to be able to present the research. Meanwhile, concepts provided the definition of some terms used. Theories give explanation about the theories used in the analysis.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In order to complete this study, the author read some relevant studies that related and contribute to the topic of this research. There are two thesis and one article.

The first thesis is entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Beauty And The Beast Movie* by Karuni (2020). In her research, she analyzed the illocutionary acts found in *Beauty and The Beast* movie and analyzed the intended meaning of those illucotionary acts based on the context of situation. Researchers collected the data by using observation method and analyzed by descriptive method. The theory used are the theory from Searle (1979) to analyze the types of illocutionary act in *Beauty and The Beast* movie and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hassan (1985). Her research resulted in 39 data of illocutionary act found and classified into 8 (20,51%) data of representatives, 12 (30,77%) data of directives, 8 (20,51%) of commisives, 9 (23,08%) of expressives,

2(5,13%) of declaratives. The similarity between previous research and current research are the used of the same topic, an analysis of illocutionary acts found in a movie, used the same theories by Searle (1979) and Halliday & Hassan (1985). The difference between current research and previous research is that Karuni used *Beauty and The Beast* as the data source, meanwhile the author used *Final Destination 5*.

The second thesis entitled *Speech Acts Analysis of The Main Character In Maleficient Movie Script By Jane Mctee* by Violeta (2018). In her research, she examines the types of illocutionary acts which are produce by the main character in *Maleficent* movie script, she used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of speech acts which are taken from the script . The theory used is the theory that proposed by Searle (1980). Her research resulted in 95 data illocutionary act found and classified into (37) data of representatives, (33) data of directives, (5) data of commisives, (16) data of expressive, (4) data of declaratives. The similarity between previous research and current research is the used of the same topic, an analysis of illocutionary act found in a movie . The difference between current research and previous research are Violeta only focused on one problem that is the types of illocutionary act in *Maleficient* movie script, meanwhile the current research focused on the types and meaning of illocutionary acts based on context of situation that found in *Final Destination 5* movie. The theory that used by Violeta is proposed by Searle in 1980, meanwhile the current research used theories that proposed by Searle (1979), Leech (1981) and Halliday and Hasan (1985).

Then the third study is from an article in a journal entitled *Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019* by Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019). In their research, they examine the types and the function of context of illocutionary acts on *Aladdin* movie. The theory they used are the theory of classification of illocutionary acts proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969 and 1979) as main theory of speech acts. Sembiring and Ambalegin used descriptive qualitative method for their research. The research they conducted produced 30 utterances of illocutionary acts. There are (5) data of assertives or representatives, (10) data of directives (2), data of declarations, (4) data of commisives, (9) data of expressives. The similarity between previous research and current research is the used of the same topic, namely analysis illocutionary act that found in a movie. The difference between current research and previous research is that Sembiring and Ambalegin used *Aladdin* movie as research data and used the theories proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969 and 1979), meanwhile the current research used *Final Destination 5* movie as research data used the theories proposed by Searle (1979) , Leech (1981) and Halliday and Hasan (1985).

2.2 Concepts

To support this research, the writer has provided some concept that related with the study such as:

2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996: 48). In simple way, illocutionary act is utterances of the speaker

that has implied meaning. Illocutionary acts contains asking, ordering, requesting and etc. According to Searle (1979: 12) there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking; assertives, directives, commissives, expressive and declaration. Illocutionary acts can be found in a novel, movie, speech and etc.

2.2.2 *Final Destination 5* Movie

According to Internet Movie Database *Final Destination 5* is a movie with a genre of 3D supernatural horror movie which directed by Steven Quale and written by Eric Hrisserer, among the other installment, *Final Destination 5* is the fifth installment movie series and got the best reviews by movie lovers. This movie has duration about 1 hour 32 minutes. *Final Destination 5* released on September 21, 2011, production company New Line Cinema and starring by Nicholas D'Agosto, Emma Bell, Miles Fisher, Arlen Escarpeta, David Koechner, and Tony Todd.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Hornby (2006: 950A) movie is a series of motion pictures recorded with sound that tells a story and is shown in a cinema or movie theater. Movie is an representative of life that shot by camera and has some values for the viewers, the conversation or dialogues among the characters is the essential part in the movie, movie or motion picture is an communication medium which an audio visual that convey a message in a group of people that gathered at one

particular place (Effendy, 1986: 134), the message on the mass communication can be any form that depends on the movie's mission. Generally, the scope of movie's message are about education, entertaining, information or etc.

2.3 Theories

There are some theories that related to this research. There are Illocutionary acts theory and context of situation theory.

2.3.1 Illocutionary acts

In his book, Searle only focused on the classification of illocutionary acts, the definition and the example of illocutionary act are not provided. To complete this research, the author used the theory from Yule (1996) to define and presented the example of illocutionary act. According to Yule (1996: 55) the five general functions of speech act is following the theory by Searle (1979). Hence, the theory by Yule and Searle complement each other. According to Yule (1996: 48) Illocutionary act is a speech acts that produces an utterances with purpose. People when produce utterance is not only giving an basic information, it could be an offer, an explaination, or other communicative purpose that well-known by illocutionary force.

Example :

"Don't touch that." (Yule, 1996: 54)

The speaker is not only given an information about it but also warn the hearer to not touching the thing he meant.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary acts

According to Searle (1979: 12) there are five types of general categories of illocutionary acts, there are Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declarations.

2.3.2.1 Assertives

According to Searle (1979: 12) Assertive is an illocutionary act that state what speaker believes, it represent the true and false condition of what the meaning of speaker uttered. The speaker could be uttering statement of fact, agree, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist and predict.

Example :

"The earth is flat" (Yule, 1996: 52)

In utterance "The earth is flat" the speaker believes that the earth is flat, it could be an assertion that can be true or false. The way speaker produce the utterance with what he believes, it has indicating the illocutionary act assertives (assertions).

2.3.2.2 Directives

Directives is an illocutionary act that uttered by the speaker and has intended meaning to get the hearer to do something. The speaker could be uttering some verbs that shows this type are command, ask, order, request, beg, pled, pray, entreat, warn, invite, permit and advise / suggest (Searle, 1979: 13).

Example :

"Could you lend me a pen, please?" (Yule, 1996: 54)

In the utterance "Could you lend me a pen, please" the speaker has intended meaning about requesting the hearer to lend him a pen. The words "could you" used by the speaker indicating the illocutionary acts of directives (requesting).

2.3.2.3 Commissives

Searle (1979: 14) state that commissive is when the speaker (in varying degress) commit to do something in the future. In this type, the speaker has their own intends and could be express by offering, promising, swearing, threating, and volunteer.

Example :

"I'll be back" (Yule, 1996: 54)

In utterance "I'll be back" the speaker comitt to the hearer about he will come back to the hearer, the use of word "will" by the speaker indicating the illocutionary act commissives (promises).

2.3.2.4 Expressives

Expressives shows the psychological state of the speaker about the hearer by using expressive verbs such as thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, dislike and welcome (Searle, 1979: 15).

Example :

"I'm really sorry!" (Yule, 1996: 53)

In utterance "I'm really sorry", the speaker has intended meaning about apologizing to the hearer based on the context of situation. The use of word "sorry" by the speaker indicating the illocutionary act expressives (apologize)

2.3.2.5 Declarations

Declaration is when the speaker produce utterance that could be change something. Declarations could be change of the status or condition (Searle 1979: 17).

Example :

Referee : "You're out!" (Yule, 1996: 53)

In utterance "You're out!" the speaker as referee give an statement about the player have to go out of the game, that shows illocutionary act declaration because it's change the situation of the player only by the utterance of the speaker (referee).

2.3.3 Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 9) meaning can be distinguished by seven types. Those are:

1. Conceptual Meaning

The inherent meaning that humans can perceive cognitively and conceptually is referred to as conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning also called by denotative because it refers to something that has natural meaning. The essential factor in linguistic communication is commonly thought to be conceptual meaning. The objective of conceptual meaning is to provide for any given interpretation of a sentence that signifies clearly what we need to know in differentiating that meaning from all other possible sentence meanings in the

language and express that meaning with the appropriate syntactic and phonological expression.

> For example: The meaning of word "woman" could be specified as +human, -male, +adult, meanwhile a "boy" includes following elements: +human, +male, -adult (Leech, 1981: 10).

2. Connotative meaning

The polar opposite of true meaning. In our daily lives, we use connotation to deliver our sentiments, emotions, minds, and desires. Connotative meaning is most closely related to personal experience. Connotative meaning, on the other hand, is concerned with social reality rather than physical or formal reality. Connotative meaning changes throughout time depending on culture, historical period, experience, and individuals (Leech, 1981: 12).

> For example: in the past, the connotative of woman were known as, frail, cowardly, emotional, irrational and other weak connotations, but today these have been changing because woman could be a leader in real life (Leech, 1981: 12).

3. Social meaning

A meaning that shows the social circumstances of the speaker who use the language. Dialect, time, province, status, modality, singularity show the range of style differentiation possible within a single language. We can recognize someone's social background by listening their words or pronunciation that shows what dialect and social origin of the speaker. In social meaning, the

utterance also containing illocutionary force that interpreted as a request, an assertion, an apology, a threat etc. (Leech, 1981: 14).

4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is the way language reflects the personal feeling of the speakers, his/her attitude towards his/her interlocutor or towards the topic of discussion (Leech, 1981: 15).

5. Reflected meaning

In the instance of reflected meaning, it might be defined as the one that appears in the presence of numerous conceptual meanings, when one sense of a word influences our response to another (Leech, 1981: 16).

6. Collocative meaning

Consist of the associations formed by a word as a result of the meanings of words found in its surroundings (Leech, 1981: 17). For example, pretty and handsome are distinguished by the scope of nouns with which they are likely to co-occur, with pretty designating a girl, flower, dress, and so on, and handsome designating a man, automobile, and so on. Of course, the range may overlap: handsome woman and pretty woman are both acceptable, yet they convey a distinct type of attractiveness due to the collocative relationship of the two terms.

7. Thematic meaning

What is communication by the way in which a speaker/ writer organizes the message in terms of ordering, focus or emphasis (Leech, 1981: 19).

2.3.4 Context of Situation

The meaning of utterances will be interpreted based on the context of the situation differently. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) context of situation has three elements, there are Field of discouse, Tenor of discourse, and Mode of discourse.

1. **Field**

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) Field refers to the taken place of the participant has the conversation. It supports by the situation and the utterance which balance each other between language that figures out the action. The field focuses on the place and what is occurred in the situation. There are activity focus and object focus that influence the participants to make meaning in conversation. The choice of language used by the participant will be different and depends on the activity or the object that is discussed in the conversation. Hence, the field specifies what is happened with reference to what.

2. **Tenor**

Tenor refers to the social relation existing between the interaction in a speech situation or refers to who is taking part to the nature of participants, their statues roles (Halliday and Hassan, 1985: 12). Tenor can be specifiable in terms of status or power, affect, and contact. Status or power refers to agent roles, peer or hierarchic relations. Affect is the degree of like, dislike or neutrality, meanwhile, contact is the frequency, duration and intimacy of social contact. The way the participant delivers the message will depend on whom they speak.

3. Mode

Mode refers to how language is being used, whether the channel of communication is spoken or written or language is being used as a mode of action or reflection (Halliday and Hassan, 1985: 12). The mode reflects the action that contained in language. The purpose of language being used can be specifiable in type of sentence, it can be declarative, imperative, exclamative, and interrogative sentence.