CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool that assists two people to express and transmit their thoughts and feelings. Sense and thinking can be expressed by noises, symbols like written or spoken words, postures, gestures or signs, where a certain meaning is interpreted within the receiver (Day Translations, 2018). Human use language to communicate. Everyone has a language since they are taught to communicate. Communication is the transmitting and receiving process of messages by verbal or nonverbal methods, including speaking, oral, writing, charts, signs, signals, and conduct (Nordquist, 2019). Communication also has a function that is applied in speech act.

A speech act is something uttered with the intention of not merely informing but also performing something. According to Austin (1962: 94) theory of speech act is explained in saying something is also to do something. Means, when the speaker saying something, it is not merely just uttering some words but the utterance also has meaning to perform acts. He also states there are three kinds of speech act. Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary. Locutionary act is an act of saying something that is performed when the speaker and the hearer are communicate. Illocutionary act is an act performed in the speaker utterances that can make the hearer to do something, the acts such as: making statement, asking question, making promise, and Perlocutionary act is an act performed after hearing to the speaker utterance in particular context. According to Searle (1979: viii) theory, he classifies

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the illocutionary act into five parts. There are assertive, directive, commissive, declaration and expressive. Assertive illocutionary act shows the speaker desires to inform others about how things are going. Directive illocutionary act is which the speaker uses to get people to do something, it expresses what the speaker needs. Commissive illocutionary act is the speaker determined to do something. Expressive illocutionary act is acts that express the speaker feeling and attitudes. The expression is thanking, congratulating, attitude, apologizing, greeting and wishing. Declaration illocutionary act is acts that the speaker uses their words to effect change in the world.

This study focuses on the expressive illocutionary act types. An expressive is one of illocutionary act classifications concerns with the act of express for something such as feeling, apology, attitude, and utterance of emotion that have a meaning with purpose to do something. The function of expressive illocutionary act is to reveal or express a speaker psychological attitude to the hearer by using an expression, for example: saying thanks, saying congratulations, apologizing, greeting and wishing. In this case, the researcher interest to choose *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie because this movie can support this research as a data source and there are many data can be analyzed as the expressive of illocutionary act.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Related to the background of the study above, the problems of this study are:

1. What types of expressive illocutionary act are found in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie?

2. What is the context of situation where the expressive illocutionary act happens in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study can be shown in the following sentences:

1. To identify the types of expressive illocutionary act found in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie.

2. To analyze the context situation where the expressive illocutionary act happens in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research has limitation in order to reach further specific problems and to accomplish the objectives of the study. Considering illocutionary act are very wide to be observed, the limitation of study is focused on analyzing the utterances of expressive illocutionary act are used in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Related to the objectives of the study, the significance of this study can be explained in the following sentences:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study expected to provide knowledge of illocutionary act theory especially expressive. It can help the readers to find out the types of expressive illocutionary act found in *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie. The result of this study can also help the readers to understand about the theory of illocutionary act especially expressive.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the researcher hopes this research can help the teacher in teaching the students about expressive of illocutionary act. It can be one of the references for the readers to study about pragmatics field especially expressive of illocutionary act. The result of this research also can be used as references for the next researcher.
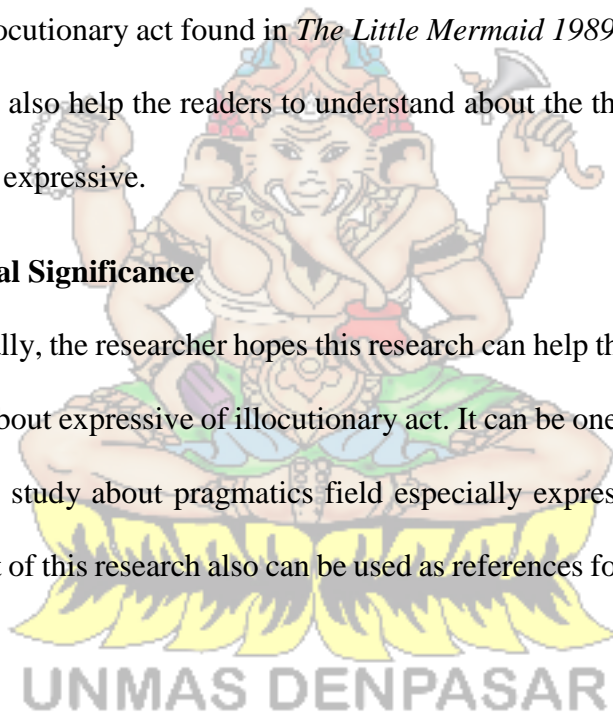
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter is divided into three subchapters. The first is literature review from previous study that is related to this study. The second is about the concepts which relevant to this study. The last is the theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In conducting this study, there are two thesis and one journal of related literature. The details of the review are explained as follow:

The first is thesis from Tiwul (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Found in The Light between Oceans Movie Script*. Her study focused on the types of expressive illocutionary act are found in the movie *The Light between Oceans* and the meaning of the utterance expressive illocutionary act. This study used the theory by Searle (1969) and used quantitative and qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. Her study found 8 types of expressive illocutionary act: thanking (21), apologizing (8), congratulation (6), welcoming (14), condoling (18), deploring or censoring (18), lamenting (8), forgiving (8). The previous study and the current study have similar topic which is analysis types of expressive illocutionary act. On the other hand, the difference can be seen from the data source and second problem. The second problem of the previous study is to explain the meaning of the utterances expressive illocutionary act. Meanwhile this study is to analyze the context of situation where the expressive illocutionary act happens in movie.

The second is thesis from Pratama (2019) entitled *The Function of Expressive Illocutionary Act with Special Reference to Chbosky and Spiliotopoulus's Beauty and The Beast*. It is focused on identifying the functions of expressive illocutionary act in the movie *Beauty and The Beast* and the context of situation applied to support the utterance of expressive illocutionary act found in the movie *Beauty and The Beast*. The data were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Searle (1979), and used qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The result is there are five functions of expressive illocutionary act were identified in the movie *Beauty and The Beast*. They are apologizing, thanking, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. The type of deploring are the most frequent expressive illocutionary act paradigms, while the welcoming is the fewest. The previous study and the current study have similar topic which is analysis of expressive illocutionary act and the problem to analyze the context of situation where the expressive illocutionary act happens in movie. But the difference is the data source. His study used *Beauty and The Beast* movie meanwhile this study used *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie. Moreover, another problem of his study is to identify the functions of expressive illocutionary act in the movie meanwhile this study is to identify the types of expressive illocutionary act found in the movie.

Then the third study is journal from Sirwan and Yulia (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by Steve Rogers as The Main Character in Civil War Movie*. This journal was to explain what kinds of expressive speech act used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie and the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie. The findings were that there were ten kinds of

expressive speech act found in *Civil War* movie, they were cover wishing, congratulation, thanking attitude, apology, greeting, lamentation, agreement, and exclamation. The S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model is used to understand the significance of the social setting and the aim of the contact in detail. The data were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Searle, and collected data by watching the movie and reading the movie script to get information about the utterances spoken by Steve Rogers in the *Civil War* movie. The similarity between this journal and this study is the topic which is analysis of expressive illocutionary act. But the difference is the data source. This journal used *Civil War* movie meanwhile this study used *The Little Mermaid 1989* movie. Moreover, the second problem of this journal describe the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie meanwhile this study is to analyze the context of situation where the expressive illocutionary act happens in movie.

2.2 Concepts

According to the title, there are concepts were contributed to this study. The concepts are described as follow:

2.2.1 Expressive Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1979: 15) expressive illocutionary act is to express the speaker psychological states to the hearer through an expression. The expressions are thanking, congratulating, attitude, apologizing, greeting and wishing.

2.2.2 *The Little Mermaid 1989*

The Little Mermaid is a Disney Feature Animation and Walt Disney Pictures animated musical fantasy film released in 1989. The story focuses on Ariel, a mermaid princess who wants to become human and falls in love with a human prince named Eric, leading her to enter into a magical agreement with Ursula, the sea witch, to become human and live with him.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie is a medium communication uses moving images and sound to tell stories or educate people about something. Most individuals observe (view) movies as a sort of amusement or a way to have fun. For a few individuals, fun movies can mean movie that make them chuckle, whereas for others it can mean movies make them cry, or feel afraid.

2.3 Theories

In order to answer the problems of this study, the researcher used the theory proposed by Searle (1979) and supported by Austin (1962), also theory by Halliday and Hasan (1985).

2.3.1 Speech Act

According to Austin (1962: 94) theory of speech act is explained in saying something is also to do something. Means, when the speaker saying something, it is not merely just uttering some words but the utterance also has meaning to perform acts. Speech act divided into three kinds, there are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Based on Austin (1962: 94) locutionary act is an act of

saying something that is performed when the speaker and the hearer are communicate. Illocutionary act is an act performed in the speaker utterances that can make the hearer to do something, the acts such as: making statement, asking question, making promise, and Perlocutionary act is an act performed after hearing to the speaker utterance in particular context.

2.3.2 Classification of Illocutionary Act

Based on Searle (1979: 12) classifying the illocutionary act and stated there are five categories of illocutionary act, they are Assertive illocutionary act, Directive illocutionary act, Commissive illocutionary act, Expressive illocutionary act, and Declaratives illocutionary act.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

According to Searle (1979: 12) assertive illocutionary act is acts aim to commit the speaker to something that is happening, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It shows the true and false conditions of the speaker utterances. The types are asserting, claiming, boasting, arguing, denying, describing, criticizing, informing, suggesting, swearing and reporting.

For example: *Chomsky didn't write about peanuts* (Yule, 1996: 53)

This utterance binds the speaker to truth of expressed proposition, which the truth Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.

2.3.2.2 Directives

According to Searle (1979: 13) directive illocutionary act consists of the fact that the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. The speaker may very simply attempt to get the hearer to do something or suggest something, or very fierce attempts such as using a scream to get the hearer to do something. The types are requesting, begging, advising, recommending, inviting, asking and permitting.

For example: *Could you lend me a pen, please?* (Yule, 1996: 54)

This utterance has the meaning of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, the speaker asking to lend a pen for her or him.

2.3.2.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1979: 14) commissive illocutionary act is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to some future course of action. The speaker could express by promising, offering, refusing, volunteering, pledging and threatening.

For example: *We will not do that* (Yule, 1996: 54)

In this utterance there is a word "will" that show the speaker is promising something.

2.3.2.4 Expressive

Based on Searle (1979: 15) expressive illocutionary act is to express the speaker psychological states to the hearer through an expression. The expressions are thanking, congratulating, attitude, apologizing, greeting and wishing.

For example: *I'm really sorry* (Yule, 1996: 53)

In this utterance the speaker makes an apology to addressee. It is showing the speaker feelings.

2.3.2.5 Declaratives

According to Searle (1979: 16) declarative illocutionary act is the speaker could change something in any situation by using an utterance. It can bring about a change in status or condition. The declarative acts are betting, approving, blessing, confirming, declaring, dismissing, and disapproving.

For example: *Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife* (Yule, 1996: 53)

In this utterance the speaker changes the state of affair in a situation. In order to properly perform a statement, the speaker has a particular intuitional role.

2.3.3 Types of Expressive Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1979: 15) expressive illocutionary act is to express the speaker psychological states to the hearer through an expression. The expressions are thanking, congratulating, attitude, apologizing, greeting and wishing.

a. Apologizing: This utterance is a regretful speech. There are some words for apologizing that are related. Ask forgiveness, plead guilty, beg pardon and so on. For example: *I'm sorry for dropped your book*

b. Thanking: The speaker expresses their gratitude to the addressee with this utterance. For example: *Thanks for your help*

c. Congratulation: This utterance expresses a feeling of happiness for the luck of the hearer. For example: *Congratulation for your job*

d. Wishing: This utterance is the expression of desires to become a fact of the speaker's wish. For example: *I wish you always happy*

e. Attitude: This utterance is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating which expresses feelings of disagreement or dislike with the listener's attitude. For example: *That's not good*

f. Greeting: This utterance is an expression of greeting. It also the act of welcoming the hearer. *For example: Nice to meet you*

2.3.4 Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) they developed an analysis of context in terms Field, Tenor and Mode. The theory of context of situation is used in this study as a tool to analyze the second problem. These three elements can help answer the problem more accurately.

2.3.4.1 Field

Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) stated the field discourse refers to what is happening, the taken place of social action by participants. And in which language plays an important role. It supports by the situation and the utterance which balance or engaged each other.

2.3.4.2 Tenor

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) the tenor discourse refers to the players, the actors, who are involved in the creation of the text. Who is taking part, the nature, statuses, and roles of the participants. What kinds of role relationships

exist among the participants. Including permanent and temporary roles that they are taking in which they are involved.

2.3.4.3 Mode

According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) the mode discourse refers to what language is used in that situation. It also about the status that is has, and its function in the context including the channel is it spoken or written or some combination of the two.