

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols. Through language human can express themselves as members of a social group and participants in its culture. Language has function to identify expression, to communicate to the others people. The interesting aspect of language is how it is used in a context which is studied in the linguistic branch of science known as pragmatic.

According to Renkema and Schubert (2018), Pragmatics is concerned with the relationship between signs and their users. In pragmatics, communication is depicted in action, more specifically as a combination of speakers and hearers, or writers and readers, who change illocution while adhering to the principle of communication cooperation. The pragmatic principles of communication cooperation include aspects of communication context and speech act theory. Pragmatic is a study of human language usage situations as they are modified by social environment (Mey, 1993). Speech act refers to the relationship between utterances and performances. The theory behind the speech act is to analyze conceptual problems by examining common language and trying to find what insight it may bring into reality. Language is viewed as a form of acting in the speech act.

Speech act are the speaker's statements that have meaning and encourage the listeners to take specific actions (Austin, 1962). According to Austin, when a speaker makes a performative utterance, he or she is also doing something else. Speech act can be divided into three categories. The first is a Locutionary Speech act, which occurs when a speaker makes an utterance (locution) with a custom speaker meaning. The second type is the Illocutionary act, which is the act of stating something with a specific goal in mind. In other words, the aim or context meaning of an utterance is an Illocutionary act. It will determine whether the listener understands or act. The third type of speech act is Perlocutionary Speech, which occurs when the speaker's words have an influence on the listener.

In daily life, a person uses illocutionary act. Illocutionary is the act of saying something. Movie scripts are a great example of dialogue that may be used as the target of this review. To learn about illocutionary act, the writer watches the *Nightbooks* movie. This movie contains utterances that describing context and Illocutionary act. For example, "Help...!" that describe context and Illocutionary act analysis. Depending on the context, the utterance could be interpreted as directive. The example demonstrates that a single utterance can have multiple meanings or purposes. Many of these statements can be found in the movie's dialogue or real life. The writer can learn how to grasp and employ Speech act correctly from this film.

According to the phenomena, this kind of research is hopefully can give some lights about the Illocutionary act that uttered by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie. It is expected that the reader will understand about how the little boy named

Alex escape from the witch's trap. Therefore, the study with the title “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by the Main Character in *Nightbooks* Movie” has been done by the writer.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the study's background, the problems of study can be mention as follow:

1. What types of illocutionary act are implied by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie?
2. What are the functions of those Illocutionary act performed by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives to achieve concerning the problems of this study.

1. To find out types of Illocutionary act performed by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie.
2. To identify the function of Illocutionary act performed by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study has scope to analyze the Illocutionary act. The analysis itself has the limitation only on the dialogue of the main character in *Nightbooks* movie. The dialogue in *Nightbooks* movie is provided in script form and focuses on the types

and functions of illocutionary act proposed by the main character. In analyzing the data, the writer used Searle's theory (1979) that provided sorts of Illocutionary act and Leech's theory (1983) to explain the purpose of Illocutionary act.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The result of this research should be significant. They are both theoretically and practically. This study's significance is described in the following:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the findings of this study can improve linguistic study especially in pragmatics that relates to the study of speech act/Illocutionary act. This study could help people to improve their knowledge and understand the study of Illocutionary act. Give additional information for other researchers who want to conduct further research in a related field.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the goal of this research is to inform readers about the types of illocutionary act found in *Nightbooks* movie, as well as to identify examples of utterances in the movie that contain illocutionary act. More over this study will be useful for the next researcher who has the same topic as an overview of the implementation of speech act in movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer discusses about review of related literature, concepts and theories. The presentation of relevant theories is used to find out the answers for the research problem.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In accomplishing this research, the writer needs to read some previous studies with the same topic about Speech act. In this literature review, the writer provides two thesis and one article.

The first one comes from Prasetyo (2017) entitled "*Illocutionary Act Found in Barack Obama's Speech in Baltimore*". In his study, he focused on analyzing five types of Illocutionary act and find out the meaning as well as the purpose of each type found in Barack Obama's Speech. In order analyze five types of illocutionary act, the writer used theory proposed by Austin. Qualitative descriptive method was used to collect the data. The result of Prasetyo's study showed that there are 21 data found in Obama's speech. There are 2 data of verdictives, 5 data of exercitives, 4 data of commisives, 5 data of behabitives, and 2 data of expositives. Based on the data found, the major types used by Obama's speech are exercitives, behabitives, and commisives. The differences between Prasetyo's thesis and this study are that he analyzed types of Speech act used in Barack

Obama's Speech in Baltimore. However, this study analyzing types of Illocutionary act as well as to identify the function of illocutionary act utterances by the main character of *Nightbooks* movie. The similarities of Prasetyo's thesis and this study is in terms of analyzing speech act especially the types of illocutionary act.

The second literature review was conducted by Siahaan (2019) entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Utterances of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script*". Siahaan defined the classification of Illocutionary act and the function of Illocutionary act in his research, which included the main character's utterances in the film. The data was analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. As a result of her thesis, Siahaan identified 80 data that fit the criteria and have the function of illocutionary act. Representative as the most common illocutionary act found in Siahaan's thesis. The differences between Siahaan's thesis and this study is that she only used one theory which proposed by Searle, while this study uses Searle's and Leech's theory. The similarities between Siahaan's thesis and this study can be seen to the category that is researched, which is the type and function of illocutionary act.

The last one is an article by Sihombing, Silalahi, Saragih, and Herman (2021) entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie*". This article is focusing on analyzing the types of Illocutionary act in the *Incredible 2* movie and interpret the dominant types of illocutionary act. As the result of their research of illocutionary act in *Incredible 2* movie, their found data for directives that consist of 8 data (32%), assertive consist of 7 data (28%), expressive consist of 7 data (28%), commissive consist of 2 data (8%) and declaration consist of 1 data(4%). The

differences between Sihomboing, Silalahi, Saragih, and Herman article, they are only using one theory which is Searle's theory. While this study using two theories which is Searle's and Leech's theory. The similarities between Sihomboing, Silalahi, Saragih, and Herman article's and this study is both study are the same focusing in analyzing types of illocutionary act.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts are a collection of general definitions in terms related to the title of the study. In this study, the writer used three concept, they are illocutionary act, main character, and *Nightbooks* movie. The descriptions of those concepts are presented as follows:

2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is when the speaker saying something, making the hearer to do something stated by Austin (1962). Every speaker has an intention through their utterance. According to Searle (1979) there are five types of illocutionary act that can perform on speaking an utterance. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.2.2 Main Character

The main characters are the people that the story is mostly about or who represent the story's point of view. According to Aminudin (2002), the main character occurs in every chapter of a novel or other form of a tale; it is frequently found in every chapter of the novel or other form of a story (e.g. movie). In other words, the main character is the major driver behind the movie's progress.

2.2.3 Nightbooks Movie

The *Nightbooks* movie directed by David Yarovesky, which was released in 2021. The story follows a young man named Alex trapped in a magician's grasp. Alex begins by trashing his room and taking his *Nightbooks*. While his parents are debating, he sneaks out of his apartment with the book, which is a collection of self-written scary stories. He takes the elevator to the furnace in his apartment, intending to burn them. He passes an apartment with an open door that tempts him into entering before he reaches the furnace room. The apartment door is closed behind him and disappears. Alex is the main character in this film, and he is a brilliant young man.

2.3 Theories

In analyzing the data, this study used the theory that could support the analysis of the data found. This study is used two theories that are connected to the study's concerns in this Pragmatics study, which focused on Illocutionary act. The first

theory comes from Searle's theories (1979) that provided sorts of Illocutionary act in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning*. Secondly, the theories presented by Leech (1983) in his book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics*, it's to explain the purpose of Illocutionary act. Furthermore, Austin and Yule's theories will support in the explanation of the general classification of Speech act theory.

2.3.1 Theory of Speech Act

According to Austin (1962), the happiness of expressing something was threefold. This led Austin to conclude that all linguistic utterances must be regarded as act. He named trichotomy or three kinds of actions which are now referred to as Speech in Speech, which is Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary act.

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Act

Austin (1962) said that the physical act of speaking is locution. It is approximately equal to a specific meaning and reference. Yule (1996), the process of locution is the act of creating meaningfully expressed words. The Locutionary act consists of nothing more than the production of a sentence with no clear context. To the extent that the person who says "*I have to go*" actually means it. The phrase "*I have to go*" is then stated to as a Locutionary act. Austin (1962) adds that words have a certain measure of conventional force. In other words, if we have trouble generating sounds and words needed to make a meaningful utterance in a language,

we may be unable to generate a Locutionary act. As a result, a Locutionary act is what we speak, or what we say.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962) an Illocutionary act when a promise was made. The idea of speaking act is focused on Illocutionary act. Austin stated that a new sense of performance is performing an act. Illocutionary act refers to the sort of work to be performed by the speaker during the utterance. Searle (1969) thinks of the Illocutionary act inside the broader concept of the Speech Act, in other words, it is nothing but a message transmission.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

The performance is spoken of the influence that speakers produce: on sensations, thinking or actions of the audience. And everything may be seen as completely "natural" (Friedrich: 2004). "I can persuade someone by warning anything I can fear or alarm or say I can be inspirational, and so on." Searle (1969) provides an example. Searle In a simple phrase, the act of perlocution is the reaction of the address or in words. Yasmin Aisyah (2019) mentions the suggested effect of the listener in a perlocutionary act, there are: (a) To convinced, (b) to surprise, (c) to be bored, (d) to annoy; (e) to cause, (f) to offend, (g) to alarm; (h) to insult; (i) to illuminate; (j) to inspire, (k) to make the listener do something; (l) to get the listener to realize something.

2.3.2 Direct Speech Act

Direct speech occurs when someone writes or speaks a written or spoken account of a speech by reproducing the speaker's exact words. According to Yule (1996: 55), he stated that direct speech act happened when there is an immediate relationship between structure and a function. Thus, a declarative used to make a statement is direct speech act. Example:

- *"It's cold outside"* (Yule:1996:55)

From the example above, it's clearly represent direct speech act because the speaker directly giving an information to the hearer that the weather outside the room was cold.

2.3.3 Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech is when a person reports on what another person said or wrote to him without actually saying it. The indirect speech emphasizes the content. Yule (1996: 55), there is an indirect connection between a structure and a function in an indirect speech act. Thus, a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act. Yule (1996: 56) stated that indirect speech act are generally associated with the greater politeness in English rather than direct speech act. For example:

- *You are standing in front of the TV*(Yule:1966:55)

The utterance above belongs to indirect speech act. It is because this utterance known as declarative types and the function of this utterance is request. The speaker want the addressee not to stand in front of the TV.

2.3.4 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1969) there are 5 types of Illocutionary act:

2.3.4.1 Representative

According to Searle (1979), the Illocutionary act expresses how things are in the world or types of human action that connect the speaker to the truth of the conveyed statement and thus have truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Such as a description, stating a fact, a claim, concluding, and reporting.

"I state that it is raining." (Searle, 1979:17)

From the utterance above, the speaker stating a fact that is raining. This utterance can be categorized as a representative because the function of this type represents because it is stating a fact.

2.3.4.2 Directives

Searle (1979) stated that directive is the type of Speech act that the speakers make an attempt to get the hearers to do something. For instance, commanding, ordering, asking, requesting, beg, plead, permit, advice, and forbidding. For example:

"I order you to leave!" (Searle, 1979:17)

According to the utterance above, the speaker is ordering the hearer to leave. This utterance can be categorized as a directive because the function of this type is to making the hearer to do something.

2.3.4.3 Commissives

Searle (1979) stated that commission is those kinds of Speech act that the speaker commits themselves to doing something. The act are: refusal, pledging, committing, promising, offering, and threatening. For example:

"I promise to pay you the money" (Searle, 1979:17)

From the example above, it refers to commissive behavior. This sample demonstrates that the speaker promises/agrees to give his friend some money.

2.3.4.4 Expressive

Searle (1979) stated that expressive is the type of Speech act that the speakers express their attitude about object, fact of the world or express a psychological state. Such as: praising, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, dislike, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. For example:

"I apologize for stepping on your toe" (Searle 1979:18)

"I thank you that you paid the money" (Searle 1979:18)

These examples show the speaker's feelings in a specific situation. When the speaker spills coffee on someone else's shirt, he or she will apologize; if the speaker is offered a piece of cheese and like it, he or she will remark *"Apologize"* or *"Thank you"* and so on.

2.3.4.5 Declarations

In order to make a declaration, the speaker must have specific contextual rights that allows him or her to make a contextual declaration. For example, when

the Judge declared, “*I find you guilty as charged*”(Searle 1979:20) he had the right to declare that in legal purposes you are guilty.

2.3.5 Function of Illocutionary Act

According to Leech (1983), the illocutionary act has four functions, it can be seen as follows:

1) Competitive

The goal of competitive is to compete with social goals. The purpose of this function is to create some impact by the action of the listener. Ordering, demanding, requesting, asking, and begging are examples of negative politeness in this function to reduce conflict.

2) Convivial

The goal of convivial is to align with social objectives. In this function, positive politeness entails identifying social opportunities, such as greeting, thanking, offering, congratulating, and inviting.

3) Collaborative

The purpose of collaborative is to ignoring social goals. The speaker is committed to the truth of the stated proposition. Reporting, asserting, directing, and publicizing are some of the collaborative functions that don't require politeness.

4) Conflictive

The goal of conflictive is to go against social goals. This role does not

include any elements of kindness, as it is actually intended to produce anger or emotions, such as cursing, threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

