

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the main key to our communication in the daily life in order to deliver information between speaker and listener. Humans are social creatures who cannot live alone. Human needs to use language to express his feeling which commonly has a purpose. According to Sapir (1921: 1) when human uses the language they are performing a kind of action which is called as Speech Act. Speech act can also be classified into direct speech act and indirect speech act.

Yule (1996:54) state that direct speech act will happen if there is direct relationship between the structure and the function of utterance. Meanwhile, indirect speech act will occur if there is indirect relationship the structure and the function of the utterance. For example, when someone says “it’s hot here”, the direct speech act of this utterance is to tell the hearer about the condition in that place, but the indirect speech act of this utterance is to request to open the window. Based on Austin (1962) statement, the speech act is branch into three class, those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts can be divided by five standard classifications: assertive act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act, and declarative. According to Searle (1979), the directive act is the point of neglect by which a speaker's expression is intended to cause the listener to do something.

In other words, directive action is used to force the listener to do something in the future. In the daily conversation humans often use directive speech acts in order to delivered information, purpose, and even giving command. There is a reason human uses directive speech acts to express the feeling, one of them is to get attention the listener by an utterance. These types of speech acts are often found in literary works or primarily in movies. Watching movie is a good way to have the best enjoyment either with friends or without friends. The movie offers a lot of digital technology, a nice visualization, and sound effects that can let viewers feel like they were in a movie scene. Directive speech acts also are carried out in movies due to the fact it's an illustration of the actual verbal exchange and communications in society. The data source of this research is taken from the movie *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV*.

The researcher took data from the utterances that occur by the characters in the *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie. The writer used speech performed by the character because the statements include many of the speech acts necessary for this study. Therefore, this study only focused on directive speech. The researchers have two reasons why observe directive illocutionary act. First, the directive illocutionary act is a kind of act that normally utilized by the speakers in ordinary conversations. Second, there are so many directives speech act found in this film used for daily conversation.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study find the content of the movie covering analysis of directive acts performed by the characters. There are two problems that analyzed and the following problems are:

1. What kinds of directive illocutionary acts are performed in the *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie?
2. How is the context of situation of directive illocutionary acts are performed in the *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Following the problem statement, the objectives of this study are as the following:

1. To analyze the kinds of the directive illocutionary acts performed in the *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie.
2. To identify the context of situation of the directive illocutionary acts performed in the *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer would like to focus on the illocutionary act as mentioned as problem above. The limitations of this study are just to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts in *Kingsglaive: Final Fantasy XV* movie and

the context of the situation when the directive illocutionary acts are happened in that movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research has two main significances that can be explained in two ways, they are theoretical significance and practical significance:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to give some contributions to the development of the literary study and to increase the understanding of directive illocutionary acts. Therefore, this research can be used by the next researchers as references in doing identical research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is expected to give deeper understanding of the illocutionary acts through the literary study. Furthermore, it also will enrich our knowledge and can become a valuable reference for the readers and writer herself. This research will give information and the benefit towards students of Mahasaraswati Denpasar University or the others in understanding the social stratification.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The previous study has been reviewed to give some contribution to the analysis and help to support the discussion in this study. There are three kinds of research from previous studies.

The first thesis was written by Ratnasari (2019) under the title “Illocutionary Act Performed in Coco Movie”. In this thesis has two objectives. First, to analyze the class of illocutionary acts are expressed in the movie, and the second, to explain the meaning of the word performed inside the movie. The researcher used *Coco* movie directed by Lee Unkrich as the primary data source. Searle (1979) theory is used to analyze the data. The result from her analysis was there are five class of illocutionary acts in the *Coco* movie. They are assertive act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act, and declaration act. The similarity between Ratnasari’s thesis and this study is both researchers use illocutionary act as the topic. In her study, the data were also taken from movies or entertainment that the same kind of source with this study. The difference between Ratnasari’s thesis and this thesis is the focusing discussion which is her study discussed more detail about all class of illocutionary acts used theory from Searle (1979). Meanwhile, this thesis focused to discuss directive illocutionary acts with the context and situation found in the movie by using Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) theory.

The other literature review is the thesis entitled “The Illocutionary Acts in Fast & Furious 7 Movie” written by Taufik (2016). Adi focused on analyzed the kind of illocutionary acts in the movie and analyzed the function and meaning of illocutionary acts used in the movie. To support analysis, the data were taken from the movie entitled Fast & Furious 7 that was analyzed descriptively. Methodologically, the data were collected by using qualitative which followed by watching the movie deeply. Searle (1979) theory is used in his thesis and other theories to support his study All primary data were taken from the Fast & Furious 7 movie. The thesis revealed that five data of illocutionary acts which are used characters in Fast & Furious movie, those are: representatives act, directives act, expressive act, commissive, and declarative act. The similarities between Adi’s thesis and this study are both of the studies are analyzed the kind of illocutionary acts. The differences are in the focused study which is intended to identify types of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, this study only discussed one type, which is directive illocutionary acts. The second problem discussion is also different. Taufik's thesis discussed the meanings of all types of illocutionary acts by using Searle (1979) theory and other theories, but this study focused on discussing the context of the situation of the directive illocutionary acts by using Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) theory.

Furthermore, “Illocutionary Acts on Alladin Movie 2019” was conducted by Sembiring (2019). The studies was in Putera Batam University of Batam. The purpose of the studies was to identify the class of illocutionary acts in the movie and to analyze the function of the context of the illocutionary acts in this movie.

The data sources Sembiring used in her research were taken from the dialogue in the Alladdin movie to support her analysis. Sembiring's thesis has similarities and difference from this study. The finding showed that there were five kinds of illocutionary acts found in Alladin movie, they are assertive act, directive act, commissive act, expressive act, and declarative act. The similarity between Sembiring's journal and this study was used the same method, which is a descriptive qualitative method and both researchers analyzed the types of illocutionary acts. The difference between Sembiring's journal and this study was in the problem of the study and the theory, Sembiring's journal interest in the ways of the illocutionary act function in the movie by using the theory of Searle (1969). Meanwhile, this study only focused on the context of the situation of the illocutionary act in the movie by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

2.2 Concepts

The concept is an explanation of the statement of an idea that refers to the title. The concepts here are based on or propose several ideas by experts in the field of literature. There are three concepts of this study, such as speech act, directive illocutionary act, and movie.

2.2.1 Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is that the act of constructing a vocalization within which the speaker is performing arts a particular reasonably

act, such as: giving recommendation, asking queries, creating guarantees, creating offers, etc. Regularly, in verbal exchange, human beings now not only say, but additionally force listeners to do something. While the listener does an action it method, she or he is doing speech acts. Listeners generally tend to take action. Speech acts classified in three class they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary acts.

2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) stated that Directive utterances are utterances in which the speaker attempts to get the deal with to carry out a few actions or chorus from acting. According to Searle (1976: 10-13), directives are meant to produce some effect through actions by the listener: ordering, commanding, asking, advising, and recommending are examples. According to Yule (1996:54), directive illocutionary acts are types of speech acts that are used by someone to make other people do something.

2.2.3 Movie

Movie is a kind of visual communication that make use of transferring pictures and sound to inform a story source. According to Hornby (2006:950) movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story. Within the film, you may additionally see a part of human life. At the same time as now, not all components of the film are representations of real lifestyles, we can

see it because of the life that people have.

2.3 Theories

There are two problems that discussed and two main theories that used to solve them. First, the theory of types of directive illocutionary acts proposed by Charles W. Kreidler (1998: 189-191) to identify the class of directive acts. Second, the theory of the context of situation was proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12) is used to explain how the context of situation of the directive illocutionary acts performed.

2.3.1 Speech Act

According to Austin (1962: 98), "Speech act is that the act of constructing a vocalization within which the speaker is performing acts, such as: giving recommendation, asking queries, creating guarantees, creating offers, etc. That sort of activity is understood as human action." It suggests that similar to the speaker uttering one thing whereas performing arts some acts or gestures. Supported Austin's statement, the speech act divided into 3 forms of acts that are at the same time performed, those are:

2.3.1.1 Locutionary Acts

Based on Austin's theory (1962: 98-101), locutionary acts are actions that state something to give a conclusion to one party only. Generally, it's just a sense

of 'meaning' at normal intervals. This type of action is probably the least ambiguous number.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), an Illocutionary act is a vocalization with some reasonably operate in mind. Illocutionary act is performed in locution one thing like gambling, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, and etc. The illocutionary act is explaining what the speaker likes to do by uttering a sentence. This is often additionally typically called the illocutionary force of vocalization.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), a perlocutionary act is a delivery regarding the consequences by means that of uttering sentences. The perlocutionary turn out some result on the auditor of what the speaker says. This sort of act has an impact for the emotions or actions of the speaker or the auditor.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is performed in language something like sporting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. An illocutionary act is commonly outlined as what the speaker intends to try and do by uttering a sentence.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

According to Searle (1976: 10-13), Assertive or representative is a branch of illocutionary act that perform the speaker (in varying degrees) to the truth expressed proposition. It expresses the speaker's belief in something. In using assertive, the speaker utterance words fit in the world. For example, "It is extremely cold. The wind is very strong." The statement, only states that the contemporary situation is the speaker and hearer have similar opinions or beliefs. In addition, the speaker intends for the listener to do something for him about something.

2.3.2.2 Declarative

Searle (1976: 10-13) stated that declarative is when the speaker brings about some state of affairs by the performance of the act. This type of activity is formed by someone who is specially authorized. We can also say that declarations use language to cause changes within the world through utterances, as declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc.

2.3.2.3 Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels (express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow). According to Searle (1976: 10-13), the main point of expressive is that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is to express the

speaker's inner state toward a certain thing. The speaker uses an expressive to make fit the world.

2.3.2.4 Directive

In line with Searle (1976), directive speech acts are articulations that consist of the speaker's efforts to the listener when doing something, asking, asking. For Illustration "Sweeping the floor!" According to the articulation, it is seen that the speaker is giving orders to the hearer in sweeping the floor which indicates that the listener has done what the speaker has ordered. Furthermore, it can be said that the discourse act of the mandate is used to specifically command what the serious speaker does to the listener.

2.3.2.5 Commissive

According to Searle (1976), commissive speech acts are speech acts that are performed when the speaker utters a long-term utterance. Contain any intention or thought in any form. Just like directives, commissive operates an exchange within the world through means of making a responsibility, but in this example, the speaker creates the responsibility.

2.3.3 Kind of Directive Speech Acts

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) states that Directive illocutionary acts are actions taken by speakers who try to persuade the interlocutor to take an action or control

themselves not to take an action. Directive utterances are prospective which means one cannot tell others to try and do something in the past. Directive illocutionary acts are divided into three, namely commands, requests, and suggestions.

2.3.3.1 Command

Kreidler (1998: 190) stated command as an effective speech as long as the speaker has control over the actions of the interlocutor or the speaker has a higher status than the hearer. In other words, an order is an utterance that the speaker does with the speaker's control.

2.3.3.2 Request

The request could be a Directive Illocutionary Act which may have a refusal option. It differs from "direct" only in the somewhat polite way of reaching that with the word "Help" or "Please".

2.3.3.3 Suggestion

The suggestion is that the utterance we make to another person to offer our opinions on what they must do or mustn't do. Example: I suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you're doing. (Kreidler 1998: 191). The form of the sentence is a statement. Directive utterances that are expressed are utterances that suggest with the word "suggest".

2.3.4 Context of Situation

The use of the context of the situation is incredibly important to assist the researcher determines which part of the information contains illocutionary acts. Consistent with Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12), a social semiotics is enabled people to exchange meaning and therefore acts socially. He developed three terms, that is field, tenor, and mode. The explanation of those components shows in the following bellow.

2.3.4.1 Field

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985) field is "the play the kind of activity, as recognized in the culture, within which the language is playing some parts". The researcher concluded that field refers to what is happening to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component. In other words, field is one aspect of context of situation discussing the topic in the conversation, where, why and what is happening, what is done by participant.

2.3.4.2 Tenor

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985) tenor is "the players, the actors, or rather the interacting roles, that are involved in the creation of the text". The researcher concluded that tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statutes and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtains among

the participants, including permanent and temporary relationship of one kind or another, both the type of speech role that they are taking on the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationship in which they are involved.

2.3.4.3 Mode

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985) mode is the 'parts' the particular function that are assigned to language in this situation and rhetorical channel that is therefore allotted to it". The researcher concluded that mode refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its functions in the context including the channel (it is spoken or written or someone combination of the two, what is being by the text in term of such categories as persuasive.

