

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

According to Quirk (1973), English is widely regarded as the most significant language globally, assuming a crucial function in everyday interactions and serving as a lingua franca. English serves as the primary means of communication among individuals in the majority of countries. In addition, English is extensively employed in many cultural, technological, and literary publications, as well as in mass media platforms like as newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. In essence, individuals employ the English language as a means of communicating messages, disseminating information, and establishing social connections with one another. Hence, there exists a considerable level of interest among individuals in acquiring proficiency in the English language.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, that refers to the examination and analysis of language usage. The field of pragmatics is primarily focused on the study of conversational implicature, which involves the speaker's intention to imply certain information and the listener's ability to infer that implied meaning. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics refers to the examination of language usage from the perspective of both the speaker and the hearer, focusing on the way words are produced and interpreted. Additionally, pragmatics pertains to the examination of meaning within a given context. An analysis of the speaker's organization of their

intended message is required. Furthermore, pragmatics encompasses the examination of how the recipient comprehends and interprets the utterances made by the speaker. Pragmatics as the ultimate field of inquiry, encompasses the examination of the manifestation of relative spatial proximity. The field of inquiry concerns the examination of the relationship between linguistic structures and the individuals who employ them. The concept of speech act originates from the scholarly contributions of philosopher J.L. Austin (1962) and has since gained significant traction in the field of linguistics. It serves as a theoretical framework for examining the function of utterances in interpersonal communication, specifically in terms of the actions performed by both the speaker and the listener. The speech in question is not merely an act of speaking, but rather a form of communicative activity known as a locutionary act. This term is used to describe the intentions of the speaker during their speech, specifically focusing on the illocutionary force of their utterances. Additionally, the effects that the speaker's utterance has on the listener, known as the perlocutionary effect, are also taken into consideration.

The concept of illocutionary acts is a fundamental aspect of speech acts, which finds relevance in various linguistic domains, including syntax, semantics, and discourse analysis. The significance of part of speech acts inside a language is particularly notable, particularly with the domains of semantics and pragmatics. If in semantics, speech acts can be defined purely as property of expression in abstraction from the particular situation of speaker or hearer. Searle (1979) categories illocutionary behaviors into five distinct categories, namely assertive or

representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This study only concentrated on the analysis of directed illocutionary acts.

Directives can be classified as illocutionary acts that are intended to induce the hearer to perform a specific action. Based on Kreidler's (1998: 190) analysis, directive utterances refer to instances where the speaker aims to convince the addressee or listener to engage in or abstain from a certain action. Searle (1979) classified the directive speech act, as described in Leech (1993: 64), as an illocutionary act aimed at eliciting a certain action from the recipient. In the end, the utterances of speakers tend to subtly direct listeners towards the execution of a particular action. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998: 190-191) categories directives into three distinct categories, namely command, request, and suggestion.

According to Leech's theory (1983), the four purposes of illocutionary acts include competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive aspects. The presence of a competitive aspect leads to a situation where social motivations, such as ordering, asking, pleading, and demanding, come into conflict with illocutionary objectives. A convivial speech is polite and serves a social purpose. These social purposes typically include providing, going to invite, welcoming, thanking, and congratulating. Collaboration mostly focuses on illocutionary functions, but social objectives such as asserting, reporting, declaring, and instructing are often overlooked. The ultimate purpose of the aforementioned entity is characterized by conflict and seeks to generate a clash between illocutionary objectives and societal objectives, encompassing acts of accusation, condemnation, and censure.

The film titled "*Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022*" is an American slasher film released in the year 2022. It is directed by David Blue Garcia and written by Chris Thomas Devlin, based on a story by Fede Alvarez and Rodo Sayagues. The film "*Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022*" is scheduled to be released on the streaming platform Netflix on February 18, 2022. The film received predominantly negative reviews from critics, primarily attributed to its storyline, length, and absence of suspense. Additionally, numerous critics regarded it as inferior to several other films within the franchise, although acknowledging the commendable performances by the cast. This data was chosen because it contains relevant data to be discussed in this study. In this study, there are many findings about the directive illocutionary act in thriller movies, because this genre of movies uses more illocutionary act directives in their conversations. For example, the movie raised in this study. This study holds significant importance as it aims to identify the specific type of speech act, particularly the directive illocutionary act employed by the speaker to request action from their speech partner. This study is very important, to know the types and functions of directive illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to ask his speech partner to do something.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, those two research questions need to be answered through this study:

- 1) What types of directive illocutionary acts are used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie?
- 2) What are the functions of directives illocutionary acts used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, There were some objectives of the study as follow:

- 1) To find out the types of directive illocutionary act are used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie.
- 2) To analyze the functions of directives illocutionary act used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie.

### 1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focused to find out the types of directive illocutionary act used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie using Kreidler (1998) theory, and to analyze the functions of directives illocutionary act used by main characters in *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* movie using Leech (1983) theory.



## **1.5 Significances of the Study**

This study is expected to be useful for readers who require information. This research was helpful for education, observation, analysis, and study, both theoretically and practically.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The theoretical significance of the study hopefully can contribute to the advancement of linguistics research, particularly in the analysis of type directive illocutionary act and the functions directives illocutionary act. As a result, it can be a resource for researchers interested in linguistics, particularly the type of directive illocutionary act and the functions directives illocutionary act found in Movie.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

This research hopefully can practically provide the reader with some knowledge about type of directive illocutionary act found and the functions directives illocutionary act in movie. It informed the reader about what type directive illocutionary act and the functions directives illocutionary act were, the different types of directive illocutionary act and the functions of directives illocutionary act used in the *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* Movie. It was beneficial to the reader who researched the type directive illocutionary act and the functions of directives illocutionary act.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES**

#### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

Previous research has provided support for this study. The first is a thesis by Sefriana (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts in Movie "Monte Carlo" By Thomas Bezucha". This study aimed to learn about the many types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts performed by the characters in the Monte Carlo movie script. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach to characterize and analyse illocutionary and perlocutionary acts extracted from the script. The researcher systematically analyzed the data, employing Searle's framework for categorizing illocutionary acts to determine the classification of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The findings of this study indicate that the characters in the movie Monte Carlo employed only four distinct forms of illocutionary activities. Initially, the researcher identifies seven specific types of data provided by the representatives, namely complaining (1), informing (4), predicting (1) and describing (1). Directives are 6 data such as commanding (3), ordering (2), and asking (1). Commissive are 3 data such as volunteering (1) and promising (2). Expressive are 2 data such as congratulating (1) and apologizing (1). Declarative was not found in this research. In the film, every character refrained from speaking any categorical statements. In addition, the researcher identified 18 efficacious perlocutionary acts capable of exerting influence on the listener,

aligning their actions with the speaker's intended objectives. The present study shares parallels with the previous study in terms of the data source employed, specifically the utilization of a movie as a primary data source. Furthermore, the disparities arise from the research question at hand. While the thesis under examination focused on the analysis of both illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts, the present study solely examines directed illocutionary acts.

The second one is a thesis written by Kumalasari (2019) entitled "The Commissive Speech Acts in Cinderella Movie". The goals of this study are to categories the many sorts of commissive speech acts observed in the Cinderella film, as well as to examine the significance of commissive speech acts in the context of semantic analysis inside the film. The research design used for this study is a qualitative-descriptive approach. The data was systematically analyzed by the researcher in accordance with Searle's methodology. The researcher has identified many forms of commissive speech acts in the Cinderella movie. There are a total of 83 utterances, which can be categorized as follows: commit (6.02%), promise (15.66%), threat (18.07%), accept (14.46%), consent (6.02%), denial (20.481%), offering (10.84%), assurance (1.02%), and bet (7.22%). The present study shares parallels with the previous study in terms of the data source employed, specifically the utilization of a film as a primary data source. Furthermore, the disparities arise from the research question at hand. While the thesis under examination focused on commissive illocutionary acts, the present study just examines directed illocutionary acts.



The third one is an article written by Sembiring and Ambalegin (Sembiring 2019) entitled "Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019". The goals of the study were to ascertain the various forms of context and their respective functions in relation to illocutionary acts depicted in the film "Aladdin." This study employed a descriptive qualitative research methodology. The data will be analyzed in accordance with Searle's hypothesis, as discussed in the article. The movie has a total of thirty instances of illocutionary acts. The primary distinction between this study and its predecessor is in the choice of data source. Specifically, the present study draws upon the *"Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022"* movie as its primary reference, whereas the prior study relied on the "Aladdin Movie 2019" for its analysis. The difference between this study and the prior study is in the theoretical framework employed. Specifically, this study adopts the theory put out by Kreidler (1998), while the previous study relies on the theory offered by Searle (1969). The present study shares parallels with the previous study in terms of the data source employed, specifically the utilization of a film as a primary data source. Furthermore, the disparities arise from the research topic. While the thesis under examination encompasses all types of illocutionary acts, the present study focuses just on directing illocutionary acts.

The fourth is an article written by Sari (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Speech Acts Used in English Teaching". The goals of the study were to identify and categorize the many types of speech acts employed by the instructor during the teaching and learning process. These speech acts were classified as representational, commissive, directive, and expressive. Additionally, the study

aimed to determine which speech act had been most commonly utilized by the teacher. In this research the researcher used descriptive qualitative. the researcher using Searle's theory. Four types of speech acts performed by the teacher, namely representatives, directives, commissive and expressive. The new study shares commonalities with the previous study in terms of the chosen topic, specifically the exploration of various sorts of illocutionary acts. Furthermore, a notable distinction is in the choice of data sources. While the prior study relied on speeches as its primary data source, this current study has opted to utilize movies as its data source.

The fifth is an article written by Mardian and Suhardianto (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Act Types and Context of Used in Cinderella Movie; A Pragmatic Approach". The goals of the study were to examine the many categories and contextual aspects of illocutionary acts employed in the film. In this study, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative research methodology. The researcher examines various categories of illocutionary acts by employing Searle's theoretical framework. The movie has a total of twenty instances of illocutionary acts. The distinguishing factor of this study compared to its predecessor lies in the research objective. The present study shares parallels with the previous study in terms of the data source employed, specifically the utilization of a film as a primary source of data. Furthermore, the disparities arise from the research problem. While the thesis examined all sorts of illocutionary acts, this study specifically focused on directive illocutionary acts.

## 2.2 Concepts

The present concept elucidates the terminology associated with the title mentioned above and further delineates additional terms relevant to the thesis and commonly employed in scholarly investigations. It also provides a description of the research's keywords in this section. Illocutionary Act, Directive Illocutionary Act, Main Character, Movie, and *Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* were five relevant keywords explained in this subject.

### 2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act can be defined as an action taken when someone says a word or as doing something while saying something. According to Yule (1996: 48), an illocutionary act is a speech-based action such as promising, applying, or giving. Illocutionary, according to Austin, is the act of saying something in order to do something. An illocutionary act can be defined as a speech act that aims to convey a specific intention or meaning.

### 2.2.2 Directive Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996: 54), "directives are those speech acts that speakers use to persuade listeners to do something. They convey the speaker's intentions. These include instructions, requests, suggestions, and directives. The researcher's

analysis of the data was highly representative. These sentences demonstrate certain behaviors.

### **2.2.3 Main Character**

The main character is the most prominent in the plot. As a topic or object of the fight, he or she is the most intriguing character. Even in specific stories, the protagonist is frequently a gift in each scene and struggle. Nurgiantoro (1998: 176-177). The presence of the main character is extremely prominent since he or she is the figure who is frequently presented throughout the storyline and determines the occurrence of the conflict and climax inside the novel. Though the main character isn't always present in every scene, every conflict can be traced back to him or her.

### **2.2.4 Movie**

According to Vassiliou (2006), a film is comprised of a narrative structure and a cast of characters who enact a story. The narrative of a film can be considered as the primary storyline envisioned by the director or writer, focusing on the pivotal events that propel the film's plot forwards. According to Hornby (2006), a film is a sequential arrangement of visual images accompanied by audio that serves to narrate a narrative and is exhibited within a designated venue. The term "movie" or "film" is a comprehensive expression that embraces individual works of moving images, the domain of movies as a form of artistic expression, and the industry of producing and distributing motion pictures. Movies are created by the utilization of

two primary techniques: the capture of real-world imagery using cameras, or the generation of visuals employing animation methodologies or specialized effects.

### **2.2.5 Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022**

*Texas Chainsaw Massacre 2022* is the 9th film of this legendary horror franchise. After the unexpected success of Tobe Hooper's simple yet gripping *The Texas Chain Saw Massacre* (1974), none of the sequels could match the quality of the first. In this sequel, influencers who intend to revive a dead town in Texas meet Leatherface, a notorious assassin who wears a mask made of human skin.

### **2.3 Theories**

Several theories were employed to assist the analysis in answering this study's difficulty in identifying the types and functions of illocutionary acts. As a result, in this section, the author demonstrates the theory utilized to evaluate the data. The author utilized Kreidler's (1998) technique from the book *Introducing English Semantics* as the basic theoretical framework to assess the type of illocutionary act. The author referenced Leech's (1983) book, *"Principle of Pragmatics,"* to discuss the theoretical framework for understanding the function of illocutionary acts.



### 2.3.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics, according to Levinson (1983: 5), encompasses the examination of language usage, specifically the exploration of the interplay between language and context. This field of study is crucial for comprehending language and involves the process of drawing inferences that establish connections between the expressed content and shared assumptions or prior discourse. Pragmatics can also facilitate the resolution of conflicts between the speaker and the listener, particularly those pertaining to differing perspectives.

### 2.3.2 Speech Acts

The theories regarding speech acts may be traced back to Austin's efforts in the lectures he presented, which were eventually formalized in a book called *How to Do Things with Words*. Upon his death in 1962, the book was released. Austin (1962) said that when humans speak an utterance, it is not necessary to describe anything. Instead, they really accomplish something by speaking words. Speaking acts include expressing remarks or inquiries, delivering commands or directions, denying, complimenting, apologizing, etc. Yule George (1996) noticed that when people do speech actions, they do not just say anything. Instead, they have intent and power behind their words, and those utterances may impact the listener's behavior. Speaking acts are grouped into three categories. According to Grundy (2008), when people speak, they can engage in three types of activities: locutionary actions, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary activities.

### **2.3.2.1 Locutionary Act**

Locutionary acts are simple statements made by someone using clear language and vocabulary. By using the examples, he provided in his book, Yule (1996) attempted to illustrate his point that one prerequisite for engaging in locutionary acts is that the speaker and the hearer speak the same language; otherwise, there will be misunderstandings or the hearer will not understand the speaker's intended meaning.

### **2.3.2.2 Illocutionary Act**

Yule (1996) usually associates the term "illocutionary activities" with the concept of "speech act." The utilization of communicative force in individuals' utterances constitutes their participation in an illocutionary act. The phrase "put it out," for instance, may exhibit a discernible form of emotional intensity. The speaker's motivation for making such a statement could be twofold: firstly, to dissuade a woman from smoking in an area designated as non-smoking, and secondly, to draw attention to a potential fire hazard involving a window curtain. The act of expressing certain utterances serves to contribute to the notion of illocutionary.

### **2.3.2.3 Perlocutionary Act**

Individuals, specifically human beings, partake in perlocutionary actions with the intention of exerting influence over the behavior of others, particularly those who are listening. The act of influencing behavior does not necessarily entail prompting the recipient to engage in physical actions. Pragmatics, a field within linguistics and semiotics, investigates how the surrounding environment contributes to the interpretation and significance of communication. This statement aligns with Yule's (1996) insight that perlocutionary acts are characterized by their perlocutionary impact. An illustration of this scenario occurs when a speaker expresses remorse for being excluded and confides in a friend, stating, "I possess no value." The recipient experiences a significant emotional response and experiences feelings of remorse subsequent to the auditory reception of the discourse. The perlocutionary activities of uttering the statement "I am worthless" elicit a sense of sorrow. The phrase "speech act" encompasses multiple hypotheses.

### **2.3.3 Type of Illocutionary Act**

Searle (1979) presented a succinct synthesis of essential categorizations of illocutionary activities in his work titled "Expression and Meaning." There are five main sorts of illocutionary acts that will be further expounded upon in the coming discourse.

### 2.3.3.1 Assertive

According to Searle (1979: 12), an assertive act can be defined as an illocutionary act wherein the speaker expresses their belief regarding the truth or falsehood of a statement. By categorizing it as either true or false, one can determine whether a statement is assertive. According to Searle (1979: 12), the act of aligning words with the world can be seen as a powerful approach. State, assert, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, claim, predict, describe, call, diagnose, classify, identify, accuse, characterize, suggest, insist, swear, etc. are a selection of performative verbs that can be utilized to express assertive actions.

For example: *He has appendicitis.* (Searle, 1979: 25)

### 2.3.3.2 Directive

According to Searle (1979: 12), These are attempts (of varied degrees, and thus more precisely, Determinates are elements that contribute to the determinable, which encompasses the speaker's efforts to convince the audience to engage in a specific activity. The requests made can range from subtle and soft, such as when I politely ask or suggest that you undertake a task, to more assertive and forceful instances, such as when I express impatience and demand that you complete it.

For example: *I advise you to leave.* (Searle, 1979: 25)

### 2.3.3.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1979: 14), commissive acts refer to illocutionary acts that aim to bind the speaker to a forthcoming line of conduct." The term "commissive" is utilized to express the speaker's intentions or commitments towards future actions. There exist various performative verbs associated with commissive speech acts, such as pledges, commit, swear, and similar expressions.

For example: *I pledge allegiance on the flag.* Searle (1979: 22)

### 2.3.3.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1979: 14), The primary objective of this course is to convey the psychological state as stated in the sincerity condition, with regards to a circumstance that is specified in the propositional content. The verbs "thank," "congratulate," "apologies," "condole," "deplore," and "welcome" are examples of emotive verbs. Observe that there is no direction of fit for expressive. When delivering an expressive, the speaker assumes the reality of the communicated notion rather than striving to make the word or the words fit the other.

For example: *I congratulate you on winning the race.* Searle (1979: 15)



### 2.3.3.5 Declarative

According to Searle (1979: 17), the simple fact that a declaration has been effectively carried out causes some change in the status or condition of the object or objects being referenced.

For example: *War is hereby declared.* (Searle, 1979: 26)

### 2.3.4 Type of directive Illocutionary acts

Directive utterances refer to instances where the speaker employs persuasive language in an attempt to influence the addressee to either engage in or abstain from a particular action. There are several forms of directive illocutionary acts.

#### 2.3.4.1 Command

Commands are only effective if the person issuing them possesses some kind of control over the actions of the recipient. Commands can be produced with various degrees of explicitness. They have the form *You must* or they are imperative sentences. The general meaning of a command is speaker, in authority, expresses a wish that addressee should (not) act as speaker wants addressee (not) to act. Predicates that can be used in explicit commands (and therefore in reports of commands) are: (positive) charge, command, direct, order, tell, demand ("I charge/command/direct/order/tell you to keep silence; I demand that you (should) keep silence") (negative) forbid.

For example: *Smoking is not permitted in the lavatories.* (Kreidler, 1998: 190)

The statements provided by the user can be classified as imperative sentences, which are characterized by their commanding nature. This is not solely due to their grammar, but also because they include predicates such as "permit."

#### **2.3.4.2 Request**

A request expresses the speaker's desires regarding the other person's actions or inactions. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed. The general meaning of request is speaker, not in authority, expresses wish that addressee (not) act as speaker wants addressee (not) to act. Request predicates: appeal to ask beg beseech entreat implore petition plead-with request.

For example: *I appeal to you to help as much as you can.* (Kreidler, 1998: 191)

These utterances are Request because they contain such predicates as appeal, because it instructs someone to do anything, the speech is classified as a directive illocutionary act.

#### **2.3.4.3 Suggestion**

What we say to other people in order to inform them what we believe they should or should not do is referred to as suggestion. The general meaning of suggestion is speaker expresses an opinion about addressee's choice of

performance. Addressee is the suggestee, not necessarily the addressee.

Presupposition: The suggestee has a choice of performances.

For example: *I advise you to be prompt; I warn you not to be late.* (Kreidler, 1998: 191)

Speaker expresses an opinion about a person who is always late for work, and is advised to date early.

### 2.3.5 Function of Illocutionary Act

According to Leech (1983: 104), illocutionary acts can be categorized into four distinct categories. They exhibit characteristics of competitiveness, conviviality, collaboration, and conflict. The function is governed by the interaction between the illocutionary objective and the social goals or politeness in fostering solidarity.

#### 2.3.5.1 Competitive

Competitive goals are intended to compete with societal goals. In other words, the role is to lessen the mismatch between what the speaker tries to achieve and what is indicated by excellent manner. In other words, the speaker is exclusively concerned with how to attain their objectives while neglecting decency. Ordering, requesting, demanding, and begging are examples of performative verbs. Leech (1983: 104).

### **2.3.5.2 Convivial**

According to Leech (1983: 104), convivial is about solving societal issues. Positive politeness in this function was employed to identify community possibilities during social time. Meaning, the speaker's statement is intended to foster a positive relationship with the listener. Offering, inviting, welcoming, thanking, and applauding are all forms of conviviality.

### **2.3.5.3 Collaborative**

The purpose of collaborative is to discard the social goal. The speaker commits to the truth of the specified statement in this function. Its role does not include any unnecessary niceties such as reporting, asserting, directing, or proclaiming. Leech (1983: 104).

### **2.3.5.4 Conflictive**

According to Leech, (1983: 104) function seeks to oppose societal objectives. The civility aspect is not at all engaged in this function. It's because the function attempts to incite rage, as in threatening, accusing, scolding, or reprimanding.