CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

As social beings, it is undeniable that communication is very important in everyday life. According to (Griffin, 2011: 6), creating and understanding messages that evoke a response is the relational process of communication. Everyone communicates to deliver or receive messages to one another with verbal and even visual communication. Visual communication is communicating with facial expression, eye contact, etc. Meanwhile, verbal communication is communicating by saying or speaking the sentence or message you want to convey and language is the basic tools of verbal communication.

In daily communication, everyone mostly does verbal communication to utter messages. There are studies that focus and discuss utterances in pragmatics. According Yule (1996: 3) in conversation analysis, studying the speaker's utterance is called pragmatics as well as the comprehension and production of a communication act in a specific context. There is one of the most well-known concepts in pragmatics, namely speech acts. Speech acts are used to present information and also perform an action. According to Griffiths (2006: 148), the warning to welcome, apply for, inform what, and confirm an appointment are examples of speech acts, which are the fundamental building blocks of language interaction. Speech acts can be classified as either Locutionary, Illocutionary and

Perlocutionary acts. However, the researcher's primary focus in this study was illocutionary activities. Austin (1962), claimed that an illocutionary act is a physical action. Searle (1976), stated that there are five categories of illocutionary act. They are directives which are used by the speaker to asking, begging, commanding, ordering, or requesting to the hearer. The second illocutionary acts are assertive which are used by the speaker to represent state of affairs such as affirming, reporting, informing or stating. The third is commissives which are used by the speaker to commit to the performance of an action such as offering, promising, threatening, and vowing. The fourth one is declarative, utterances like naming, sentencing, and appointment are examples of trying to portray the reality in a way that will change it as having already been altered. The last one is expressively employed by the speaker to indicate a mental state, such as greeting, congratulating, or contemplating, over a scenario.

There are numerous approaches to finding speech acts and utterances. Speech acts can be found in songs, movies, speeches, podcast videos, and even in daily communication. This study will focus on the illocutionary and context of the situation in the movie because movies are something that can accompany people in their free time and there are certainly many speeches done by the characters in the movie. The researcher used the Dc League of Super-Pets movie because there are many illocutionary speeches uttered, however, this study will focus on the main characters because the main characters have the most dominant role. This movie was also nominated for 5 different awards in less than a year, one of which was nominated as the best animation/family by the Golden Trailer Awards. The

researcher explored illocutionary acts and context of situation in order to avoid misunderstanding about the utterances that are uttered by the speaker. This discussion also can help the viewers or readers to understand how people convey meaning, intentions, and speech acts through language.

1.2 Problems of The Study

There are two issues with the study, as evidenced by the background information provided above:

1) What are the types of illocutionary acts found in the Dc League of Super-Pets movie?

2) How are the context of situations found in the Dc League of Super-Pets movie?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

In order to address both of the study's problems, the following two study objectives are listed:

1) To examine the types of illocutionary acts found in the Dc League of Super-Pets movie.

2) To find out the context of situations found in the Dc League of Super-Pets movie.

1.4 Limitation of The Study

The researcher examined the illocutionary actions in the Dc League of Super-Pets movie. This study focused on the main characters' utterances of illocutionary acts because there are many utterances that appear from the main characters. The researcher examined the illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory proposed in (1979) and also explain the situational context based on Haliday and Hassan's theory that was proposed in (1989).

1.5 Significance of The Study

The researcher expects this study would give benefit and can help the readers to understand about illocutionary. Two significance of the study explained below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the researcher's and the reader's knowledge of pragmatics research, particularly Illocutionary speech, which is often used in everyday conversation.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

This study can help others to understand about the context of illocutionary acts. The outcome of this study is anticipated to give information for the future researcher who wants to discuss the related topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This second chapter consists of three parts that become references to the study being conducted. The prior studies that also examine illocutionary acts would enrich this study. Here, the similarities and the differences were described in order to highlight the specific distinction of this study to the previous studies.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are five studies that are used in analyzing this data. The first study is a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Aladdin Movie* by Yuliantini (2019). Two main objectives of this study are to examine illocutionary speech and interpret the context of the situation. Yuliantini's study was analyzed with the theories proposed by Searle (1979) to classify the five types of illocutionary acts and the second theory by Halliday and Hassan (1989) to define the context of situation. Informal and formal methods are the methods that were used in analyzing the data. The researcher found 37 data of illocutionary acts in the *Aladdin* movie. Yuliantini concluded that directive illocutionary acts are the most used utterance in *Aladdin* movie and Expressive illocutionary acts become the least utterance that is uttered by the movie characters.

The theories of this study become the similarity between this research and Yuliantini's research including the theories that are used in analyzing the data. The

theory put out by Searle (1979) was applied in both studies to examine the different kinds of illocutionary behavior and Halliday and Hassan (1989). It is also applied to clarify meaning through situational context. However, the difference is only on the data source. This research used the *DC League of Super-Pets* movie as the data source, but Yuliantini's study used the *Aladdin* movie as the data source.

The second study is a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Sonic, The Hedgehog Movie* by Novita (2020). The goals of this study are to define the categories of illocutionary and clarify each category's meaning. The researcher used the theories by Leech (1981) and Searle (1979) to examine the categories of illocutionary acts and the meanings of each data. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. This study found 35 data of illocutionary acts. The researcher concluded that directives illocutionary acts is the most commonly used utterance by the main character. Both of the theories become the alikeness between Novita's and this study. The first theory that is used in defining the illocutionary types is Searle's (1979) theory however, and the second theory becomes the dissimilarity between this research and Novita's study. The second was the idea put out by Leech in 1981 to uncover the movie's illocutionary acts. The second difference between this study and Novita's study is the data source. This study used the *DC League of Super-Pets* movie, but Novita's study used *The Hedgehog* movie.

The third study is an article entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Movie You Are My Home English Subtitle* conducted by Hutajulu & Herman (2019). This study's goals are to determine the illocutionary categories and to evaluate the most prevalent illocutionary act types found in *You Are My Home* movie. This

research applied Searle's (1979) theory to examine the different illocutionary act categories in the movie *You Are My Home*. The researcher used qualitative and quantitative methods in analyzing the data. The characters uttered a total of 216 utterances, from the beginning to the end of the movie, which were recorded by the researcher.

The similarities between this study with Hutajulu and Herman's study is the theory that was used in examining the types of illocutionary acts. The dissimilarity between this research with Hutajulu and Herman's study are the second aims of the study which is to find the most frequently used illocutionary acts. The second difference is the data source. This study used the *DC League of Super-Pets* movie, but Hutajulu's study used the *You Are My Home* movie.

The fourth study is an article entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible Movie 2* conducted by Sihombing et al. (2021). This study's aim is to examine the different types of illocutionary acts and provide an interpretation of the most prevalent illocutionary act in *Incredible 2* movie. The theories applied in Sihombing's study is the theory that was proposed by Searle (1979). The researcher used a qualitative method in analyzing the data. Document analysis was the technique analysis in this study. The researcher found the total data 24 illocutionary acts.

The similarities between this research and Sihombing's study is the theory that was used in examining the types of illocutionary acts. The differences between this research and Sihombing's study are the second objectives of the study. Sihombing's study found about what are the most frequently used illocutionary acts

which means that the researcher only used one theory, whether this study used two theories. The second difference is the data source. This study will use the *DC League of Super-Pets* movie, but Hutajulu's study analyzed the *Incredible 2* movie.

The last study is an article entitled *Directive Illocutionary Act in Moana Movie* by Wiliastini et al., (2021). This research discusses the directive act categories and functions that are seen in the *Moana* movie. The researcher applied the theories that were proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-192) to analyze the directive acts types and the theory from Leech (1993: 104) to find the function of utterances. In order to analyze the data, this study used a qualitative and documentary approach. In this study, 40 instances of directive illocutionary acts were found.

The differences between Wiliastuti's research and this study are the aims of the research. Wiliastuti's study analyzes the directive speech acts and defines the directive illocutionary act's function found in the data source. The second dissimilarity is the theory that was used in evaluating the research. Wiliastuti used the theory that was proposed by Kreidler (1998) and the theory that was proposed by Leech (1993). The third difference between this study and Wiliastuti's study is the data source. This study used the *DC League of Super-Pets* movie and Wiliastuti's study used the *Moana* movie.

2.2 Concepts

In these concepts, the researcher gives several explanations about the key terms that related with this study in order to avoid misunderstanding for the readers namely, illocutionary act, movie, and Dc League of Super Pets movie. These concepts are explained below.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

Speech acts come in a variety of forms, including illocutionary speech acts. Illocutionary act is an utterance that has a different meaning. According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts is a speech that has intended meaning by the speaker to the listener. Illocutionary acts can be found in every kind of literature, such as movie, speech, daily conversation, music, novel and many more. There are five types namely, directive, assertive, commissive, declarative, and expressive according to Searle's (1979) theory.

2.2.2 Movie

The term "movie" is a slang for motion picture which is concerned with plot and easy ending (Bisbey, 2019). Everyone loves to watch movies, especially when feeling sad or bored. Movie is like a best friend who will accompany you everywhere someone goes. Everyone can express their feelings, thoughts, and imagination into a movie. Like song and other literary works, there are many genres of movies such as sad, thriller, horror, comedian, and many more.

2.2.3 DC League of Super-Pets

(Dc League of Super-Pets, 2022) is an American 3D animated film. The script was written by Jared Stern and John Whittington and released in 2022, Sam J. Levine and Jared Stern co-directed this motion picture. On a $90 million budget, Dc League of Super-Pets made over $207 million in international box office revenue and earned generally favorable reviews from reviewers. Dwayne Johnson

is the star in this movie as the voice of Krypto. The duration of the Dc League of Super-Pets movie is 1 hour 45 minutes.

2.3 Theories

In order to complete this study analysis, the researcher used two theories that are used in analyzing this study. (Searle, 1979) theory entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studies in Theory of Speech Acts* used to answer the first problem about the categories of illocutionary and (Halliday & Hassan, 1989) theory entitled *Language, Context, and Text; Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* used to answer the second problem about the situational context.

2.3.1 Types of Speech Acts

Speech acts are also an important concept that must be discussed before classifying the categories of illocutionary acts. Austin (1962) distinguishes speech acts into three types namely, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Further definition explained below:

2.3.1.1 Locutionary

Austin (1962: 108), stated that a locutionary act is almost comparable to saying a specific sentence with a specific sense and reference to conveying a certain meaning to the hearer.

For example: *He said to me "shoot her!"*

Austin (1962: 101), stated that there is no other meaning than "shoot her". In conclusion, the locutionary utterance of *he said to me "shoot her!"* means that the hearer was told by the speaker to shoot her.

2.3.1.2 Illocutionary

Austin (1962: 108), defined illocutionary as an utterance that has some function such as informing, ordering, warning, and undertaking which have a certain force.

For example: *He said to me "shoot her!"*

According to Austin (1962: 101), the illocutionary utterance of *he said to me "shoot her!"* was considered that the speaker advised or ordered the hearer to shoot her.

2.3.1.3 Perlocutionary

Austin (1962: 108), stated that perlocutionary is an utterance that is uttered by the speaker in order to affect the hearer. This utterance was the assumption and how the hearer will recognize the utterance that was uttered by the speaker.

For example: *He said to me "shoot her!"*

The example above shows that the hearer will interpret the speaker's utterance as "he persuaded me to shoot her" or "he made me shoot her" (Austin, 1962: 101). In other words, the hearer will be affected by the speaker's utterance by killing the person who was ordered.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

All of the illocutionary types have their own meaning and their own use depends on the usage. The explanation about the five types can be shown below using Searle's (1979) theory:

2.3.2.1 Assertive

According to Searle (1979: 12), assertive speech acts are to commit the speaker to any type of degree in some cases. Additionally, assertiveness depends on whether the speaker thinks about something whose truth is uncertain. Assertive is used when the speaker wants to tell the listener about what the speaker knows or believes about things.

For example: *The earth is flat.*

The example above is classified into assertive utterance because the speaker is conveying information about what the speaker knows as a fact.

2.3.2.2 Directives

Searle (1979: 13), stated directive illocutionary acts used by the speaker in order to direct the hearer to take an action. The speaker can use directive illocutionary acts by asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, praying, entreating, inviting, permitting, and advising.

For example: *Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.*

The example above is categorized into a directive speech act because the speaker is commanding the interlocutor to give the speaker a cup of coffee.

2.3.2.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1979: 14), commissive illocutionary acts are used by the speaker to commit the speaker to do an action in the future. Commissive illocutionary acts can be used by promising, guarantee, and etc.

For example: *I will be right back.*

The utterance above is considered as commissive illocutionary acts because the verb *will* is used to show the speaker is promising the hearer if the speaker is going to go back in the future.

2.3.2.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1979: 15), expressive illocutionary act is used to express the emotional state in the honesty condition. In other words, expressive illocutionary acts are uttered by the speaker to express the speaker's thoughts or feelings. These illocutionary acts can be used with the verb thanking, congratulating, apologizing, and welcoming (Searle, 1979: 15).

For example: *I congratulate you on winning the race (congratulations on winning the race)*

The utterance above is considered as expressive illocutionary acts because the verb *congratulate* is used to express the speaker's utterance about the hearer's achievement.

2.3.2.5 Declarative

Searle (1979: 17), stated that declarations cause some change in the status or condition of the objects solely by virtue of the declaration having been successfully carried out. On the other hand, a declaration is used by the speaker to change some situation or reality. The speaker's utterance can cause a change to the listener.

For example: *I declare your employment is terminated*

The verb "declare" in the utterance above is used by the speaker to change the status of someone (staff) by terminating the employment relationship.

2.3.3 Context of Situation

In order to support the analysis of the context of situation, the researcher applied the theory of context of situation that was proposed by Halliday & Hassan (1989) entitled *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective*. Halliday and Hassan (1989) divided the context of the situation into three features namely, field, tenor, and mode. The explanation of the context situation shows bellow:

2.3.3.1 Field

According to Halliday & Hassan (1989: 11), the term "field" refers to what is happening in the social action that is occurring: what are the participants doing and in which language has a significant impact. In other words, one of the context

situations in which a topic or desired conversational topic is discussed is the field such as where, why, and what is happening, and what is done by the participant. This system is concerned with Participants, Processes, and Circumstances.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

Halliday & Hassan (1989: 11) defines tenor means who is speaking to whom, the status and roles. It also includes any permanent or transitory relationship between participants (*speaker to hearer*). They are participating in both sorts of speech in the conversation and in the entire network of important social relationships.

2.3.3.3 Mode

According to Halliday & Hassan (1989: 11) the term of "mode" describes the role a language plays and what the participants anticipate the language to accomplish for them in that context. The way the text is organized symbolically, the degree, and how the text fits into a larger framework. In other words, mode is concerned with nature or characteristics of the means of communication.

Example of Context of Situations   :

   Title number – SY 43271604

   Property – 14 Twintree Avenue, Mindford

   In consideration of ten thousand five hundred pounds the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged

   I, Herbert William Timms, of (address)

as beneficial owner hereby transfer to:

Matthew John Seaton, of (address)

the land comprised in the title above mentioned. It is hereby certified that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transaction in respect of which the amount or value or aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds twelve thousand pounds. Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Herbert William Timms in the presence of (witness).

Field : The field in question, according to Halliday and Hassan (1989: 12), is the verbal regulation of social interaction through the imposition of legal sanctions: the codification of property exchange (the "deed of transfer"), which includes certification that the transaction belongs to a specific class of transaction identified by the exchange value of a commodity.

Tenor : In this case, the "member" (individual) is speaking to the "collective" (society) using the formula that has been established by the collective for the task at hand (Halliday and Hassan, 1989: 12).

Mode : Written to be filled out, or to be included in documentary records, text provides verbal and nonverbal transactions status (as a social act). What kind of format (spoken or written) (Halliday and Hassan, 1989: 12).