

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Learning a language is not something new for most people while they are communicating with each other. Sound, words, and grammar are all components of language, which is a system of symbols and rules that used for communication (Yule, 1996). In almost every interaction that people have in their lives, they use language to consider their information and express their feelings or thoughts. For this reason, the way people communicate is not only face to face but they can also communicate through media for example email, phone calls, video calls, and other online platforms. Even so most people contain some different techniques and strategies to have conversation, both someone who speaks and someone who listens are required to know about the meaning behind every word they apply to communicate with one another.

Meanwhile, this refers to pragmatics study which is explained as an investigation of the relationships between how the listener uses their knowledge to interpret the meaning after the utterance that is being talked. Pragmatics is an understanding of meaning that is explained by the speaker and accepted by the listener (Yule, 1996). In order to present the hearer with some understanding through what the speaker says, pragmatics learns about the context based information that is expected to be given. Referring to this sentence, it is extremely

important for understanding what the speaker wants to say while they interact with others in addition to interpreting their meaning in what context. This meaning has an effect on how people understand the conversations in specific contexts such as the manner in which the speaker speaks, time, and place. Therefore, this context in every aspect of daily conversation might add to the hearer's previous knowledge when the speaker makes an utterance.

Thus, it appears that there are several interesting aspects for studying pragmatics and followed by speech act. A speech act is an act that is occurring when someone speaks about something (Austin, 1962). This act happens when what the speaker said is delivered as the meaning of an utterance. The three parts of an utterance that produced the speech act namely, locutionary act which referred as the literal statement; illocutionary act which referred as the intended meaning; and perlocutionary act which referred as the actual effect (Yule, 1996). The effectiveness of information that the speaker tries to express something is determined by these three connected acts, which can be either direct or indirect. As a consequence of this, these three connected acts have been use by use to gain additional understanding about what is happening even though we are talking with each other.

Addressing the observed on the phenomenon above, it is exciting to examine one of them that is most frequently used in utterances. Therefore, an act conducted for this research is referred to as an illocutionary act. The five categories of illocutionary acts are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1979:12). When performing an illocutionary act, the speaker

brings the listener instructions on how they should conduct themselves in accordance about what they say which it gives some effect on the hearer. Besides the fact that speech acts always take place in human daily lives, one of the ways to know illocutionary speech acts is by watching. Within this research, a movie was chosen by the researcher that would serve as the study object. A movie is an example of media to tell the stories that mostly consists of dialogue about ordinary life which delivers images and sounds. Nowadays, there are a variety kinds of movies such as drama, action, horror, and animation. Related to this sentence, speech acts can be potentially be derived from the movie because the characters interact with another character to make their intentions and messages to the viewer. Therefore, movie entitled "Four Lions" which was published in 2010 chosen by researcher because after watching the movie it had several utterances of illocutionary acts performed by the character.

"Four Lions" is a British comedy drama movie directed by Christopher Morris. This movie shows a group of British Jihadists who want to become suicide bombers in order to achieve their abstract goals. Waj, Barry, Faisal, Omar, and Hassan as a group of British Jihadists to present that idea. Although they have conflicting opinions on what should be targeted, the motivation behind their suicide bombers comes from the reason that it is a part of jihad which is going to involve fighting between the Muslim brothers in Palestine and other Islamic countries. Besides having conflict and friendship stories, a conversation between the characters in "Four Lions" movie contain many verbs of performance which involves an agreement, request for help, order, etc. Thus, this research tries to

continue the study of the illocutionary speech acts with different subject of study. The objective of the study is to identify the types of illocutionary acts and their intended meaning of illocutionary acts based on the context that are spoken by character in the ‘‘Four Lions’’ movie.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Taking into consideration the previously mentioned research background and the earlier addressed study topic, the problem of this study could have been stated as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are performed by the character ‘‘Four Lions’’ movie?
2. What is the intended meaning of illocutionary acts performed by the character in ‘‘Four Lions’’ movie based on context that are spoken by the character?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Here are some objectives according to the problem for the research that need to be analysed in the movie as stated as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts performed by the character in ‘‘Four Lions’’ movie.
2. To analyse the intended meaning of illocutionary acts performed by the character in Four ‘‘Lions’’ movie based on the context that are spoken by the character.

#### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

To limit the findings from this present study, the researcher wants to concentrate on the five types of illocutionary acts that are performed by characters are explained by Searle's theory (1979). At the same time, theory defined by Leech (1981) applied to describe the meaning of illocutionary act then also supported theory defined by Halliday and Hasan (1989) applied to describe the context of situation.

#### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

Regarding the objective of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of this research could be separated into two groups. The theoretical significance of a theory refers to how important it is and how more research on it might be conducted. However, practical significance is known as making a contribution by resolving issues in society. In consideration of the previously said, hopefully this study is able to give some significance as follows:

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The result produced by this research is hopefully used as one of the information sources for further research related to speech acts, especially the theory of illocutionary acts with the intended meaning based on the context of the situation which was used in "Four Lions" movie. The researcher hopes that the readers gain additional knowledge about the illocutionary act.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this research can also be used as a reference for other students who want to do another analysis that related to speech acts as well as understand the types of illocutionary acts and their meaning with the context of situation that are spoken performed by character movie in the future. Anyone interested in learning English, especially in comprehending illocutionary act is likely to discover usefulness in what the investigation results.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

To answer the research question, several theories are needed in connection with the topic of discussion. There have to offer two thesis and three article journals that discuss speech acts especially related about the analysis illocutionary acts. The first related literature is a thesis with the name "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts Found in the Movie "Hobbs & Shaw" by David Leitch". This study is published by Faculty English Literature in Mahasaraswati University and written by Rama Dwi Jayantha (2022). His study focused to determine what type of directive illocutionary act and their context of situation in the Hobbs and Shaw character. Rama also applied the method of qualitative descriptive to the data analysis. To answer and discuss those problems, the directive types of illocutionary act are addressed from theory Kreidler (1998) and the context of situation is addressed from theory Halliday and Hasan (1985). According to what happened in those problems, several various types of directive illocutionary acts were found: suggestions (12 times), commands (31 times), and requests (23 times) with consist the meaning and context of situation such as the field, tenor, and mode which are actually 66 total the data. The similarities between this study and Rama (2022) can be seen from the method while analysing the data, the theory that used to analyse in the second research topic, and the data that is being used. The data source for both studies are movies which used the descriptive qualitative method and the

theory applied in the second research problem by Halliday and Hasan (1985). Meanwhile, the difference is in the topic and the theory that applied to investigate in the first research problem. Employing the theory of Searle (1979), this research focused on five different ways to perform illocutionary act. At the same time, the previous research was aimed only at the directive illocutionary act by implementing the theory of Kreidler (1998).

The second related is a thesis with captions "An Analysis of Commissive and Assertive Speech Acts in Donald Trump's State of the Union Address on January 30, 2018" written in 2018 by Ray Sita. The studies were at the Islamic State of University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The research she is conducting proposes at analysing the functions also how Donald Trump delivered his first State of the Union address in a commissive an expressive illocutionary act. Both problems used theories from John R. Searle and Vanderveken so that she used descriptive qualitative method in conducting the data. To focus her study, she examined 20 data, consisting of 7 data commissive and 13 data assertive then discovered that only 8 of them were communicated directly and 2 indirectly. The findings indicate that the commit, promise, pledge, offer, assert, state, remind, and report functions of the commissive and assertive are categorized they uttered both directly and indirectly. The similarities between Sita (2008) and this study are in the method and the theory that being used. This study used descriptive qualitative method and applied theory from John R. Searle to answer the problem. Meanwhile, there are also dissimilarities between this study with study with Sita (2018) can be seen in her attention on the functions performed by illocutionary

acts especially commissive and assertive, as well as how these acts were expressed in Donald Trump's first state. Besides that, the data that is being applied in this research is a movie script as a source of information whereas the earlier research was applied to a speech script.

The third related literature is an article authored by Heva Rostiana (2021) titled "A Speech Act Analysis of An Interview Podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube". She was from the Mathla'ul Anwar University Banten and she is used Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube podcast interview as the data source. Investigating and analysing the speech acts utterances was the aim of this article. The theory of Searle (1999) was applied in this study and conducted with a descriptive qualitative method. 107 data of illocutionary speech act were analysed by her findings of the research. She also discovered five types of illocutionary act that were discussed in a Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier podcast that was posted on YouTube. Thus, the result of the research showed: 4 data of directive (3,73%), 26 data of declarative (24,30%), 1 data of expressive (0,93%), 1 data of commissive (0,9%), and 75 data of assertive (70,09%). The similarities between these studies can be seen in the topic, the method and the theory that are being used to analyse the research problem. These two studies focus on the topic of illocutionary act from Searle theory and a qualitative descriptive method. Meanwhile, it can be seen the the differences from the data source that is applied between this research and the previous research. Although the data applied in the previous study was gathered from a YouTube podcast interview transcript, the data used to conduct this research comes from a movie script.

An article titled "The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Hillary Clinton's Speech" from a journal of Mahasaraswati University Denpasar published by Lili Fitria Selfina Baok (2021) represents the fourth example of related literature. The study she conducted by describing the particular types and purpose of illocutionary act in Hillary Clinton's speech. She utilized references theory from Searle of the five types and theory from Leech of the purpose of an illocutionary act. The data were analyze by qualitative method and her researcher discovered four types; 5 data of assertive (45,45%), 3 data of directive (27,27%), 1 data of commissive (9,10%), and 2 data of expressive (18,18%). Then, she also found 3 data of convivial (75%) and 1 data of collaborative (25%) in the function of illocutionary act. The similarities can be found in identifying the types of illocutionary act and then employing theory from Searle to address these problem in the first problem. Two of these studies also employed the descriptive qualitative method for the data analysis. Meanwhile, the problem from second research, theory that used to analyze, and also the source of information show how this study different as mentioned in the earlier. Employing theory from Leech (1983), the second research problem from the previous research examined the function of the illocutionary act. However, the second research problem from this study was the meaning based on the context situation which used theory from Leech (1983) then supported by Halliday and Hasan (1989). And also, the data that is being used in this study is from a movie script as an information source whereas the details that was used in concerning the previous study was speech text at Human Right Campaign.

The last related literature is an article entitled “A Speech Act Analysis: Illocutionary Acts Produced by Teacher in ESL Classroom” written by Alif Aribah Yulian (2020). With taking into consideration from Searle's theory, the intention of this study was to identify and characterize the speech act that the seventh-graders at SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Sidoarjo who are enrolled in the international class program were taught by their teacher. He conducted a data analysis using the descriptive qualitative. The data analysis indicates that there are 266 utterances and only found 4 classifications of illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. Among the observations she created, there were 68 data of representative, 151 data of directive, 5 data of commissive, and 42 data of expressive. The similarities between these research can be seen in the topic, the method and the theory that are being used while analyze the research problem. A review on the topic of the illocutionary act was addressed throughout both of these studies by applying Searle's theory and the descriptive qualitative method. Given the data source being used, it could be attempted to see how this research separates from the earlier research. Throughout this research, movie data was used as data source but in the previous study used student utterances as data source.

Based on the previous of the related studies, those researches have similarities and differences. The researcher realize that most of researchers who have studied illocutionary acts have done by using the different objects even though they followed the same theory as well. The topic of illocutionary act determines on how this research and the previous research are similar. Meanwhile, the differences with the previous research are regarding the following one problem

and the objects of the research. The data that the researcher takes in this research is a British movie entitled ‘Four Lions’. However, the researcher looked at the types illocutionary acts that Searle (1979) proposed as well as the intended meaning of illocutionary acts from theory by Leech (1981) then supported the context of situation that are spoken by character from theory by Halliday and Hasan (1989) in the ‘Four Lions’ movie.

## 2.2 Concepts

In supporting the analysis, there are three related concepts to support the study. This concept is referred to help the researcher in making the terms that are relevant to the problem research in order to avoid misunderstanding and make the reader easier to understand about this study. Those are speech act, illocutionary act and movie. The following below presents an explanation:

### 2.2.1 Speech Act

John Langshaw Austin, an internationally philosopher of language which created speech act in his book entitled *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). According to Austin (1962) in his book, the acts performed in order to communicate something are referred to as the speech acts. On the other hand, Yule (1996) also stated when performing a speech act, people are not simply expressing themselves without any context. As opposed to this, they express with their meaning which might have an impact on whenever the hearer is doing. Based on the definition, the researcher conclude that speech act is not only do people interact

with one another but they also perform an action such as by giving advice, asking questions, expressing promises, making offers, and so on.

### **2.2.2 Illocutionary Act**

The illocutionary act is the second part of speech acts. Yule (1996:48) stated in his book that the communicative force of an utterance is carried out by an illocutionary act. This act also addresses how words are used to carry out activities while expressing intentions in social situations by looking at the intended meaning of an utterance throughout communication. Therefore, the listener has been thinking and understanding what the speaker meant in order to interpret what they said.

### **2.2.3 Movie**

According to Webster (2017) movie is a work of visual art that tells stories or provides information through visual communication using sounds and images. A movie can inform the audience of a fact, promise, or apologize through an action performed by character in the conversation. For this reason, the conversation that is performed by character in the movie can be an excellent example of speech act because it represents a complicated case.

## **2.3 Theories**

In supporting the analysis, several theories have been employed to address the problem of this study in identifying the types and the intended meaning of

illocutionary act. Therefore, the researcher examined the two problems presented in this section using two main theories. First, to identify the types of illocutionary act were identified by the researcher using the theory proposed by Searle (1979) in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning*. Second, the theory proposed by Leech (1981) entitled *Semantic: The Study of Meaning* also supported by Halliday and Hasan (1989) according to their book entitled *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social Semiotic Perspective* which used to understand the intended meaning of the conversation situation in illocutionary acts.

### 2.3.1 Speech Act

The speech act is concerned with how the speaker interprets their own words in addition to expressing meaning. According to Yule (1996) speech acts are divided into three sections based on the ways they use the characteristics of conversation. Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act are the three related acts which have their own characteristic. The definitions of the three related acts are as follows:

#### 1. Locutionary act

According to Yule (1989: 48) locutionary act is fundamental act of creating a meaningful language statements or creating an utterance. This act refers to the original meaning of the sentence without mentioning the context, which emphasizes that there is no relationship between the situation and the place or time the conversation is uttering. For example in uttering the sentence:

*It's cold in here* (Mey 1993: 96)

From the utterance above, the speaker states this place is cold in this context. Therefore, the speaker uses sentences in order to express how he is feeling.

## 2. Illocutionary act

According to Yule (1996:48) an illocutionary act occurs the ability of speaking. In other words, illocutionary acts are speech acts that instruct the listener on how to carry out something that is uttered through words. It can also be said the speaker that have an effect in accordance with the context. For example in uttering the sentence:

*It's cold in here* (Mey1993: 96)

From the utterance above, the speaker states this place is cold in this context. Therefore, the speaker appears sentences in order to instruct the listener to lock the window.

## 3. Perlocutionary act

According to Yule (1996:48) a perlocution is an act whereby the audience represents the speaker. This act refers to the impact on the listener after saying a sentence. For example in uttering the sentence:

*It's cold in here* (Mey 1996: 96)

From the utterance above, the speaker states this statement is going to have a consequence depending on how he listener interprets it. Therefore, the consequence of the statement was that the listener believed the speaker was requesting that he switch on the radiator or lock the window.

### 2.3.2 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

According to Searle in Cutting (2002:19) stated direct speech acts are used when the speaker wants to express the real purpose of what he has stated. To put it briefly, direct speech actions happen when the three forms of structure and the three communication functions have an immediate connection. The speaker uses an imperative to give an order or request, declarative to make a statement, and interrogative to ask a question to be answered.

For example, when the speaker says:

*Wear your seatbelt!* (Yule, 1996:54)

Here, the speaker commands someone to do something with a direct imperative statement. Depending on the context, it might still be considered to have been intended as an illocutionary act.

Meanwhile, the direct speech act and the indirect speech act have been opposites of one another. According to Searle in Cutting (2002: 19) stated an indirect speaker uses speech acts to express information in addition to what can be expressed through by the words. The speaker usually uses declarative or an interrogative sentence in order to make a polite conversation. It also suggests that the expression mean something more than just what they mean properly. For example, when the speaker says:

*Could you pass the salt?* (Yule, 1996:54)

Here, the speaker asks a question in order to determine whether or not the hearer must pass the salt. Thus, after just asking a question then the speaker makes a request.

### 2.3.3 Classifications of Illocutionary Act

Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative are the five types of illocutionary act that have been classified by Searle (1979).

#### 2.3.3.1 Assertive

Assertive are types of illocutionary act in which the speaker commits to believing something or not based on what they have observe (Searle, 1979:12). When performing about what they want, the speaker commonly uses a few performative verbs, such as announce, convey, confirm, assert, believe, etc. The examples of assertive illocutionary act:

*It was a warm sunny day.* (Yule, 1996:53)

The speaker delivers details on the weather on a particular day in the sentence that was previously mentioned. When the sun is shining, people can see it in the sky also giving the speaker to believe that it is a warm sunny day. Therefore, this sentence belongs into the assertive type of illocutionary act because it contains the weather according to how it actually is supposed to be.

#### 2.3.3.2 Directive

Directive are types of illocutionary acts in which the speaker makes a request to offer someone something (Searle, 1979:13). When performing about what they want, the speaker commonly uses a few performative verbs, such as ask, suggest, invite, request, ask, command, and advise. The example of directive illocutionary act:

*Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.* (Yule, 1996:54)

The speaker requests for a cup coffee to the listener in the sentence that was previously mentioned. Therefore, this sentence belongs into the directive type of illocutionary act because it contains the requests something which is to make a cup of coffee and it must be black.

### **2.3.3.3 Commissive**

Commissive are types of illocutionary acts that are employed to commit the speaker with particular future actions (Searle, 1979:14). When performing about what they want, the speaker commonly uses a few performative verbs, such as ask, order, command, request, advise, dare, challenge. The example of commissive illocutionary act:

*I'll be back.* (Yule, 1996:54)

The speaker wants to let the hearer know that they will be returning shortly, which means leaving for more than a few minutes in the sentence that was previously mentioned. Therefore, this sentence belongs into the commissive type of illocutionary act because it contains promise that speaker will do something in the future.

### **2.3.3.4 Expressive**

Expressive are types of illocutionary acts that employed to convey the speaker thoughts and emotions through words (Searle 1979:15). When performing about what they want, the speaker commonly uses a few performative verbs, such

as apology, thank, regret, praise, struggle and dislike. The example of expressive illocutionary act:

*Congratulations!* (Yule, 1996:53)

The speaker offers a good feeling which is congratulate to the hearer in the sentence that was previously mentioned. Therefore, this sentence belongs into the expressive type of illocutionary act because it contains of happiness.

### 2.3.3.5 Declarative

Declarative are types of illocutionary acts that are described as fact and perform factual utterances which have any proposition (Searle, 1979:16). When performing about what they want, the speaker commonly uses a few performative verbs, such as define, appoint, bless, claim declare, and nominate. The example of declarative illocutionary act:

*You are out!* (Yule: 1996:53)

The speaker produces an adjustment in reality in the sentence that was previously mentioned. Therefore, this sentence belongs into the declarative type of illocutionary act because it contains the firing and used to perform the sentencing.

### **2.3.4 Theory of Meaning**

In analysing the relationship between meaning and utterances, theory of Leech (1981:9) developed seven kinds of meaning. The seven categories are:

#### **2.3.4.1 Conceptual Meaning**

Leech (1981:9) claimed that the conceptual meaning frequently referred to as denotative or cognitive meaning which is generally accepted to be the fundamental element of language communication. It is concerned about the way an expression is used literally as well as how it relates to the objects that relates to.

#### **2.3.4.2 Connotative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 13) stated that connotative meaning as experiences that are connected to the spoken or written language. Consequently, this explanation influences ideas, emotions, viewpoints, plus other elements that affect the meaning of itself.

#### **2.3.4.3 Social Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:14) stated that the social meaning is referring to make an utterance based on the context in which it happens. By delivering into the conversation based on several elements; including time, location, circumstance, accent, and status while expresses the speaker's experience. It might be applied as an argument, an expression of regret, etc.

#### **2.3.4.4 Affective Meaning**

According to Leech (1981) stated that affective meaning focuses on the personal feeling of the speaker or writer. It is depending on a strong relationship, such as speaker's attitude, behaviour, and manner regarding the listener or their statement.

#### **2.3.4.5 Reflected Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:16) stated that reflected meaning is what happens when we respond to the context in one sense and choose to use it in a different sense. It also refers to the use of different interpretations of the same language in conversations with others.

#### **2.3.4.6 Collocative Meaning**

According to Leech (1981:17) stated that collocative meaning is the relationships that a word creates with other words based on their common uses and meaning of words that occur in the same context. Additionally, this meaning expresses the common information among individuals based on their relationships and positions in society.

#### **2.3.4.7 Thematic Meaning**

According to Leech (1981: 19) stated that thematic meaning is refers to the meaning of a sentence or utterance that derives from the speaker's structuring of attention and emphasis.

### 2.3.5 Context of Situation

Context of situation describes specific aspects of the situation that have consequences for language. Halliday and Hasan (1985) identified three context of situation that will be used to support the study about the reason of using illocutionary act such as: field, tenor, and mode. Three contexts of situation are covered in their book *‘Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective’* stated that the context that occurs when meanings are interpreted or a social context can be transferred by using these ideas in accordance with the speaker intentions. Therefore, these ideas should be well considered to support the analysis specific components are listed below:

#### 1. Field

Halliday and Hasan (1989:10) define the expression "field" as referring to deliver something happen in the current situation. In short, this context of situation deals with the topic conversation such as what is taking place, how the social activity is going, what each person is doing, and how another important linguistic aspect is used.

#### 2. Tenor

Halliday and Hasan (1989:10) define the expression "tenor" as referring to describe the various role that each individuals is connected temporary and permanent, both in the speech role they act in conversation and in all of the connections between people that are important to them in their social lives. In short, this context of situation deals with the topic in the conversation such as who is involved, what they are doing it, and what their responsibilities.

### 3. Mode

Halliday and Hasan (1989:10) define the expression "mode" as referring to the function that language is performing as well as the participants expectations of what these languages can achieve for them in that particular situation. In short, this context of situation deals with the topic in the conversation such as text status, their intended use, and symbolic arrangement in relation to the written, spoken, or combination.

