

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses introduction of the research. This chapter consists of five parts. They are research background, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, and definition of key Term.

1.1 Research Background

Communication clearly does not depend only on the meaning of the words in an utterance, but also on understanding what the speaker means by the utterance. Every utterance performed by the speaker would be interpreted by the listener. The act of communication is about social interaction between two or more participants who take on the role of speaker and listener. According to Kurniati (2016:7-13), communication can be done verbally and non-verbally. Communication is a very important thing in life as a part of necessity in social relationship of human being. It can make a close relationship among people.

Language is a means of communication, exchanging ideas, and as a means of transactional messages to people. According to Brown and Yule (1983:1) which states that language is not just a means of communication but also it's part of the message. Through language, we can say anything that we want to say to the hearer.

People interact and have communication in daily life through dialogue in every situation. Dialogue not only takes place in a real life but also in unreal world such as in fiction including in movies. Movie was universally assumed to be an effective communication tool for expressing or communicating to others. Second,

a movie is an audio-visual medium that allows someone to easily understand the message delivered by the movie itself. Then there is the movie as a communication medium that directly describes and shows the voice of the movie characters. From a movie, we can learn another subject when we watched it. We can learn about the educational, moral or others value that implied there, or about the acting of the actors or actress includes of the social relations or the language and the dialogue or utterance they use, or learn about the literary elements in the movie. According to Klarer “Films or movie, and particularly video tapes are very similar to novels, theoretically they can be read and watched indefinitely”(Klarer, 2013). Klarer also says that watching films depends only on the imagination of the audience. In this case, Klarer says it depends on more behavior. Evident at the show, regardless of the audience.

All the conversations of all the characters in the movie cannot ignore the communication aspect. Communication is the process of building meaning with two or more people. All characters in the film interact with each other in the form of communication with other characters and participate in dialogue.

People make utterances when they are have a dialogue or conversation. According to Richards and Schmidt (2010), an “utterance” is a speech analysis unit that has been interpreted for various reasons but most commonly as a collection of phrases used by a single individual during their turn to speak that fall under some specific indicator intonation. Richard and Schmidt (2010) also mentions that utterances can include speech fragments that are shorter than sentences.

Utterance itself relates to speech act. Speech act are a pragmatic field that studies an action performed in a real-life communication context using a spoken utterance. There are numerous hypotheses about how people communicate. Searle defines speech acts as the actions when someone is speaking and doing something in communication. There are three kinds of speech acts based on Austin's theory; they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Austin said that locutionary is only saying something, convey information, talk, ask, and soon (Austin, 1962: 143). Illocutionary is speech act for doing something based on what uttered. The utterance can contain the force. Through the utterance someone can create something new, can make someone doing something, change the situation, and soon. Perlocutionary is a speech act for affecting something. Perlocutionary is the act which happens to the participant as the effect of an utterance.

The most dominant speech acts appears in every utterance and has a specific purpose which is in the movie is illocutionary acts, because beside conveying something, illocutionary acts also act to do something in each utterance. Likewise in a movie, Illocutionary acts are the act of uttering speech. Saying a particular utterance can be seen as taking action (influencing, ordering), in addition to actually saying or uttering the utterance (Rustono, 1999: 33). Likewise in the movie, the utterances spoken in the movie not only to say but also contain an action (influence, order).

Illocutionary act divided into 5 types as what explained above based on the function itself. Searle (1979) classified types of illocutionary act into five, they are representatives, directives, commissive, declarative, and expressive. The first is

representatives, the speaker commits something being the case. The second directive, the speaker get the hearer to do something. The third commissive, commit of the speaker to some future course of action. The fourth is declarative, declarative is a kind of speech acts that change the situation via the speakers utterance. The fifth expressive, the hearer express own feelings. Illocutionary act is interesting be analyze because the writer probably finds the main function of utterances and also the affective meaning which contained in the utterance. The main function of illocutionary is to help the communication going well and not ambiguous. Either speaker or hearer will obtain same literal meaning of the topic in discuss. The purpose of illocutionary act to find out the function of the words and specific purpose in speaker mind.

Illocutionary act can be found in conversation of movie. The conversation in the movie can be an excellent example of speech acts because it represents the complicated case of speech acts in order to find out what the main character does by saying something. The one of important that mostly occurred in the movie is the dialogue among the characters.

In a movie usually not only adult actors, but also child actors, the problem is way of communicating between children and adults is very different from the language spoken by children and the language spoken, so the way children and adults speak has its own way. Therefore it is very interesting to discuss in pragmatics as a speech act study. sometimes the way children speak is more difficult to understand than adults, therefore we must know how the intent of children speech acts, how we understand the context of speech that occurs in children when

speaking, and also understand its function, because children and adults are different, both in their words, language, actions and also the way of thinking. Based on phenomenon above, the researcher was decided to do the research entitled Illocutionary act in children utterance in Turning Red movie.

This study aims to analyze the types and functions of Illocutionary act in children utterance in Turning Red Movie. This movie has many children actors and also many conversations and dialogue carried out by children, besides that there are many words spoken by children, based on the research chosen, namely Illocutionary act in children utterance, of course this movie has the potential to be researched. Meilin is a child who does not know what suddenly turns into a scary monster, it greatly hinders his development as a child, but he tries to talk to others that he is not as scary as others imagine. The research employs a pragmatics approach because this is analyzed utterance.

There are several previous studies that have been made by researchers on analyzing code switching. First study from Lilih Siti (2022) who analyzed the “Illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of Gordon Ramsay’s utterances in Hell’s Kitchen season 20” This research aims to find: (1) What illocutionary acts uses by Gordon Ramsay in Hell’s Kitchen and (2) What the responses given by the hearers (participants) as the reactions to Gordon Ramsay’s utterances. The data source in this research is taken from the video of Hell’s Kitchen Season 20, and the data are analyzed using the theories of Searle (1976) and Gu (1993) to answer the research questions. The applied method is the descriptive qualitative approach proposed by Creswell by describing the analysis results in a descriptive manner. The research

concludes that all five of Searle's illocutionary are available in this research. There are 90 representatives, 5 commissives, 102 directives, 72 expressives, and 18 declaratives. Meanwhile, the participants' responses performed all six perlocutionary acts according to Gu's theory, which emerged in 163 responses. Those are 52 physical responses, 2 negative responses, 5 motor reflexive responses, 53 verbal responses, 22 cognitive responses, and 29 emotional responses. Gordon Ramsay mostly uses illocutionary directive acts, which could be influenced by his frequently ordering participants.

The second study titled "Expressive Acts Used In Disney Aladdin Movie" by (SAVITRI, 2021.) This research discusses about pragmatics analysis of speech act in the use of language on movie's dialogue. The speech act which is analyzed in this research is expressive act that performed by the characters in Disney Aladdin Movie. The purposes in this research were: (1) The researcher wants to find out the types of Expressive Act by the characters in "Disney Aladdin" movie script. (2) To investigate the meaning of the expressive act expressed by the characters in "Disney Aladdin" movie script. The research method in this study: The research design in this study is library research with qualitative approach. Content analysis form is chosen by the researcher since the purpose is to describe the phenomenon that occurs inside Disney Aladdin movie. The data source of this study was the script dialogue Disney Aladdin's movie. The step to analyse the data were: (a) Identifying conversation in the movie, (b) classifying the data utterances (c) analyzing the utterances based on the expressive act, (d) evaluating all the results of the analysis, (f) draw the conclusion from the analysis in this research.

The third study titled "The directives illocutionary acts on the Tony Stark's

Utterances in Avengers: Endgame movie” By (Rama Sani, 20220). This research aim to findings of the research show that there are four types of directives which is divided into two sub-classes. The types of directive illocutionary act are found in Tony Stark's utterance of Avengers End Game movie, 25 data points were gathered 9 advice dan 16 mandates. Of the 9 advice there are 4 Warning and 5 Advice of Advices, while mandates 12 Instruction and 4 Threat. The most directive illocutionary acts are found in Tony Stark's speech in the Avengers End Game film, which are 16 mandates. This is because in the film Tony Stark's position as a figure who was appointed as a leader in the plan to save humanity so that the speaker wants to show his concern to the listener, in the Mandate of the Mandate, the speaker wants to show his authority. Therefore, in the responses of the hearers towards those directive utterances by Tony Stark's speech in the Avengers End Game film, there were only 3 refusal made by listeners and 22 actions from their directive utterances they are compliance, this shows that Tony Stark is capable of being a good leader. Good because many of the directives are compliance.

The Fourth study titled “Directive illocutionary acts in the Toy Story 4 movie” By (Sa'diyah Halimatus, 2022). This study aimed to describe: 1) the forms of directive speech act and 2) the types of directive speech act in the Toy Story 4 movie. The main theory used in this research was from Austin (2004) and Searl (1983). The data source in this study was from the Toy Story 4 movie by Pixar Animation Studios and Walt Disney. This research used descriptive qualitative method. Based on data analysis, the findings showed there were 62 data directive illocutionary speech act with the forms of: literal direct (28 data), literal indirect (20 data), non-literal direct (7 data), non-literal indirect (7 data) and the types of:

requirement (23 data), requestive (21 data), advisory (9 data), question (4 data), permissive (4 data), prohibitive (1 data). From the findings it is concluded that these directive speech acts are often used to express their requests or desires to their interlocutors which indicates that there are differences in social position between the characters in the film so that those with higher social positions can freely give orders to those with low social positions.

The fifth study titled “Representative illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's inauguration speech” By (Mirandani Ikbal, 2019) The researcher analyzes about representative speech act in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech. The research questions of this research are what kinds of representative illocutionary act in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech and what are the functions of representative speech act in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech. This research uses the theory of Yule (1996:54) in classifying kinds of representative speech acts. The theory of Searly (1979) is used to analyzed the function of representative speech acts. The researcher takes the data from Donald Trump’s inauguration speech that has been published in January 20, 2017 in the white house. This research uses qualitative research. Dornyei (2007:25) argues “Qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-minded, non-numerical data which are then analyzed primarily by nonstatistical method.” The researcher analyses the data by some steps: marking, classifying, interpreting, and analyzing.

From several previous studies, this research has similar problems with previous studies, which are identifying Illocutionary act. This research will only be focus on the analysis of illocutionary acts in children utterances. It’s interesting to do analysis on illocutionary act, illocutionary act is often found in the daily

conversation, it indicates that illocutionary act can also be found in the movie as well. The characters of the movie may also perform various kinds of illocutionary act. The vagueness of illocutionary act, where one utterance may possess various distinct illocutionary act depending on its context, makes it difficult for the audience to understand or to determine the proper illocutionary force. However, the ability to observe the context surrounding the conversation which occurs between the characters in the movie can make it easier.

The researcher chose “Turning Red” Movie as a source of data for this research is because sometimes when watching a movie we don't understand what the meaning actor saying and sometimes we misunderstand. This movie can be a good object to analyze the case of illocutionary acts. Beside that, the characters in Turning red movie frequently used speech acts of illocutionary acts in their dialogue so that the utterances can be analyzed easily. Based all reasons, this movie can provide a good sample which concern with illocutionary acts in society. In this research the writer investigate about the 5 types of illocutionary acts with Searle's theory.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The most important thing is mostly occurred within the movies is the conversation among the characters. When the characters speak each other, it will be illocutionary act. In communicating people use utterances with implied meanings. The meaning can be categorized from the context. While communicate with each other, it is important to understand the context to know the speaker's intention. Illocutionary act can be found in conversation of movie. The conversation in the

movie can be an excellent example of speech acts because it represents the complicated case of speech acts in order to find out what the main character does by saying something. The one of important that mostly occurred in the movie is the dialogue among the characters.

People always have conversations, both children and adults. Sometimes the way children speak is more difficult to understand than adults, therefore we must know how the intent of children's speech acts, how we understand the context of speech that occurs in children when speaking, and also understand its function, because children and adults are different, both in their words, language, actions and also the way of thinking.

Studying from the background of the study, the question of research are as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used in children utterance in “Turning Red” Movie by Dome Shee (2022)?
2. What functions of illocutionary acts are found in the children utterance in “Turning Red” Movie by Dome Shee (2022)?

1.3 Research Objective

According to the research questions, it is formulated as the following two research purposes

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act used by children in “Turning Red” Movie
2. To describe the functions of illocutionary acts used by children in “Turning Red” Movie.

1.4 Research Significance

There are several benefits that can be obtained from the result of this study, this study divided into two parts those are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to contribute to the field of linguistics, especially pragmatic in the field of knowledge about speech acts. The researcher also hopes that readers can understand about illocutionary act. this research can be a reference for readers who will research on pragmatic especially illocutionary act.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, this research is aimed at those who are interested in the above topic. This study is also intended for people who want to understand about the above topic and then apply it when analyzing texts and gain new perspective. Besides that, the writer also persuades readers to understand about the types of illocutionary acts and the utterances types as what the writer attempt to delivered into this research.

1.5 Conceptual framework

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it is a subdivision of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:5), speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. We always perform speech act in our daily life. Sometimes we do not realize that the utterances we produce consist of speech act. We often use utterances with indirect meaning. Speech act occurs on the process of

the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. In many times, people not only saying but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act, it means that he or she is doing illocutionary act. The researcher realizes that in our daily life, we also always use the speech act function when we have communication with others.

Speech act is divided into three types of acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Speech act theory treats an utterance as an act performed by a speaker in a context with respect to an addressee. Speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said.

This research uses pragmatic theory, specifically speech act theory. The results of this study are expected to illustrate the types illocutionary acts contained in Turning Red Movie. The theory illocutionary acts, as the main of this research. Illocutionary acts, the speaker form utterance with several functions in mind. Utterance besides function to say or inform something, also can used to do something. Illocutionary acts called as the act of doing something. Searle (2005, 13-16) explains illocutionary into five types those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Illocutionary act is not easily identified. This happens because the illocutionary act relates to the speaker and hearer. (Leech 38) To facilitate the identification of some adequate verbs of illustrative speech acts. Some of these verbs include reporting, announcing, asking, suggesting, thanking, proposing, acknowledging, congratulating, promising, and urging. The focus of theoretical use in this research uses the theory of illocutionary act.

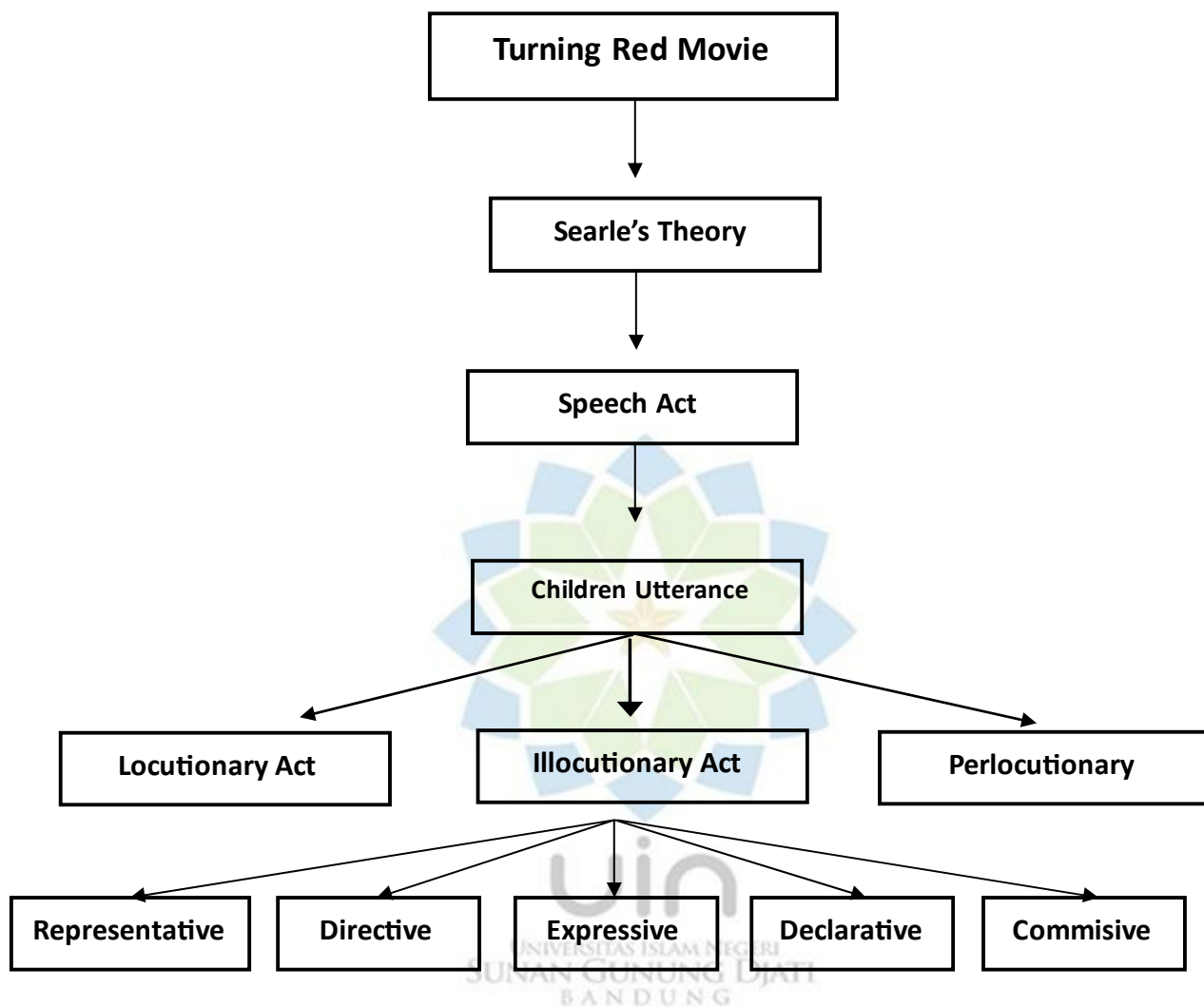


Diagram 1.1 Conceptual Framework

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

This section contains a short explanation of pragmatics, speech act, Illocutionary, utterance, and, movie.

1.6.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how speakers communicate meaning and how listeners interpret the intent of the speaker's speech. According to Parker (1986), what people must apply in communication is to think about how they use language to communicate well rather than how language is organized. Mey (2011) states that pragmatics is the study of how people use language in communication following the circumstance in society. Pragmatics studies meaning as it is intended by the speaker's need. People who study pragmatics are familiar with the speech act. The action performed by a speaker with an utterance is referred to as a speech act.

1.6.2 Speech act

Speech act is an expression of the function of language. In a Speech there is a language function which is reflected in the purpose of the speech. The term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. Speech acts are divided into five classes: declarative, representative, expressive, commissive, and directive. The speakers express their feeling by making their words fit with their internal psychological world which is generally known as expressive utterances. Expressive utterance belongs to adjective, which shows your feelings or thought. Thus, expressive utterance is a kind of speech acts based on

psychological states and relate to the expression of feelings or emotions towards the hearer.

1.6.3 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are acts performed by speakers in saying something (with an appropriate intention and in an appropriate context), rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something. This type of speech acts is also called as the act of doing something. The purpose of expression and the speaker specific purpose are called as locutionary force or locutionary function. An illocutionary act is the second dimension of speech act which is performed through communicative force of an utterance. Mostly, the speaker does not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. The speaker forms an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Illocutions are acts defined by social convention acts such as accosting, accusing, admitting, apologizing, challenging, complaining, condoling, congratulating, declining, deploring, giving permission, giving way, greeting, leave-taking, mocking, naming, offering, praising, promising, proposing marriage, protesting, recommending, surrendering, thanking, toasting (Hurford and Heasley, 1983). This is known as the illocutionary force of the utterances. The criteria of illocutionary acts are based on the contexts which determine the forces or functions of the utterances (Mey, 2001). Same utterances can be categorized as different illocutionary because of different forces or functions which are greatly influenced by context of use. According to Nunan (1993) forces are the characteristics that differentiate speech acts from one another. Forces are mainly about the different ways the content propositions are involved in speech acts. Some

examples of forces are pronouncing, stating, commanding, thanking, and promising.

1.6.4 Utterance

According to Richards and Schmidt (2010), an "utterance" is a speech analysis unit that has been interpreted for various reasons but most commonly as a collection of phrases used by a single individual during their turn to speak that fall under some specific indicator intonation. Richard and Schmidt also mention that utterances can include speech fragments that are shorter than sentences (2010). Therefore, in accordance with (Meetham & Hudson's 1969) statement, utterances are recognized as statements regardless of the characters and language used. They add that an utterance must be comprehensive and self-contained because it is a speech that is preceded and followed by pauses. It is a statement that is lengthy sufficiently to be directly relevant in a situational context.

1.6.5 Movie

Movies are periodicals at frequent intervals containing with comedy, romance, drama, adventure, fantasy, thriller, and the others of current interest. Movies can give description to people about life, experiences and communications. Movie have great influences in developing English language where the watcher or listeners may learn about some sentences or utterances from the dialogue of movie.