

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Linguistics is one of the sciences of language, linguistic is a scientific work that is born from language that is very useful for the science of human life. So, the specific thing that has been discussed in this study is part of linguistic.

In this study, the main reason of the writer is because as students of English Literature studying Pragmatics courses, without realizing it our daily conversation or utterances are the most part of Pragmatics. In Pragmatics, the writer has take part of Speech Act and in this part of Speech Act, the writer only analyze illocutionary acts. Therefore, in this study the writer only analyze the illocutionary act in the movie.

The writer chose movie as the study object in the study because movie provide the audience with the answers they want while also providing them with a sense of fulfillment and enjoyment. Movie can express to the audience the character of the player, and the conversation their present is a significant utterance for the audience who has experienced it in real life.

If the writer observe carefully, the writer has noticed that every scene in the movie is not an ordinary scene with a blend of sound, movement, or background. However, if the writer study closely every utterance made by the actor, the writer can see that it has a category of types in illocutionary act of every sentence their

utterance. Therefore, the writer wants to investigate the category of types of illocutionary act of every sentence that has been uttered by Emma as the main character in the "Emma" movie.

In order to get the category in illocutionary act of each Emma's sentence is not as easy as predicted, but we must analysis of illocutionary act. The writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts because there have been several other writers who have analyze illocutionary acts, but they mostly investigate English teachers who were at school as her object the writer found in study by Herfina the study was conducted in 2021 and the writer found the other writers who has investigate politicians who were giving speeches as their object by Sari & Pranoto the study was conducted in 2022.

Illocutionary act appears as an excuse for the writer who only analyze illocutionary act because an illocutionary act is a real action are performed by utterance in communication, in an illocutionary act all of us can know the science of understanding the utterance of the speaker in certain situation. The writer decided to analyze the illocutionary act of Emma's utterances in "Emma" movie because of their British culture, Emma's strong character, Emma's friendship with her best friend.

The British culture which is very strong in the "Emma" movie is very interesting to analyze because every sentence Emma's utterance has an category that has been shown from the types of illocutionary acts. Because Emma's arrogant attitude as the main character, every utterance Emma makes has an category

specified from the types of illocutionary act and every condition of Emma and her best friend's friendship that Emma's utterances has an category that is closely connected to the types of illocutionary act.

The writer's reason for chose that title is to make it easier for readers to know that Illocutionary Act is also present in the movies, especially the "Emma" Movie the writer chose the movie to be the object of the study because the content shown in the movie is very interesting to analyze, especially using Searles' theory as a reference of literature, the writer's hope this study has become support for future writers. The writer selected this title because Illocutionary Act are not only learned in college classrooms, but also in our social sphere. Illocutionary Act also occurs in visual spaces, such as the study object that writer chose, namely movies. From the explanation above, the writer has been conducted the study entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN "EMMA" MOVIE".

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem is formulated as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary act are found by Emma in "Emma" Movie?
2. How are the illocutionary act realized by Emma in "Emma" movie?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The objectives of this study are to answer the problem.

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act by Emma in "Emma" Movie
2. To describe of illocutionary acts realized by Emma in "Emma" Movie

1.4 The Scope of Study

In this study the writer focusses on Illocutionary acts according to Searle's theory, Illocutionary acts have five types namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The data is taken from the object of study is Emma's utterance in "Emma" Movie.

1.5 The Significanced of Study

At the time of conducting this study, in this study what is really expected is as follows:

1. Theoretically

1. The results of this study will be come a new perspective in pragmatics especially in illocutionary act.
2. This study would become new model in analysing movie.

2. Practically

1. The result of this study is significance for lecturers, as an example for the study of illocutionary act.
2. For the next English Literature students, this study is the most important to study for to add insight into communication, and especially for analyze illocutionary act.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This study really needs a theoretical framework, the theoretical framework in this study aims to prevent misinterpretation of study. This study can also be carried out because it is based on theoretical concepts that become the rules of study, namely the type of illocutionary act, scripts from the "Emma" Movie to make it clearer because theory is used as the basis for theoretical analysis.

2.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is one of the sciences of language, linguistics is a scientific work that is born from a language that is very useful for the science of human life. Linguistics discusses the structure of language, the form of language, and grammar. In general linguistics, fanatics in learning languages exist, although there is still complexity in learning languages in general, notably language as a means of human social interaction Abdul (2012:3). According to Matthews (1997), the study of linguistics is the teaching of language or linguistic exploration. As "the science of language" or "the scientific study of linguistics," linguistics is usually understood. While Kridalaksana (1983) said Linguistics is the science of studying the complexities of language, such as communication or linguistics are sciences where language or science is studied scientifically.

The writer can conclude from the explanation above that linguistics is the science of learning that studies linguistics from many fields of language to provide a broad understanding.

2.3 Pragmatics

Pragmatics, according to Cruse (2006), is the study of contextual aspects of meaning. According to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. This understanding teaches that knowing or having meaning is important for everyone's communication. Communication readiness is successful when the listener understands what the speaker is saying.

According to Levinson et al (1983:54), pragmatics is the study of communication that prioritizes what is communicated rather than what is said. Definitions of words or sentences produced by speakers while communicating beyond the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves.

Stalnaker defined pragmatics as "the study of linguistic acts and the contexts in which they are performed" Searle et al (1980). There are two types of challenges to solve in pragmatics: first, defining interesting forms of speech acts and speech products; second, describing the elements of speech context that help determine which proposition is communicated by a particular phrase."

According to definitions above it can be concluded that Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in specific communication contexts. A specifically how to the speaker produces a specific utterance in a certain context.

2.4 Speech Act

Speech Acts are a branch of Pragmatics, Speech Acts are also communication followed by actions to communicate certain attitudes. Speech Acts interpret communication not only verbally but also through non-verbal communication such as communication by taking action. According to Austin (1955) developed speech acts in his book *How to Do Things with Words*, which were later developed by John R. Searle. Austin defines speech acts as the actions that we take when we produce utterance.

According to Yule (1996:64) Speech acts are a branch of pragmatics that studies utterances. It is defined as an action carried out through utterances. Furthermore, Searle et al (1980) stated that “The theory of speech acts starts with assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc.”

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that a speech act is a statement that includes action as a functional unity in communication while taking into account situational factors. According to Austin (1955:94), speech act can be divided into three types:

1. Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinates sense and reference. For example: “It's cold here”. This sentence is meant to inform the addressee that the condition or the weather of a room is cold

without any attention to perform an act or to influence the addressee. The point of the example above is “It” as subject, “cold” as predicate, and “here” as object. This speech act only expresses language, understanding the intention of the speaker is not needed.

2. Perlocutionary Act

The act of influencing something is referred to as a perlocutionary act. The effect of an utterance on the recipient is a perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary action is one in which the illocutionary has an effect on or influences the recipient. In other words, the perlocutionary act is the listener's response to what the speaker says.

Example: “There is a spider next to you!”, if we say this utterance to someone, there will be some effects caused by that utterance. After the hearer hears that utterance, he/she may run.

3. Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is a complete speech act, an act of doing something with the speaker's intention in mind, such as promising, stating, commanding, denial, prediction, request, confirming, and so on. Illocutionary acts are classified into five types: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

Example: “It close to eight o’clock”. This sentence is uttered by a mom to her children in the morning, she does not only say the words but also remembering her children she has to go to take her child to school. The

Illocutionary Act is one of Speech Act which helps people do something not only saying it.

2.4.1 Types of Illocutionary Act

This study use the speech act theory from Searly. According to Searly in Sibuea (2021) there are five types of illocutionary act such as:

1. Representative

According to Yule (1996:53) Representatives are similar to that speech act in which the speaker states whether or not something occurred. It can be noted by some performative verbs such as; stating, affirming, complaining, describing, informing, concluding, etc. There are all examples of how the speaker represents the world as he or she sees it. The speaker uses representatives to make words fit the world.

Example: "the earth is flat" is the speaker's **statement** about the earth, indicating that the speaker believes the earth is flat. The speaker can state the sentence based on facts or express his or her own opinion about the other person's physical condition, as well as express how the speaker feels about the situation.

2. Directive

According to Leech (1983:106) Directives are intended to elicit some acts from the hearer. It can be noted by some performative such as; questioning, ordering, commanding, suggesting, encouraging, begging, requesting, advising, and recommending, etc. There are examples of how the speaker expresses his or her desires.

Example: "Can you open the cap of this bottle?" The utterance is a **request** from the speaker to the hearer to do something.

3. Commissive

Commissives are types of speech acts in which the speaker commits to some future action Yule (1996:54). Commissives express the speaker's intent, such as refusing, promising, vowing, and offering. Commissives can be delivered by the speaker alone or as a member of a group. The speaker attempts to make the world fit the words by using commissives.

Example: "I am able to try my best".

This brings consequences for the speaker to fulfill what he has said. So, the speaker uses the illocutionary act of commissive **vowing**.

4. Expressive

According to Leech (1983:106) Expressive verbs express or make known the speaker's psychological attitude toward a situation. It can be noted by some performative verbs, such as; thanking, congratulating, pleasure, pardoning, blaming, praising, sorrowing, joy, pain, welcoming and so on. In this type of speech act, the speaker tailors the words to the situation, which includes his or her feelings.

Example: "don't be shy, my house is yours." The speaker attempts a state of mind to **welcome** someone.

5. Declarative

According to Leech (1983:106) Declarations are a type of speech act in which the propositional content and reality are matched. It can be noted

by some performative verbs for example, resigning, demising, christening, declaring, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, and so on. These actions are carried out normally speaking by someone who has been specifically authorized to do so within some instructional framework.

Example: "I now declare you husband and wife." The speaker changes the condition in reality to ending addressees's single status to get married. The speaker uses the illocutionary act of declaratives **declaring**.

2.5 Previous Study

There are some studies supporting this study that have related to illocutionary act theory: The first study was done by Putri et al (2020) "The analysis of illocutionary acts of judges' comments in America's next top model and Asia's next top model competitions: A cross-cultural pragmatic study". In this study, the writer wants to find out the illocutionary acts of the judges since they are considered as the decision makers in a competition. In this study the writer used the orthographical transcription method and descriptive qualitative for the data of the study, we collected utterances in the America's Next Top Model Session 21 Episode 5 and Asia's Next Top Model Session 6 Episode 1 from YouTube. In analysing the data, we transcribed all utterances using orthographical transcription method. The data were then analysed and categorized in terms of the theory of illocutionary speech acts from Searle (1979) using qualitative description method. the results of this study conclude that Asians were more expressive than Americans. In addition, there was an apology statement in the American context whereas there was no expression of apology in the Asian context. In this study, it could also be seen that

Americans were more to the point or overt than Asians whereas Asians were categorized to be more "careful" than Americans.

The second study was conducted by Aulia et al (2021) "Illocutionary Acts on Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan". This study attempted to investigate Najwa Shihab's illocutionary acts in the episode of Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan on September 28th, 2020. This study used non-participant observation to collect data and used a qualitative descriptive method. This data was examined using Searle's (1976) theory. The results revealed four types of illocutionary acts performed by Najwa Shihab, with the majority of the illocutionary acts used. The data show 63% assertive, 14,8% directive, 3,7% commissive, and 18,5% expressive of illocutionary acts.

The third study was conducted by Rosyidi et al (2019) "Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019". This research was descriptive qualitative research. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Jokowi in first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019. It used a descriptive qualitative method by watching the debate, collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistics of theories derived from related literature sources. The data in this study was in the form of a speech used by Jokowi in Indonesia presidential election 2019 debate which contains elements of illocutionary speech acts. Based on the analysis, several things can be concluded. The writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer has data on illocutionary acts which are used by the presidential election debate 2019, those are data 6 data was included to Assertive Illocutionary

Speech Act, 3 data was Directive Illocutionary act, 3 data was Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and 1 data was Commissive illocutionary speech acts.

The fourth study was conducted by Hariati et al (2020) “Illocutionary Acts in Jack Ma’s Inspiring Speech in His Graduation at The University of Hongkong”. This study address types of illocutionary acts in Jack Ma’s inspiring speech in his graduation at the University of Hongkong. The meaning or the function of an utterance in speech-acts can merely be analyzed based on the acts of illocution made by the speaker. In other words, the hearer will be able to give any responses to the utterances made by the speaker if he or she understands the intention of speaker’s utterances. The research is categorized as descriptive qualitative based on Moleong’s theory (2014:82). It aimed to find the types of illocutionary act performed by Jack Ma’s speech in his graduation at the University of Hongkong, to describe the intended forces of each type of illocutionary act performed in that speech, and to find out the context supported interpretation of meaning in illocutionary acts. The findings indicates that there are 7 types of illocutionary acts such: 0 (0%) for declarative, 58 (62 %) for assertive, 11 (12 %) for expressive, 3 (3 %) for directive, 11 (12 %) for commissive, 4 (4 %) for assertive expressive and 7 (7 %) for assertive directive. It means that most of dominant of illocutionary acts is assertive. And context supported the interpreting of meaning performed illocutionary acts can be mentioned through the participants, the setting or social context of interaction, the topic, and the function. All these explanations guided the audience to catch the true meaning of a speaker.

The fifth study was conducted by Sari & Pranoto (2022) “An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act And Perlocutionary Act Towards The Queen Elizabeth’s Speech Entitled We Will Succeed And Better Days Will Come”. This study is focuses on observing the illocutionary and perlocutionary that found in queen’s Elizabeth on coronavirus speech on April 6, 2010, at the Telegraph YouTube Chanel. Queen Elizabeth II is the world's longest reigning monarch and one of the most famous, well respected, and untouchable figures of the past century. The researcher takes Queen’s Elizabeth speech as the object because the main objective of this study is to find out the types of illocutionary act and the perlocutionary that found in Queen’s Elizabeth speech on coronavirus speech since the pandemic of coronavirus became the main problem in today’s conditions to the society. The scope of this study is focused on analyzing the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act of speech act in Queen’s Elizabeth on Coronavirus speech. It is also to find out the types of illocutionary in Queen’s Elizabeth on Coronavirus speech. By applying the theory of speech act by Searle. After find out the illocutionary act the researcher tries to identifying the perlocutionary acts implied after the illocutionary acts uttered in Queen’s Elizabeth on Coronavirus speech using the theory of Austin’s Theory. Using qualitative method (Rajasekar, 2013), the researcher analyzes the outcome data from the object or data source that researcher had chosen. This method also delivers any of all results that happen inside the research. Descriptive Qualitative also gives about comprehending data gathering, data analysis, data interpretation and conclusion that point to researcher problem. There are 14 illocutionary that is found in Elizabeth speech. After the researcher analyzed the data, the researcher

found that the most dominant type of illocutionary act which used by Elizabeth, assertive which contains 6 data. The second dominant type of illocutionary was commissive act it had 4 data from each type. The third dominant type is expressive act it had 1 data. However, the types of assertive are more dominant in this research. In this study, the researcher found 5 topics related on the Elizabeth's speech that she talked about as a pattern of her speech, there are Expressing grief, Community responsibility, endorsing hope, Building confidence, Reassurance. The perlocutionary act that is implied on this study found that there are 3 data, and the expressive act are the most data that appears as the perlocutionary act.

The sixth study was conducted by Nurhayati & Yuwartatik (2016) "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts on Main Characters Dialogues in John Milne's Novel: "The Black Cat"". This study describes the types of illocutionary acts and the impact of perlocutionary acts on main characters' dialogues in John Milne's Novel: The Black Cat". This study used descriptive qualitative design. The data of this study were dialogues in the "The Black Novel". The study revealed that the dialogue posses five types of illocutionary acts i.e. declaratives, assertives, expressive, directives, commissives and the impact of perlocutionary act. Readers can broaden and enrich the knowledge of speech acts especially Illocutionary, perlocutionary acts; understand what the speaker intends and know the sequence of events in speaker utterances; practice strategies of speech act in their daily life and use literary works to learn language naturally.

The seventh study was conducted by Sibuea (2021) "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Comic "The Adventures of Tintin Volume 8"". This research

discusses the types, functions and dominant types contained in the conversation of the main character in the comic of " The Adventures of Tintin Volume 8 ". Comic is one of the picture books which are popular with youth and children. This comic tells the characters of Tintin, who as the main character, plays as detective. A picture that represents the character's actions reinforces each utterance presented by characters. The focus of the study in this discussion is to answer the research statement, namely the types of Illocutionary Acts in the Comic "The Adventures of Tintin Vol 8" and the functions as well as the dominant types found in the conversation. In this research, the writer found out the types of Illocutionary acts from the 3 stories are Representative, Directive, Expressive and Commissive. From the 3 stories there are slightly different functions depending on the situation of each story. The dominant types are Representative. It shows that Tintin represents the statement from his acts to make the listener believe his word.

The eighth study was conducted by Maulidiyah et al (2021) "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Sherly Annavita in Indonesia Lawyers Club". Understanding the illocutionary speech acts performed by prominent speakers in a formal event may bring significant impacts to provide an in-depth explanation of the purposes that the speakers intend to deliver. Sherly Annavita, a young politician and social influencer, was invited to one of Indonesia's prominent TV shows. As an influencer, her statements have often initiated a social movement, which led the researchers to examine how she delivered her thoughts in the public sphere. The present study employed a descriptive qualitative approach to uncover what illocutionary speech acts performed by the above-mentioned politician and the

purpose in each speech act. Data analysis of this study found sixteen (16) illocutionary speech acts performed by Sherly. Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act dominated her statements, followed by Expressive and Directive Illocutionary Speech Acts, respectively. Further, of all speech acts performed, Sherly delivered seven purposes of her statement, namely expressing opinions, notifying, stating arguments, advising, thanking, praising, and criticizing.

The ninth study was conducted by Rahayu & Parmawati (2020) "The Analysis of Language Style and The Illocutionary Act Found in Teen Lit Novel "The Perfect Husband" Written By Indah Riyana". In this study described of the Language Style and Illocutionary Act that found in a teen-lit novel "The perfect Husband" Written by Indah Riyana. The methodology that is used in this study is Descriptive Qualitative Method. Source of data gained from novel "The Perfect Husband". The steps are: 1). The researchers read the novel, 2). Collecting and analyzing the sentences that consist of language style and the illocutionary act, 3). Draw the conclusion finding based on the data analysis. In this study, the Language Style found are five styles but it concerns to casual style because that is a teen lit novel, and the illocutionary act that found are five categories but mostly is used of directive and expressive.

The last study was conducted by Herfina (2021) "Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on English Teachers' on Teaching Process In Classroom At SMPN 01 Patamuan Padang Pariaman". This research uses a qualitative approach. This type of research is descriptive research. The data collection technique was carried out by observation, while the data analysis technique used was qualitative descriptive

technique and pragmatic analysis. The purpose of this study was to analysis of illocutionary act on English teachers in teaching and learning at SMPN 01 Patamuan Padang Pariaman. This study used a qualitative research method based on Yule's 1996 theory. The results showed that the meaning contained in illocutionary acts consisted of four components, namely representative, directive, expressive, Commissive, and declarative components. These found for English teacher one and two 255 utterances, indicate that representative of 55 utterances then directive 75 utterances then 60 expressive utterances and 65 Commissive utterances and no declarative utterances. And the most dominant component of illocution is directive, namely asking.

2.6 The Description of “Emma” Movie

Set in 19th century England, this movie tells the life story of Emma Woodhouse, a beautiful and smart girl. Her presence is always a source of concern for those around her, and she is known to be arrogant. Emma frequently believes she knows best, and she enjoys interfering in the love lives of those closest to her. Emma claims to be a matchmaker, but she has yet to find true happiness. Her once knowing nature blinded her to what she really wanted. As a result, Emma is forced to go through a series of complicated love stories that all end in failure.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

In this study begin with an an understanding of pragmatic theory concepts. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, that also includes the process of utterance production. In pragmatics, a speech act is defined as an utterance that contains not only grammatical structure and words, but also action meanings. There are three types of speech acts: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this study, the researcher only focuses on illocutionary acts.

According to Searle in Sibuea (2021) there are 5 types of illocutionary acts, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. The writer will analyze “Emma” Movie because most of the speakers do not realize that they perform the illocutionary act in their utterance. The following chapters provide an explanation of how this research was carried out, along with a conceptual framework.

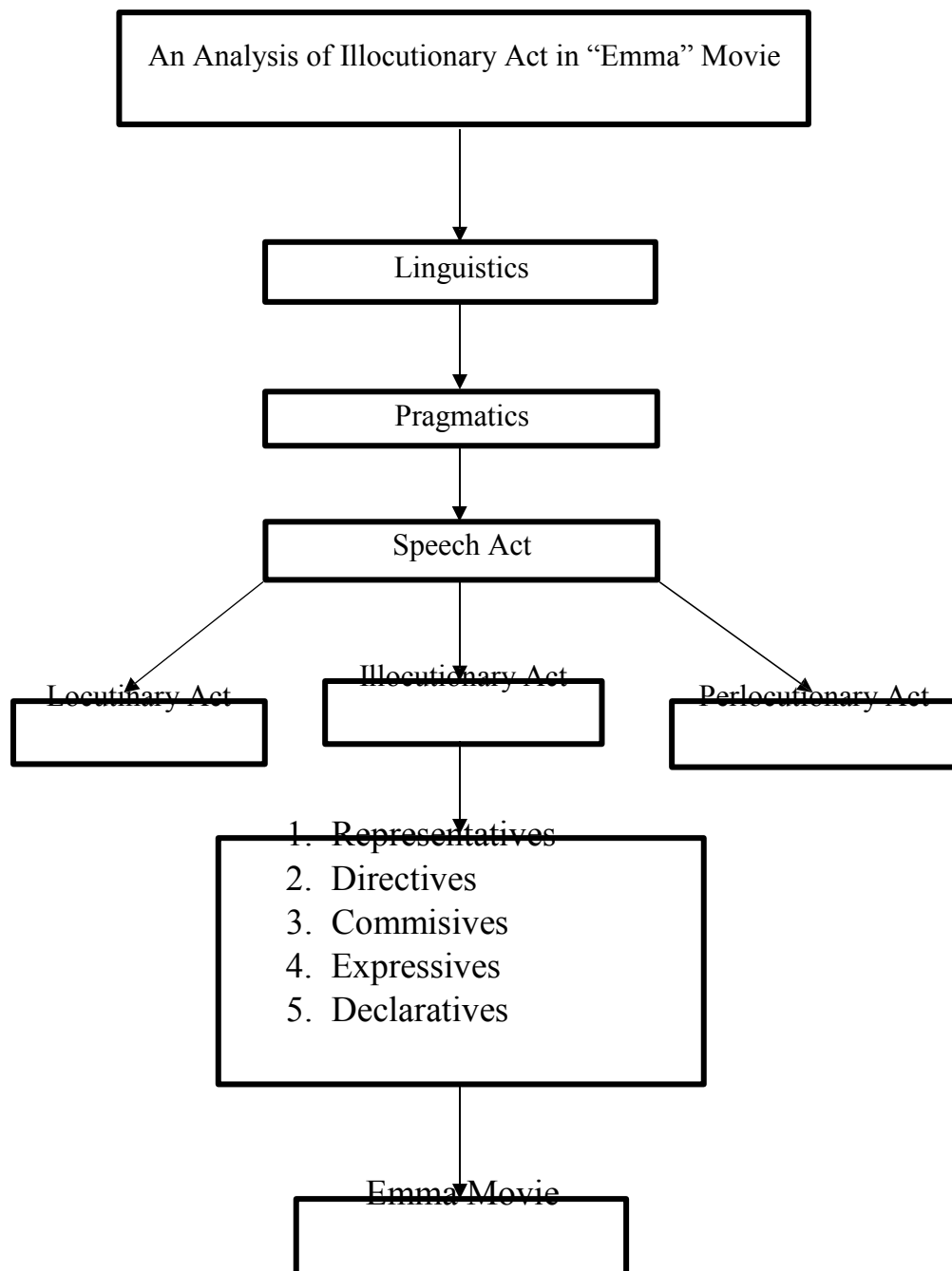


Figure 2.1. Coceptual Framework of An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in "Emma" Movie

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

In this study the writer only focuses on analyzing the phenomena that occur within the movie. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative. Kothari (2004) states that qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomena, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. In this study, the writer use qualitative method this method can be used to describe because it is analyzing the types of illocutionary acts of Emma's utterance and how are the illocutionary act realized by Emma in "Emma" movie. This movie is chosen for analysis; it was released in 2020.

3.2 The Source of Data

The source of data in this study has been taken from the "Emma" Movie script. According to Inmon & Linstedt (2015:41) "data is a facts collection, concept on instruction on the storage that use for communication repair and the process automatically presenting the information which is understable by the human".

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

This study use note-taking technique to collect the data from "Emma" Movie. According to Sudaryanto (1993:133-135), this is a technique for

achieving data through listening carefully and then follows by taking a note. In this study, the writer did the note-taking technique by watching and listening to the video carefully and she note some words which were categorized in the types of illocutionary acts by writing them over the scripts of Movie.

Meanwhile, the process of the collecting the data consists of the following steps:

1. Downloading the Movie.
2. Transcribing the script of the data.
3. Underlining Emma's utterances of illocutionary acts in "Emma" movie.

3.4 The Technique of Analysing Data

After finishing the procedures of data collection, finally the data were ready to analyze. The relation between data collection and data analysis is inseparable. It means that when the writer collects the data, start conducting data analysis. Then the remaining steps of data analysis were describing as follows:

1. Classifyng the data related to illocutionary act as Representative, Directives, Commisive, Expressive, Declarative.
2. Drawing the data based on the data analysis.
3. Conclude the analysis.