

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS**  
**USED IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* MOVIE**  
**(PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)**



A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University in Partial  
Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES  
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

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BY

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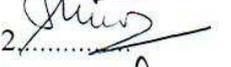
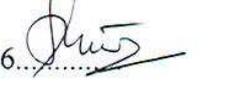


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Today, Friday, 17 May 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by ANDI ASNIAR (Student No. F21115023) entitled, **DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN CRAZY RICH ASIANS MOVIE (PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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The thesis by ANDI ASNIAR (No. F21115023) entitled, DIRECT AND INDIRECT ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* MOVIE (PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS) has been revised as advised during examination on 17 May 2019 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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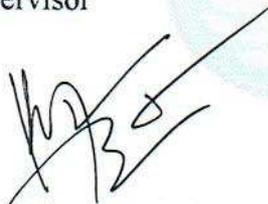
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With reference to the letter of the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No: 048/UN4.9.1/DA.08.04/2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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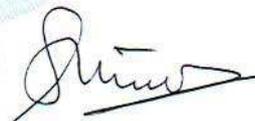
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The writer hopes this study can become an inspiration for the readers and the following researchers. The writer realizes that this study is not fully perfect. Therefore, the writer hopes any constructive and supportive criticism, suggestion, and advice for a better improvement.

Makassar, 6 May 2019

The Writer



## ABSTRACT

**ANDI ASNIAR.** *Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used In Crazy Rich Asians Movie (Pragmatic Analysis)*, supervised by **Karmila Mokoginta** and **Simon Sitoto**.

The aims of this study are to explain the types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie and to describe the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Crazy Rich Asians* Movie.

The method of this study was qualitative descriptive. The researcher collected the data from the movie and movie script, then described context, types of illocutionary acts, and meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie based on theories provided. To focus on the study, the researcher limited herself to analyze thirty data.

From the analysis, the researcher finds that direct illocutionary acts only contain two types of illocutionary acts, assertive (asserting) and directive (ordering, asking). Meanwhile, indirect illocutionary acts contain all five types of illocutionary acts, assertive (denying, boasting, accusing, predicting, admitting), directive (warning, challenging, admonishing, suggesting, complaining, reminding, requesting, ordering, advising), commissive (threatening, offering, endorsing, volunteering, agreeing, promising, proposing marriage), expressive (blaming, thanking, praising, pardoning, offending, criticizing, insulting, mocking), and declaration (appointing) performed by characters in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. Moreover, the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts can be identified by referring to the context of utterance.

Key terms: Context, Illocutionary Act, Meaning, Utterance



## ABSTRAK

**ANDI ASNIAR.** *Tindak Ilokusi Langsung dan Tidak Langsung yang digunakan dalam Film Crazy Rich Asians (Studi Pragmatik)*, dibimbing oleh **Karmila Mokoginta** dan **Simon Sitoto**.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan tiap jenis tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan dalam film *Crazy Rich Asians* dan untuk mendeskripsikan makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Crazy Rich Asians*.

Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dari film dan naskah film, kemudian menjelaskan konteks, jenis tindak ilokusi, dan makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Crazy Rich Asians* berdasarkan teori yang disediakan. Fokus penelitian dibatasi pada tiga puluh data.

Dari analisis tersebut, peneliti menemukan bahwa dalam tindak ilokusi langsung hanya terdapat dua jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu asertif (menyatakan) dan direktif (menanyakan, memerintah). Sedangkan, dalam tindak ilokusi tidak langsung terdapat semua lima jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu asertif (menyangkal, membual, menuduh, memprediksi, mengakui), direktif (memperingatkan, menantang, menegur, menyarankan, mengeluh, mengingatkan, meminta, memerintah, menasihati), komisif (mengancam, menawarkan, mempromosikan, memberikan bantuan, menyetujui, menjanjikan, melamar), ekspresif (menyalahkan, mengucapkan terima kasih, memuji, memberi maaf, menyindir, mengkritik, menghina, mengejek), dan deklarasi (mengangkat) yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Crazy Rich Asians*. Selain itu, makna dari tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung dapat diidentifikasi dengan mengacu pada konteks ujaran.

Kata Kunci: Konteks, Tindak Ilokusi, Makna, Ujaran



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

People always communicate with each other in their social life. They use language as their tool of communication. With language, they can achieve mutual understanding through their utterances. In someone's utterance, there is always speech act involved.

Speech act is divided into three categories, those are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Illocutionary act is the intention carried by the speaker in saying something. Perlocutionary act is the effect caused by the speaker's utterance to the hearer.

Illocutionary act is the most interesting material to be learnt among those categories of speech acts. It is divided into two kinds, direct illocution and indirect illocution. Direct illocution is the illocutionary act gotten by analyzing the relationship between the form and the function of an utterance. Indirect illocution is any further illocutionary act contained in the utterance. Illocutionary act is classified into five types based on Searle's theory, those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Learning and understanding illocutionary act will make our communication's skill better, because it will help us to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpreting someone's utterance. As we know, this kind of problem usually occurs in our conversation. Therefore, the researcher is eager to analyze this problem



in her study to make people more aware in interpreting one's utterance. Beside that, this matter is very important to be applied in our social life.

Utterances can be found in dialogues of movie. To analyze illocutionary acts, the writer will choose data from the utterances of *Crazy Rich Asians* movie to be the research object of her study. *Crazy Rich Asians* movie is directed by Jon M. Chu in 2018 from a screenplay by Peter Chiarelli and Adele Lim, based on the 2013 best-selling novel of the same title by Kevin Kwan. This movie is about a super rich man namely Nick Young who was in love with an economic professor namely Rachel Chu then, they travel to Singapore for attending his bestfriend's wedding and also for introducing his girlfriend to his family. The reason why I chose this movie is that it contains many direct and indirect illocutions in the utterances performed by its characters. This movie also has interesting plot story which can make people become enthusiastic in studying direct and indirect illocutionary acts through watching it.

The explanation above shows the importance of studying illocutionary act in our life because it always appear in every conversation. Moreover, understanding types and meaning of illocutionary acts help us to know the specific intention of someone in uttering speech. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct a study entitle "Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used In *Crazy Rich Asians* Movie (Pragmatic Analysis)."



## **B. Identification of Problems**

The researcher identifies some problems which relate to her study in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie, those are:

1. The characters in this movie prefer to use indirect illocutionary acts in their utterances instead of saying what they actually intend to convey (direct illocutionary act).
2. The characters in this movie make their interlocutors try to guess what the meaning behind their utterances.

## **C. Scope of Problems**

The researcher has analyzed illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. To limit the analysis, the writer focused only on studying thirty utterances which contain both direct and indirect illocutions. In this study, the researcher has analyzed the types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory and the meaning behind direct and indirect illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

## **D. Research Questions**

Based on the research background, the researcher formulates some research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie?
2. What are the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie?



### **E. Objective of the Study**

The aim of this study are:

1. To explain the types of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.
2. To describe the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

### **F. Significance of the Study**

The benefit of this study are:

1. Practical Benefit

The researcher hopes that this writing will give benefit for its reader and will be a reference to pragmatic material for the following researcher, especially in giving explanation about illocutionary act.

2. Theoretical Benefit

The researcher hopes that this writing will give understanding about pragmatic material, especially in giving explanation about illocutionary act.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Studies

There are many previous studies which have analyzed speech act material, especially illocutionary act but, the researcher will only review three of it. The following is the other related research that the writer has read.

The first is a research conducted by Agung Suryo Nugroho entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Sherlock Holmes* Movie” in 2011. This study aims to know the types of illocutionary acts which are uttered by Sherlock Holmes as the main character in the movie through its script. The findings showed that Sherlock Holmes uses all types of illocutionary acts: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, declarations, and the most dominant of those is illocutionary act of directive.

The second is a research conducted by Riska Rahman entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act in *Detective Conan* Comic” in 2015. This study aims to classify illocutionary acts of utterances used in *Detective Conan* comic and to see how the speaker gives perlocutionary effect to the hearer, whether it is successful or unsuccessful. The findings showed that *Detective Conan* comic contains all the types of illocutionary acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives, and also found that some perlocutionary effect are successful with body language’s assistance.



The third is a research conducted by Arfah Dzumillah entitled “The Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Act in the *Reasonable Doubt*, A Movie Directed by Peter Howitt” in 2016. This study aims to find out types of illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Reasonable Doubt* movie and to analyze the effects of perlocutionary act expected by the speaker to be the hearer’s response. The findings of this study showed that all types of illocutionary acts are found in the movie, with representative as the most frequent type used. Furthermore, most of the perlocutionary acts expected by the speakers in the movie are fulfilled by the hearers, except in some cases where specific contextual factors do not allow the hearers to do what the speakers want.

To conclude, those previous studies are different from the study that the researcher will conduct. The researcher’s study will focus on analyzing not only types of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s theory but also the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts contained in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.



## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which learn about the meaning of someone's utterance. It means that this study concerns more to what the speaker intends to say. Therefore, the hearer of this kind of utterance should be sensitive to the speaker's situation when uttering an utterance in order to make it easier to be interpreted. As Yule (1996:3) states, "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". This definition shows that meaning is important to be known or to be understood by every parties in doing communication. The advantage of studying language through pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intention, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action performed by uttering a speech.

From explanation above, we can conclude that pragmatics is a study of language which is bounded with the context. In other words, the meaning of pragmatics is determined by the context, i.e. who is speaking to whom, where, when, how, and what the function of the utterance. For this reason, comprehension of pragmatics is very important for us to build good communication.

### **2. Context**

Context is an aspect which plays important role in understanding an utterance. "Context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what



speaker means by a given utterance” (Leech, 1983:13). It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance is produced. By understanding it, the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker intends to say in his/her utterance. Communication which involves context could make an utterance more communicative. In addition, Leech (1983:13) specifies five aspects of the speech situation that should be considered as follow;

*a. Addressers or addressees*

Addressers and addressees are referred as a matter of convenience, as *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer).

*b. The context of an utterance*

Context is considered to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer, which contributes to the hearer’s interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance.

*c. The goal(s) of an utterance*

It is useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talk about its intended meaning , or the speaker’s intention in uttering it.

*d. The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act*

Pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situation, in time.

*e. The utterance as a product of a verbal act*

There is another sense in which the word utterance can be used in pragmatics. It can refer to the product of a verbal act, rather than to the verbal act itself.



From those speech situation's aspects mentioned above: (1) addresser and addressee, (2) context, (3) goals, (4) illocutionary act, and (5) utterance, the researcher can conclude that those aspects play important role in speech act.

### **3. Meaning**

Meaning takes important role in communication. According to Blakemore (2002), meaning is idea or concept that a speaker intends to convey or does convey to the hearer in communication. It means that people try to inform something in the conversation. By learning about meaning, people will know how to interpret or understand someone's utterance. We could know what is the intention or purpose of someone in uttering certain words. In addition, to understand each other the users of language should share background knowledge, so that they can develop communication.

### **4. Types of Meaning**

Larson (1984) divides meaning into two kinds, those are explicit meaning and implicit meaning.

#### **a. Explicit Meaning**

Explicit meaning is meaning which is stated clearly in the sentence or utterance. Larson states that "explicit meaning is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. It is a part of surface structure form" (1984:44). It means that we can understand the meaning of sentence or utterance by looking at its language structures.



## b. Implicit Meaning

Implicit meaning is a hidden meaning which is included in language user's sentence or utterance. According to Larson (1984:44), implicit meaning is unshown aim or purpose of the speaker which is he/she tries to deliver to the hearer in the conversation. Therefore, to understand implicit meaning the hearer have to interpret the speaker's utterance by putting attention to the situation or context of the utterance.

## 5. Speech Act

Speech act is an action that a speaker performs in uttering speech. In other words, speech act is the action performed via utterance. When uttering speech, sometimes people also mean to do something in their speech. As Yule (1996:47) says that "in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances". From Yule's statement, it can be grasped that an utterance consists of grammatical structures and intended meaning.

According to the description above, it can be concluded that speech act is theory that examines the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and action performed by the speaker to the hearer in communication. Austin (1962) states that speech act is doing something through saying something. In his book entitle *How to Do Things with Words*,

in divided speech act into three categories, those are locutionary act,



illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The following are the explanation of kinds of speech acts referred:

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. The act carried out by uttering a speech is called locutionary act (Leech, 1983:199). It can also be defined as the actual uttering of a speech with a particular meaning. For example when someone says, “it is raining”, in this case, the speaker only makes a statement without any intention. It is merely conveyed the literal meaning of the utterance.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that basically locutionary act has nothing to do with any intention that the speaker had through the utterance since the meaning is contained in the speech uttered. Briefly, we can say that locutionary act is a speech act that expresses things as they are.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the intention that the speaker has in uttering a speech. According to Austin (1962:98), illocutionary act is performed an action by uttering a speech. In illocutionary act, the speaker intends to fulfill certain act. For example when a lecturer says, “this class is hot” in the classroom, we can assume that the speaker does not only make a statement that he/she feels hot but, the speaker might want some fresh air. Through that statement, the

speaker could be wanted someone to open the window or turn on the air



conditioner. Indirectly, the speaker orders someone to do certain action, that is opening the window or turning on the air conditioner to chill the classroom.

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that an illocutionary act in its implementation has a certain communicative purpose. Moreover, an utterance can have more than one illocution, those are direct illocution and indirect illocution. It is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocutionary act. The following are the description of those two illocutions specifically:

#### 1) Direct Illocutionary Act

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:259), "the direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered". It means that the intended meaning of a speech uttered by the speaker is explicitly stated.

Based on that definition, we can also assume that direct illocutionary act shows direct relationship between the grammatical structure and the communicative function of the utterance. For instance, a declarative sentence is used to give a statement; an interrogative sentence is used to ask a question; an imperative sentence is used to give an order or command.



Sentence type	Typical linguistic act performed by uttering a sentence of this type
Declarative	Asserting
Interrogative	Asking
Imperative	Ordering

## 2) Indirect Illocutionary Act

According to Hurford and Heasley (1983:259), “the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have”. It means that indirect illocutionary act has any illocution implied behind the speech uttered. The sentence form of indirect illocutionary act is different from its sentence function.

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that behind the utterance of the speaker, there is a response or action expected. Beside that, in indirect illocutionary act, there is no direct relationship between its grammatical structure and its communicative function.

### c. Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is the act by which the illocution produces a certain influence to the hearer. In the book entitled *An Introduction to Linguistics*, it is written that “the perlocutionary act is the result achieved in uttering the sentence” (Crean, Yeager, and Whitman, 1981:150). From that description, it

be concluded that in perlocutionary act by producing an utterance, the hearer can be affected to show a certain response.



For example when someone says, “there is a cockroach on your back”, it means the speaker is warning the hearer. Furthermore, that utterance will give perlocutionary effect to the hearer, such as screaming loudly. In perlocutionary act, the speaker hopes to get the attention of the hearer to what he/she conveys.

## 6. Classification of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle’s classification on his book, *Expression and Meaning* (1979:12), he categorizes illocutionary acts into five types as described below:

### a. Assertive

Assertive is a kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to something being the case. It means that illocutionary acts are used to describe a state of affairs in the world, i.e. asserting, stating, predicting, boasting, describing, calling, classifying, identifying, claiming, concluding, and accusing.

For example:

“I am a student in Hasanuddin University.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of representative (asserting).

### b. Directive

Directive is a kind of illocutionary act where the speaker try to get the hearer to perform an action. It means that illocutionary acts are used to make the other person to do certain action, i.e. ordering, asking,



commanding, challenging, requesting, inviting, advising, suggesting, permitting, and warning.

For example:

“Open your book!”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of directive (ordering).

*c. Commissive*

Commissive is a kind of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to do something in the future. It means that the speaker commits himself or herself to do something through the illocutionary act he or she proposed, i.e. promising, vowing, and pleading.

For example:

“I’ll lend you my novel tomorrow.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of commissive (promising).

*d. Expressive*

Expressive is a kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feel. It means that illocutionary acts are used to express the emotion or the feeling of the speaker, i.e. apologizing, congratulating, and thanking.

For example:

“Congratulation on your graduation.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of expressive (congratulating).



*e. Declaration*

Declaration is a kind of illocutionary act that change the state of the world through utterance. The speaker alters the status or condition of person or object by saying an utterance. It means that an utterance changes the institutional state of affairs i.e pronouncing, declaring, appointing, sentencing, and dismissing, so the speaker of this utterance must have special institutional role.

For example:

“I appoint him as marketing manager from today onward.”

The utterance above is the illocutionary act of declarative (appointing).

Similarly, Yule (1996:53) also proposes five types of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s classification. The classification of the types of illocutionary acts are explained as follows:

*a. Representative*

Representative is stating what the speaker believes to be the case or not, i.e. assertion, conclusion, denial, description, information, and admission.

*b. Directive*

Directive is the speaker getting someone else to do something, i.e. ask, command, order, request, complaint, suggestion, admonition, and remind.



*c. Commissive*

Commissive is committing the speaker himself or herself to do something in the future, i.e. promise, threat, refusal, pledge, endorsement, offer, volunteer, agreement, and proposing.

*d. Expressive*

Expressive is expressing how the speaker feel, i.e. apology, congratulation, praise, blame, criticism, pardon, offense, mockery, and insult.

*e. Declaration*

Declaration is changing the world via utterance, i.e pronouncement, dismissal, and appointment.

