

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED IN COCO 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

By

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

2019



THESIS

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 17 May 2019

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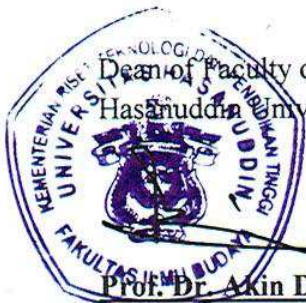
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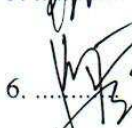

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Makassar, 17 May 2019

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Makassar, 6 May 2019

The writer

RATNASARI



ABSTRACT

RATNASARI. *Illocutionary Acts Performed in Coco Movie (Pragmatic Analysis)* (supervised by **Kamsinah** and **Karmila Mokoginta**).

The objectives of this study are to: (1) find out the types of illocutionary acts are performed in Coco movie; and (2) explain the meaning of the utterances used in the dialogue.

The reasearch used qualitative method. The writer collected the data by watching and reading the script movie. The selected data were classified based on the types of illocutionary acts. After that, the writer interpreted the meaning of the data.

Based on the results of data analysis, there are five types of illocutionary acts in Coco movie. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. In assertive illocutionary acts, the meaning found are reporting, informing, explaining, asserting, introducing, claiming, predicting, and denying. The meaning of directive illocutionary acts are commanding, requesting, advising, ordering, forbidding, persuading, begging, asking permission, reminding, admonishing, suggesting, and complaining. The meaning in commissive illocutionary acts are offering, promising, threatening, and refusing. Next, the meaning in expressive illocutionary acts are mocking, cursing, praising, apologizing, insulting, blaming, accusing, and regretting. Last type of illocution is declaration, which contains the meaning of declaring, clarifying, pronouncing, and resigning.

Keywords: Coco movie, illocutionary acts



ABSTRAK

RATNASARI. *Tindak Tutur yang ditampilkan dalam Film Coco (Studi Pragmatik)* (dibimbing oleh **Kamsinah**, dan **Karmila Mokoginta**).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) mengetahui jenis ilokusi apa saja yang digunakan dalam film *Coco*; dan (2) menjelaskan makna sebenarnya dari ujaran yang digunakan dalam dialog.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan menonton dan membaca naskah film. Data yang telah terpilih kemudian diklasifikasi sesuai dengan jenis ilokusinya. Setelah itu, penulis menginterpretasi makna dari data tersebut.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan lima jenis tindak ilokusi yang ada di film *Coco*. Tindak ilokusi tersebut adalah asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklarasif. Selain itu, terdapat makna-makna ujaran dari kelima jenis ilokusi tersebut. Dalam jenis ilokusi asertif, makna yang ditemukan adalah melaporkan, menginformasikan, menjelaskan, menyatakan, memperkenalkan, mengklaim, memprediksi, dan menyangkal. Makna yang ada dalam jenis ilokusi direktif adalah memerintah, meminta, menasihati, menyuruh, melarang, membujuk, memohon, meminta izin, mengingatkan, menegur, menyarankan, dan mengeluh. Makna yang ada dalam jenis ilokusi komisif adalah menawarkan, menjanjikan, mengancam, dan menolak. Selanjutnya makna yang dalam ekspresif adalah mengejek, mengutuk, memuji, meminta maaf, menghina, menyalahkan, menuduh, dan menyesal. Untuk jenis ilokusi deklarasif, maknanya adalah mendeklarasikan, mengklarifikasi, mengumumkan, dan mengundurkan diri.

Kata kunci: Film *Coco*, tindak ilokusi



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language and communication are inseparable things in human daily life. By communicating, we can give and get some information, ideas, suggestions, and to express some emotions and feelings both in written and oral form, in which language is a tool to convey them, therefore it can be said that language takes an important role in human life.

When someone is communicating or uttering an utterance, it means that he does performative acts. He is performing an act like informing, asking, commanding, inviting, promising, etc and these actions are called speech act. Speech act can be divided into three, namely locution (the actual meaning of speech), illocution (the speaker's meaning), and perlocution (the effect of illocution spoken by the speaker).

Illocutionary acts are the utterances that perform what speaker intends to convey. To facilitate understanding the meaning, illocution is divided into five types; they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Then, every utterance or illocution uttered by speakers usually contains its own purpose or meaning such as asking, requesting, commanding, vowing, apologizing,

ng, etc. However, not all participants involved in a conversation can stand the meaning of speech. Sometimes when interacting, the speaker consciously uses words and it could have more than one possible meaning that



are difficult for the hearer to understand. Therefore, to understand the meaning of a speech or sentence, we have to know who the participant is and not only know its literal meaning but also have to know the context of the speech.

Illocutionary act can be obtained from many sources. There are two types of source, it is verbal and nonverbal. Verbal sources are direct conversation, dialogue, and speech while nonverbal sources from book and movie script. In this study, the researcher will explain illocutionary act in a movie script entitled *Coco* as the object of research. The researcher would be focus on the dialogue performed by the characters in *Coco* movie.

The topic is interesting to be analyzed because in communicating, misinterpretation often occurs. Sometimes, the meaning of speech captured by the hearer is not necessarily the meaning that the speaker really wants to convey. For example, if someone says “*you look good*”, it does not mean that the people is praising, the sentence could means to mock someone. Besides, in determining a type of illocutionary acts, usually what is considered is form of the sentence (direct), but how to determine the type of illocutionary acts from a sentence that has more than one meaning? Of course meaning of the sentence can affect the type of illocution.

From the explanation above, the researcher intends to conduct the study and “Illocutionary Acts Performed in Coco Movie”.



B. Problem

Based on the background, the researcher found some problems, such as:

1. Types of illocutionary acts performed in the movie.
2. Direct and indirect illocution from each utterance.
3. Meaning of illocutionary acts that are spoken by the characters in the dialogue. In communication, often participants misinterpret what a speaker says because they do not know the context of the utterance.

C. Scope of Problem

The researcher analyses illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Coco* movie. To limit the problem in this study, the researcher has focused on the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory.

D. Research Questions

There are two research questions in this study, they are

1. What types of illocutionary acts are performed by the characters in *Coco* movie?
2. What is the meaning of the utterances performed in *Coco* movie?

E. Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. to describe the types of illocutionary acts performed in *Coco* movie;
2. to explain the meaning of the utterances performed by the characters in *Coco*

ovie.



F. Significant of Study

The researcher expects that this study will have some benefits for the readers. The benefits can be divided into two types. They are practical benefits and theoretical benefits.

1. Practical benefits

The students and the readers in general can get some information about speech act, especially the illocutionary act in the Pragmatics subject, so that they can understand the material deeply.

2. Theoretical benefits

This research can be contributed as information and references for further research which is related to this study.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to this research. The writer will describes four of them below.

The first research by Nur Wahyu Pambudi entitled “An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act used in *The Vow*”. In this research, the author analyzes about locution, illocution, and perlocution of commissive. He also looked for the forms of speech act used in *The Vow* movie.

The second research is entitled “Directive Illocutionary Acts in *The Miracle Worker Movie*” by Dian Septian. In this thesis, the author explains the kinds of directive illocutionary acts found in the dialogues and how to convey directive illocutionary acts directly or indirectly. In her conclusion, she says that whatever directive speech act is chosen, the important thing is how to make addressee do something.

The third one is a research entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Sherlock Holmes Movie*” by Agung Suryo Nugroho. In this research, the author identifies the dominant types of illocutionary acts that present in the movie specifically in the dialogues spoken by the main characters, Sherlock Holmes. The

type of illocutionary acts is directive.



The last research is by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro from Sanata Dharma University. It is entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi’s Speech”. As with the researchers above, the author tries to find out the types of illocutionary acts performed in Jokowi’s speech. Besides, he analyzes possible perlocution effect from the dominant illocutionary acts found in Jokowi’s speech. The types of illocutionary acts found in Jokowi’s speech are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. The dominant type of illocutionary acts is assertive.

This writing is different from those previous studies, because all of them only focused on one classification or type of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher will describe all of the types of illocutionary acts found in *Coco* movie.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatic is the study about the relation between linguistic form and the user of it (Yule, 1996). Through pragmatics, we can know the meaning, purpose, assumption, and the types of action from the speaker when they speak.

According to Birner (2013:2), “pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language used in context – as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context”. It means that in pragmatics, we can find and understand the meaning of language or utterance by contribution of the context.

the sentence or utterance that we uttered are not grammatical and have more
e meaning (ambiguous), so the way to understand the meaning is to know
ext of the utterance.



From the two definitions above, the author concludes that pragmatics is the study of linguistics which studies the meaning of the speaker's sentence or utterance by contribution the context in communication so the hearer can understand what the speaker's intention.

2. Context

Peccei and Yule (1996) in Cutting (2008:2) states that:

"Analyzing the parts of meaning that can be explained by the knowledge of physical and social worlds, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication, as well as the knowledge of time and place in which the words are uttered".

The statement above means that in meaning creation, the things included in the context are previous knowledge from the participants. Often speakers speak something that means more than or even different from what they really want to say, as in irony or sarcastic comments. However, the hearer can misinterpret the speaker's intention. It is because the speaker speaks based on the assumptions or knowledge of the interlocutor or from the way they interpret the speech, so that the listener's interpretation is not always the same.

According to Cutting (2008), there are three kinds of context to observe;

a. The situational context which explains what speakers know about what they can see around.

b. The background knowledge, which explains what speakers know about each other

world. Background knowledge consists of culture (knowledge in their mind

at general life areas) and interpersonal knowledge



c. The co-textual context, which explains what they know about what they have been saying.

3. Speech Acts

Speech acts is one of the pragmatic studies. Speech act theory was introduced for the first time by J.L. Austin, the Oxford Philosopher in his book “How to Do Things with World” and further proceed by J.R. Searle. He was an American Philosopher (Nordquist, 2018).

Austin (in Cutting, 2008) described speech act as an action performed via utterance or in saying something. When a speaker utters an utterance, it is not only to say the words but also to perform the act of that utterance, and it is named performative utterance. For example, “I promise that I will return your book soon”. In saying that utterance, at the same time the speaker do an action (promising). The speaker is promising to return the hearer’s book as soon as possible.

Yule stated that the action performed by uttering an utterance will consist of three related acts. They are locution (what the speaker actually says in the form of utterance), illocution (what the speaker intends to say), and perlocution (the effect of the speaker’s illocution on the hearer) (Yule, 1996).



a. Types of Speech Acts

1) Direct speech act

Yule (1996:54) states "whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech". This statement means that direct speech is an expression of the speaker to the hearer according to the function of the type of sentence that is spoken directly. For example, declarative sentences are used to inform something, and interrogative sentences are used to ask something. Meanwhile, imperative sentences are used to order something to the hearer.

2) Indirect speech act

According to Yule (1996: 55) "whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech". It means that the indirect speech act is an utterance that is implemented to order someone to do something indirectly. Usually, the speakers will use declarative sentences or interrogative sentences so that they do not seem authoritarian and people who are ordered do not feel being governed. This method is a more polite way than a direct speech act.

Example:

a) This class is very dirty

This example is the form of a declarative sentence. The function is not only to tell someone that the class is dirty, but also to command someone to clean up the class indirectly.



b) Would you open the door?

The example above is an interrogative sentence. However, it is not used to ask a question, but to request the hearer to open the door. It is clear that when the speakers say this utterance, we do not just expect an answer, but also the action from the hearer.

b. Kinds of Speech Acts

Austin in Cutting (2008:16) explains "speech acts as actions performed in saying something". It means, when we produce an utterance, at the same moment we do performative act. The actions of three acts, they are:

1) Locutionary act

Austin in Searle (1968) states that there is a certain sense and reference in semantic meaning. In other words, locution is the meaning which has literal meaning of itself, without regard to other intentions, context, inclination to do something, or effect to the hearer.

2) Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is producing utterances with some specific purposes in the speakers' mind. In other words, illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to say. Every single speech that we utter has their meaning and this explanation is similar to Brown's explanation. He defines:

“Communication may be regarded as a combination of ‘act’ with a purpose and intent. Communication is not merely an event, something that happens: it is functional, purposive, and designed to bring about some effect – some change, however subtle or unobservable – on the environment of hearers and speakers” Brown in Kaburise (2011:6).



It is clearly emphasized that speech and action are related to each other, when the speaker says something, then he also does an action that has its own meaning.

Example: “I have just made some coffee”

Based on the type of speech, the example above is a declarative sentence; speakers may only provide information to listeners. However, the statement can also be interpreted as an offering, where the speaker does an action (offers) coffee to the listeners.

3) Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the effect and reaction of the speaker’s illocution to the hearer or it is a reaction produced by means of saying something. For example: “I have just made some coffee”

When the speaker says the example above, it can produce the reactions or effects such as the hearer will get to drink that coffee or perhaps she / he will refuse it.

4. Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Searle presented and classified illocutionary acts into five basic categories related to Austin’s, those are:

a. Assertive

Searle (1979:12) states “the point or purpose of the members of assertive is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something’s being the case, truth of expressed proposition”. That means the speaker represent



something as what he believes it is which can be either true or false. Searle's explanation is relevant with Cutting who says that assertive or representative are words that present the things of what a speaker believes to the listener (Cutting, 2002). Assertive class includes asserting, reporting, concluding, claiming, describing, and predicting.

For example:

“The earth is flat”, this utterance intends to assert that the earth is flat the speaker presents something (the earth is flat) as what she or he believes even though it is wrong. Then, this utterance is asserting, classification of assertive.

b. Directive

Directive is illocutionary acts when the speaker tries to get someone (the hearer) to do something (Searle, 1979). In this case the hearer will do what the speaker intends to say in the future.

According to Yule (1996) directive are type of illocution in which speaker attempts to get the people to do something based on the words. Yule also said that the purpose of directive is trying to make something (world) using words.

Based on the both explanation above, it is clear that directive is kind of speech acts that try to get the hearer to do something via the speaker's words.

Verbs that are used in this class are commanding, requesting, begging, advising, commanding, permitting, ordering, suggesting, challenging, and daring.



For example:

In the utterance “John, open the door, please”, the speaker tries to get the hearer (John) to do something (to open the door). This utterance is ordering, a part of directive.

c. Commissive

Commissive is illocutionary act in which the speakers commit themselves to do something (Cutting, 2008). It is the same as Yule’s. He said that commissive illocutionary acts is the words that used to commit the speaker to some future actions (Yule, 1996). This class expresses the speaker’s intention such as promising, offering, threatening, and refusing.

For example:

“I will be back”, this utterance is promising the hearer that the speaker will be back. The speaker (I) commits himself to do something (be back). It is a classification of commissive.

d. Expressive

Expressive is the illocutionary acts which express what the speaker feels or their psychological condition (Searle, 1979), while Yule (1996) says that expressive are expressing psychological state from a speaker and it could be feeling like pleasure, joy, like, dislike, etc. Then, according to Alston (2000),

sive of illocutionary acts are idea of reaction or expression of person’s or in the past or in the future.



Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that expressive is what the speaker feels about someone's behavior in the past and in the future and to express what the speaker's psychological state. The expressive classes are thanking, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, welcoming, cursing, blaming, and regretting.

For example:

“I am really sorry”, this utterance is apologizing which is a classification of expressive. The speaker expresses what he feels (by apologize for something) to hearer.

e. Declaration

Declaration is the illocutionary act that changes something (the world) by the utterance. It means, in using declaration we can change nothing to be something. For example; in the utterance “I baptize this boy John Smith”, the speaker names the boy (John Smith) who is nameless before. Declaration class includes declaring, naming, baptizing, pronouncing, and resigning (Cutting, 2008).

