

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE SCREENPLAY OF
THE KING'S MAN MOVIE : A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**



THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirement to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in
English Literature Study Program.

By:

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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LEGITIMATION
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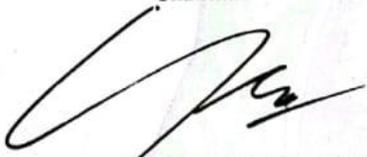
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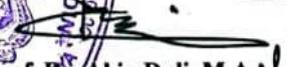

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AGREEMENT

On, 18 January 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Muh Arya Rizaldy M (F041181308) entitled “An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In The Screenplay Of *The Kings’man* Movie : A Pragmatic Analysis” submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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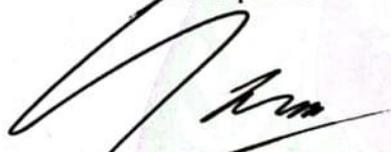
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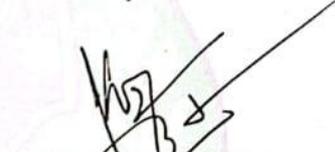
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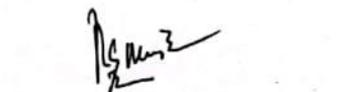
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The Writer,

Muh. Arya Rizaldy M

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ABSTRACT

Muh Arya Rizaldi M. *An analysis of illocutionary acts in the screenplay of the king's man movie: a pragmatic analysis.* (Supervised by Abdul Hakim Yassi and Karmilla Mokoginta)

This Research aims to (1) identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie by Matthew Vaughn and Karl Gajdusek, and (2) analyze the functions of the illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie

This study used a qualitative research method. The data were obtained from the screenplay of the film *The King's Man* by Matthew Vaughn and Karl Gajdusek. The categories of illocutionary acts were determined based on the theory of George Yule, while the functions of the illocutionary acts were concluded based on the theory of Geoffrey N. Leech. The data analysis were conducted in several steps first wrote down the number of speech acts found in the script of the film "*The King's Man*." After that, each utterance of illocutionary acts was analyzed and determined. Then classified the types of illocutionary acts and their functions.

Based on the results of the analysis, five types of illocutionary acts are found, including directive, expressive, representative, commissive, and declarative. Furthermore, four forms of illocutionary act function are found, namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Keywords : movie, characters, illocutionary acts, The King's Man

ABSTRAK

Muh Arya Rizaldi M. *Analisis Tindak Ilokusi Dalam Skenario Tayangan Film The King's Man: Analisis Pragmatis. (Dibimbing Oleh Abdul Hakim Yassi Dan Karmilla Mokoginta)*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam skenario film *King's Man* karya Matthew Vaughn dan Karl Gajdusek; dan (2) menganalisis fungsi-fungsi ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam skenario film *King's Man*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari skenario film *The King's Man* karya Matthew Vaughn dan Karl Gajdusek. Kategori tindak ilokusi ditentukan berdasarkan teori George Yule, sedangkan fungsi tindak ilokusi disimpulkan berdasarkan teori Geoffrey N. Leech. Analisis data dilakukan dengan beberapa langkah pertama menuliskan jumlah tindak tutur yang terdapat dalam naskah film "The King's Man". Setelah itu, masing-masing tindak tutur ilokusi dianalisis dan ditentukan. Kemudian diklasifikasikan jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi dan fungsinya.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan lima jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu direktif, ekspresif, representatif, komisif, dan deklaratif. Selanjutnya ditemukan empat bentuk fungsi tindak ilokusi yaitu kompetitif, konvivial, kolaboratif, dan konflikatif.

Keywords : film, karakter, tindakan ilokusi, The King's Man

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language can be assumed as the main key in communication. It is used in communicating and interacting between people. Because of that the existence of language almost covers all areas of our lives. Everything that is experienced, felt, and thought by someone can only be known by others if it has been expressed through language. In our daily life, language is used to express feeling or thoughts, and sometimes it can be unique to us because it is a way to express unique ideas and customs within different culture and societies. Another example where language covers an area in our life is that language covers our field of development like the development of our knowledge where language help other people to know how far our understanding through verbal or non-verbal language.

The study of how people understand and produce an act of communication with purposeful meaning in the process of making speech is called pragmatics. This study field concerns about the meaning as performed by a speaker when he or she speaks to a listener or reader who will interpret (Yule: 1996: 3). Yule explained that pragmatics have things to do with the analysis of what people mean using their utterance rather than the structural or phrases in what they might mean. Yule also stated that pragmatics is a study of expression of relative distance, where it concerns the closeness among the speakers and hearers in communications. It is important to deliver the intended meaning of the speaker.

On the other hand, it can also be concluded that pragmatics is the study of meaning in speech situation.

The study of Speech acts is part of pragmatics field where it concerns about expressing oneself in order to perform actions using utterance. According to Searle in Yule (1996: 47) speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Another definition from Crystal in Soekemi (1995:121) mentions that speech act is a theory where the analysis of the role of the utterance is related to the behavior of speaker and listener on the interpersonal communication. Austin in Tsui (1994: 4) defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something. By means of utterances, ones were able to get others to do something. In other words, speech acts are actions which are performed via utterances (Yule: 1996: 48)

Searle in Rohmadi (2010: 20) stated that according to the theory of pragmatics, a speaker can engage in at least three different speech actions: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. This study will specifically pay attention to illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are those that are both employed to say or inform something and to do an action. According to Austin in Paltridge (2006: 55), an illocutionary act is a speech act that uses the power and/or purpose of speech. What is the speech employed for, not what is the meaning of the speech, is the question that has been raised in relation to the illocutionary act. (Rustono, 1999: 37). For example, when someone says, I'm hungry, it is probably a person 's gesture to the hearer to provide food/meal.

In the film *The King's Man* by Matthew Vaughn and Karl Gajdusek, there are several values that can be learned by the audience, such as the value of courage, the value of courtesy, and the value of togetherness shown by the characters. So, to better understand these values, it is necessary to understand illocutionary speech acts that can help the audience understand these values. As we know, illocutionary acts can be found not only in speakers but also in written form. To make it easier to understand a speech act in a film, we can use a scenario. Screenplay can be considered as a supporting element in producing a quality film because a screenplay is a written work written by a scriptwriter for a film, television show or even a video game and one of the factors that can help a film achieve success. Film is an artificial art form based on the past experiences of real people, and screenplays are integral part of the filmmaking process.

B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher summarizes these problems as follows :

1. It is difficult to understand the function and the type of illocutionary acts in the utterance.
2. There is a possibility that people misinterpret the message delivered in the movie.
3. It is difficult to state the classifications of speech acts in the movie.

C. Scope of the Problem

The author of this study only focused on categorizing and analyzing many kinds of functions in illocutionary acts that might be identified in the chosen item. The subject is the dialogue from the script for the film *The King's Man* by Matthew Vaughn and Karl Gajdusek. The classification theory of the five illocutionary acts suggested by Yule (1996: 53–54) and the different illocutionary functions of Leech (1983: 104) will be used.

D. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the writer formulated two main problems to be answered as follows

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie?
2. What functions of illocutionary acts are used in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie?

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are summarized as follows:

1. to identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie
2. to analyze the function of illocutionary act used in the screenplay of *the King's Man* movie.

F. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this research can give contribution to the English teaching and learning. It has two major significances i.e.: practical and theoretical significances:

1. Theoretical Significance

The writer anticipates that the research will be helpful in understanding speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. The theories used can provide an understanding of how this act is carried out in real life.

2. Practical Significance

a. For Reader

The results of this study can help readers understand the type and function of utterances in real life so that they can use them properly.

b. For Other Researcher

This study will provide benefits and inspire other researchers to find the gaps that need further study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

The Writer tries to give some examples of research from some previous studies:

1. **Alsri and Rosa (2013), “Types of Illocutionary Acts Used in Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisements in Magazines”**

The study focused on the analysis of illocutionary act. Alsri and Rosa used qualitative research design (content analysis technique) to analyze the data. In this research, Alsri and Rosa found several types of illocutionary acts such as: Declaration (declaring), Representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting and motivating), Expressive (praising), Directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissive (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), and the dominant illocutionary act are Representatives and commissive

2. **Dahlia, Lina, and Yugafiati (2019), “A Speech Act Analysis Used as the Second Character in “Frozen” Movies Script”**

In that analysis the writers to found out the utterances that appear and the influence to the hearer after the utterances were stated. Each speech shows three parts of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. However, this study only focused on the discussion of illocutionary acts because

basically the aim of the research was to find out what illocutionary acts used by Anna as one of the characters in the frozen movie so that the sense of speech can be understood well in certain social interaction. The film of Frozen was chosen as the source of the data in this research because many illocutionary acts could be found in the speech spoken by Anna. The data were collected from the “Frozen” movie script. Based on the result of the study, there were five kinds of illocutionary acts in the script,

3. Isnawati, Fifin Dwi, Syamsul Anam, and Sabta Diana (2013), “Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Shrek Movie Script”.

In the study of language, what people do by saying something is called speech acts. Speech acts is not only found in everyday life but also in the film. This research concerned with speech acts produced by the main character in Shrek movie script. The aims of this research were to describe the types of speech acts and to analyze the most dominant speech acts produced by the main character. Besides, the aim of this research was also to know and describe the purposes of Shrek as the main character to use speech acts. The objects of this research were texts in the form of movie script. Austin (1962) theory of speech acts was applied in this research as the major theory. The types of research in this study were qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research was applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research were used to count the member of speech acts used by Shrek to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. There were 50 utterances to be analyzed. The result of this research shows that the four types of speech acts produced by Shrek are

Directives, Representatives, Expressive, and commissive. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is Directives. It reaches 44%. It indicates that Shrek uses Directives because he wants to make the hearer do something. Besides, Shrek also wants to be admitted by the people that he is actually a kind ogre.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Studying pragmatics is very interesting because it learns the meaning of utterances by involving the context. According Levinson (1983: 5), Pragmatics is the study where we believe that communication is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

Here, what Yule (1996) wants to emphasize that meaning of the speakers have more than the words they say. To understand speakers meaning, we might also pay attention to the context. Thus, pragmatics also concerns with context. This is in line with Leech (1983:6), who says that “pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations” (Yule 1996: 3-4).

a. Speech Act

Austin (In Cutting, 2002: 16) defines “speech acts as the actions performed in saying something or how the languages could imply the meaning in some ways the speaker and listener can have the same interaction with each other as how the actions are performed and uttered based on the context”. This is similar to Yule (1996: 47) who proposes that speech acts are actions

performed using utterances. Furthermore, Searle (1969: 16) states that the production or issuance of a sentence token under certain conditions is a speech act, and speech acts are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication.

Speaking a language is performing speech acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promises, etc. Thus, viewing speech acts as the basic unit of communication allows Searle explicitly associate speech acts with the study of language (its production, its interpretation) and meaning (both speaker meaning and linguistic meaning) (Schiffrin, 1994: 55).

The study of speech acts is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech acts is to make us comprehend what message is discovered in every utterance. Speech acts are also influenced by the language ability of the speaker to convey the message in communication. When someone can understand the meaning of speech act, by seeing the context, the utterance would not be confusing. So, when we are speaking with other people in a communication or a conversation, the speaker will not only speak about the source, speaker must interpret the meaning and the hearer understand the meaning of the utterance that the speaker said. Speech act just appear in a conversation or a dialogue performed by a speaker and a hearer.

b. Types of Speech Act

According to Austin in Gunarwan (1994: 45), speech acts can be classified into three categories that are related to the utterance: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary activities. Similar

claims were made by Searle in *Speech Activities: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, where he claimed that there are three categories of acts that addressers can pragmatically realize: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1) Locutionary Act

Austin (1962-94) states that the utterance of certain sounds, certain words, is a construct. In other words, a locutionary act is an act that produces a meaningful linguistic expression. Locutionary act is simply the meaning of what the speaker says. This act is carried out to state or to inform something from the addresser to the addressee as claimed by the meaning of the words themselves. For example:

1. This room is very dark.
2. It is boring to be here.

In the first utterance, “This room” refers to the place where the addresser is and “very dark” refers to the darkness and lack of light in the room. The intention of the speaker is to ask for lights on. In the second utterance, the word ‘boring’ uttered by the addresser informs the addressee that there is nothing special can be done in that place, causing boredom. The addresser only expresses information without asking to be taken to a more pleasant place. Thus, this act is the primary act of utterance that produces a significant linguistic expression.

2) Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962-94) states that illocutionary act is doing an action by saying something. This act is different from locutionary act, it does not only inform something but also intends to do something with specific purpose and function of the utterance. Illocutionary act in the utterance is performed uniquely because there are things that the addresser wants us to agree to the addressee. For example:

1. This room is very dark.
2. It is boring to be here.

In the first utterance, the recipient signals us by asking the recipient to turn on the lights immediately so that the room can be clearly seen. Furthermore, the meaning of the utterance in the second utterance is to encourage the recipient to leave the location and go for a walk or stay somewhere that can reduce boredom. As a result, the recipient performs this action through the transmission of speech with a kind of mental function.

3) Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act refers to a perlocutionary action (or simply perlocution) performed by a speaker. Austin (1962-103) states that it is important to distinguish between illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts because both speech acts are considered to be doing something. Basically, illocutionary act is a verbal act performed upon uttering a particular word in a particular context, and perlocutionary act is a verbal and non-verbal act performed as a result of the performance of the speech

act. The effect is at the situation spoken by the addresser in the utterance which is not only verbal form but also in the action form. For example:

1. This room is very dark.
2. It is boring to be here.

Example one does not only notify the recipient, but also asks the recipient to turn on the lamp because the recipient cannot see anything, and the recipient responds immediately by turning on the light, it has the effect of making people's intentions easier. In example two, the recipient expresses boredom to the recipient because there is nothing interesting about the location. So, the result you get from your recipient is to invite and take them to interesting places to break their boredom. It could possibly be a matter of ignorance on the receiving end. In summary, a verbal act is the act of influencing someone through speech and accepting or rejecting that effect.

C. Illocutionary Speech Act

According to Austin (1962) Illocutionary act is “what is done in uttering the word”, the function of the word, and the specific purpose of the speaker's mind. For example, the utterance “I swear to give it back next time” is used to perform the illocutionary act of promising (Yule, 1996). Austin (1962: 108) says that illocutionary act is an act where the utterance has a certain force. It is an act performed by saying something. It is the intention behind the words. It is the act of using utterance to perform a function. When saying something, a speaker does not only

produce an utterance without purpose. She or he forms an utterance with some classification in speech acts. Examples of illocutionary acts include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring, giving a permission, make joke, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking. The functions or actions that is just mentioned are also commonly referred to as the illocutionary “force” (“point”) of the utterance. Further, Austin (1962: 150-162) classified the illocutionary act into five categories:

1) Verdictive

“Is an illocutionary act that convey a finding or decision based on certain reasons or facts.”

Examples of this act are:

describe, calculate, analyze, characterize, acquit, etc.

2) Exercitive

“Is an illocutionary that is used by the addresser to express the power, the privilege, or the influence to other people.”

Some of examples of this class are:

command, order, recommend, advise, beg, appoint, dismiss,

3) Commissive

“Is the illocutionary act that committed the addresser to a particular course of action.”

Examples of this are:

promise, vowing, pledge, guarantee, swear, etc.

4) Expositive

“Is the implicating of the views in expounding, the carrying on the arguments, and the usage ‘s clarifying and reference used in exposition acts.”

The examples of this category are:

emphasize, affirm, deny, answer, illustrate, report, accept, etc.

5) Behabitive

“Is a category of illocutionary acts that are performed as expressions of the addresser ‘s reaction to people ‘s attitudes and behavior, whether past, present or future.”

Among the examples are:

apologize, thanks, deplore, congratulate, welcome, applaud, etc.

Searle (1979) therefore suggested that speech acts can also be grouped into general categories based on the relationship between words and the world. There are five basic types of actions you can take when speaking or voicing and these types are: Representatives or also be known as Assertive, Directives, Commissive, Expressive, and Declaratives. A speaker reaches an assertive point when presenting how things are done in the world, a commissive point when committing to doing something, and the Directive point when they attempt to force the listener to do something. When you reach the direction point, you reach the Declaration point. Moments of speech that simply say "I'm doing it" and Expressive points in expressing

attitudes towards things and facts in the world (Vanderkeven and Kubo 2002). The theory of Searle is also looked by (Yule, 1996), that is Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive and Declarative.

1) Representative

Yule (1996) states Representatives are types of illocutionary act that commit the speaker believe about something the truth or not. In performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as: state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, described, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc. Examples:

The earth is flat. (Stating a fact)

Chomsky didn't write about peanuts. (Stating an opinion)

It was a warm sunny day. (Describing)

(Yule, 1996, 53)

2) Directive

Yule (1996) explains Directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appeared with some performative verbs such as: requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc.

Examples:

Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black. (Commanding of ordering)

Could you lend me a pen please? (Requesting)

Don't touch that. (Forbidding)

(Yule, 1996, 54)

3) Commissive

Yule (1996) argues commissive are kind of illocutionary acts that is commit the speaker to some future course of action. In performing this type of illocutionary act, commonly using performative verbs such as: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge. In the case of commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him or herself.

Examples:

I'll be back. (Promising)

I'm going to get it right next time. (Promising)

We will not do that. (Refusing)

(Yule, 1996, 54)

4) Declarative

Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. As the example below, the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context such as to pronounce, declare, baptize and sentence. The words that

can be indicated into this type are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized.

Examples:

I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)

You are out! (Firing)

We find this defendant guilty. (Sentencing)

(Yule, 1996, 53)

5) Expressive

According to Yule (1996) Expressive are kind of illocutionary act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, surprise, apologize, thank. In using an Expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). In performing an Expressive, it can be noted with some performative verbs: greet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank, regret, and praise.

Examples:

I'm really sorry! (Apologizing)

Congratulations! (Congratulating)

Mmmm... Sssh... (Stating pleasure)

(Yule, 1996, 53)

Leech (1983: 105) proposed the classification of illocutionary function into four categories based on an act and the relate to the

social goal, which is “establishing and maintaining comity” the four categories are as follows :

- A. Competitive function occurs where the “the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal”. Examples of this category are: ordering, asking, commanding, begging, etc.
- B. Convivial function arouses when “the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goals.” Some examples are: inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.
- C. Collaborative function happens when “the illocutionary act is indifferent to the social goal.” For example: asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing.
- D. Conflictive function is triggered when “the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goals”. The examples of this class are: threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding