

**THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORM BY THE
CHARACTERS IN *EMILY IN PARIS* SEASON 1
SELECTED EPISODES: Pragmatic Analysis**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University as Partial
Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain Bachelor Degree in English Department*

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MAKASSAR
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THESIS

THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORM BY THE CHARACTERS IN *EMILY IN
PARIS* SEASON 1 ON SELECTED EPISODES: Pragmatic Analysis

BY

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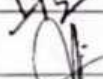


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AGREEMENT

On 05 July 2024, the board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Widya Sabila Edhy (F041201090) *THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORM BY THE CHARACTERS IN EMILY IN PARIS SEASON 1 ON SELECTED EPISODES: Pragmatic Analysis* of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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The thesis by Widya Sabila Edhy (F041201090) entitled *The Illocutionary Acts Perform By The Characters In Emily In Paris Season 1 Selected Episodes: Pragmatic Analysis* has been revised as advised during the examination on and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other's people ideas except the quotations and the reference.

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ABSTRACT

Widya Sabila Edhy. 2024. THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORM BY THE CHARACTERS IN *EMILY IN PARIS* SEASON 1 ON SELECTED EPISODES: Pragmatic Analysis. (Supervised by Sukmawaty and Ainun Fatimah).

This research aims to (1) categorize the types of illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Emily in Paris* season 1 selected episodes and (2) find out the most dominant types of illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Emily in Paris* season 1 selected episodes. The focus of this research is the analysis of the characters using Pragmatic analysis.

This research used descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the data, and in this case, the data is a literary work namely a serial Netflix entitled *Emily in Paris* by Darren Star. The categories of illocutionary acts were determined based on the theory of Searle's theory. In this study, Searle's theory helps analyze expressions, recognize character, command sentences, and commitment to future behavior.

Based on the result of the analysis, four types of illocutionary acts were found, including Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. In addition, Representative is the most dominant illocutionary acts performed with the dominant of 22 utterances. Directive 6 utterances, Commissive 5 utterances, Expressive 17 utterances, and 1 Declarative utterances.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, *Emily in Paris*, Selected Episodes.



ABSTRAK

Widya Sabila Edhy. 2024. THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORM BY THE CHARACTERS IN *EMILY IN PARIS* SEASON 1 ON SELECTED EPISODE: Pragmatic Analysis. (Dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty dan Ainun Fatimah).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengkategorikan jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang dilakukan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam episode terpilih *Emily in Paris* season 1 dan (2) Menemukan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan dilakukan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam episode terpilih *Emily in Paris* season 1. Fokus penelitian ini adalah analisis karakter dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis Pragmatik.

Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini, menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data, dan dalam hal ini datanya adalah sebuah karya sastra yaitu serial Netflix berjudul *Emily in Paris* karya Darren Star. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle untuk membantu menganalisis ekspresi, mengenali karakter, kalimat perintah, maupun komitmen terhadap perilaku dimasa yang akan datang.

Temuan dari hasil penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa tindak ilokusi terdapat empat jenis yaitu Representatif, Direktif, Komisif, Ekspresif dan Deklaratif. Representatif merupakan tindak ilokusi yang paling sering dilakukan dengan dominan 22 Assertif, 6 Direktif, 5 Komisif, 17 Ekspresif, dan 1 Deklaratif. Kata Kunci: Ilokusi, *Emily in Paris*, Episode terpilih.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language serves as our primary form of contact with people in daily life. such as engaging in conversation, inquiring, making jokes, giving orders, apologizing, and so forth. Language studies distinguish between meaning that is dependent on context and meaning that is independent of context. Semantics is the study of language without taking into account context, whereas pragmatics is the study of language taking into consideration context (Jeanette,2022).

According to Searle (1976), speech acts are a subset of Pragmatic and a type of verbal communication. Speech acts are the study of language usage by speakers and listeners. Speech acts are actual utterances, whereas acts are actions. People must interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts because of this. In everyday life, people conduct speech acts constantly. Sometimes we fail to see that the words we use are acts of speaking. We frequently say things that have hidden meanings. Speech acts happen during the course of communication and influence how the listener understands the message. The speaker commands the listener to take action.

Speech acts theory was first introduced by John Austin in 1955 at Harvard University, then published in 1962 with the title "How to do things words". John Austin states that speech acts are a theoretical concept that



if someone says something, he is actually doing something (Nadar, 2009, p. 256).

In the practice of language use, Searle (1969: 23-24) divides speech acts into three types. The three types of speech acts are (1) locutionary acts, (2) illocutionary acts, and (3) perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are speech acts to express something. In contrast, illocutionary acts are actions that the speaker wants to achieve when saying something and can be acts of stating, promising, apologizing, and so on. Illocutionary acts are the most critical speech acts in the study of speech acts because illocutionary acts talk about the purpose and function of the utterance being uttered and the purpose of the utterance. Illocutionary speech acts are also related to who speaks to whom, when, and where the speech acts are performed.

The three types of speech acts mentioned above can also be found in films. A film is a series of stories acted out by actors or film actors. Interactions in films can be realized in conversations expressed by actors and actresses. Communication messages in a film can be realized in speech acts, namely through conversations expressed by actors or actresses.

The series *Emily in Paris* was chosen as a source of research data because *Emily in Paris* was found to be a conversation containing illocutionary speech acts; apart from that, research on this film had never been carried out before.



The series *Emily in Paris* won several nominations in the form of "Outstanding Contemporary Costumes For A Series - 2023", Outstanding

Contemporary Hairstyling - 2023, Outstanding Contemporary Makeup (Non-Prosthetic) - 2023, Outstanding Production Design For A Narrative Program (Half-Hour) - 2022, Outstanding Production Design For A Narrative Program (Half-Hour) - 2021, Outstanding Comedy Series - 2021.

Emily in Paris is an American romantic comedy-drama television series created by Darren Star for Netflix. Emily Cooper, an American from Chicago with a Master's in communications, moves to Paris for a new job opportunity. She is tasked with bringing an American point of view and social media presence to a venerable French marketing firm. Cultures clash as she adjusts to the challenges of life in Paris while juggling her career, new friendships, and active love life.

Every speech situation or utterance of a film actor contains specific aims and objectives. When studying speech acts, you must know how important context is in every utterance or expression. Therefore, this research examines the illocutionary speech acts in the series *Emily in Paris* by examining the types of illocutionary speech acts.

The reason the researcher chose *Emily In Paris* to examine the illocutionary acts is because Emily is worked hard-working person, she suddenly moved to France behind the pressure and had a culture shock while she was there. The boss Sylvie, at the Savoir office where Emily works, hates Emily so much.



B. Identification of The Problem

The researcher analyzes illocutionary acts because most people still have misunderstandings when they have conversations with others. It occurs because of not knowing what is meant by the speaker's utterances expressed so, it is essential for them to know what the utterance means when it is delivered. A complicated intercultural dialogue scenario is shown in *Emily in Paris* between an American character (Emily) and a French character. The show looks at how the two nations' cultural, linguistic, and philosophical differences affect how people communicate with and comprehend one another. Illocutionary acts research can examine how illocutionary signals are seen, comprehended, or perhaps perverted in this set of cross-cultural communication.

C. Scope of The problem

The scope of the research focuses on analyzing the use of illocutionary acts performed by the characters in *Emily in Paris Season 1 Selected Episodes*. The writer has decided to limit the scope of the problem only to:

1. Determine the types of illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Emily in Paris Season 1 Selected Episodes*.
2. Determine the most dominant types of Illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Emily in Paris Season 1 Selected Episodes*.

D. Research Question



The following are the research questions formulated based on the ground above:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts performed by characters found in *Emily in Paris* Season 1 Selected Episodes?
2. What are the most dominant types of illocutionary acts performed by characters realized in *Emily in Paris* Season 1 Selected Episodes?

E. The objective of the Study

The objectives that are aimed to be achieved in this research are as follows:

1. To categorize the types of illocutionary acts performed by characters in *Emily in Paris* Season 1 Selected Episodes.
2. To find out the most dominant types of illocutionary acts performed by characters realized in *Emily in Paris* Season 1 Selected Episodes.

F. Significance of the Study

It is expected that the findings of the study can be useful theoretically and practically with hopes like:

1. **Theoretically:** the research can add new knowledge to the theories of linguistics. The findings can be references for future studies.
2. **Practically:** It is expected that this research can help the readers to understand the theories of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. As a result, it could serve as motivation for a different student who wants to develop the same theory.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

There have been some previous studies that have examined the study of illocutionary acts. The first study by Adi Imam Taufik (2016) and was entitled “The Illocutionary Acts in Fast & Furious 7 Movie”. The research is focused on describing the types of illocutionary acts in the dialogues found in the Fast & Furious & movie. And the research goal is to divide the direct and indirect speech acts found in this movie. The research found and analyzed 19 data of illocutionary acts. In this research the writer had 19 data on illocutionary acts which are used by characters in Fast & Furious 7 movie, those are 5 data on Representatives, 4 data on Directives, 4 data on Expressives, 5 data on Commisives, and 1 data on Declarative.

The second study is entitled Illocutionary Acts Uttered by The Main Character In Fear of Rain Movie: Pragmatic Approach by Erni Hastuti, Hani Amalia Utami, and Teddy Oswari (2021). This research aims to find out the types and functions of illocutionary acts. This research used the descriptive qualitative method since the data form is utterances consisting of words or sentences produced by the main character in the movie. The analysis of the data involved categorizing the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory (1979) as uttered by the movie's main character, and classifying the

on of each illocutionary act. These functions include 1) Stating, 2) ning, 3) Asserting, 4) Complaining, 5) Predicting, 6) Convincing, 7)



Agreeing, 8) Asking, 9) Commanding, 10) Requesting, 11) Advising, 12) Warning, 13) Suggesting, 14) Inviting, 15) Promising, 16) Refusing, 17) Offering, 18) Thanking, 19) Apologizing, 20) Praising, 21) Greeting, 22) Blaming, and 23) with the amount of 1 found in the movie script. Expressing Anger. The most frequent type of illocutionary act in the movie is assertive because the utterance of the main character is believed to be accurate based on fact.

The third research is entitled *Illocutionary Acts In "Spider-man: No Way Home (2021)"* by Khaerunisa Setia Wahidin (2022). This research aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts manifested in the movie using the descriptive qualitative method. Data collection for this research were conducted through observational and non-participatory techniques. The theoretical framework employed in this research is based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts. The findings of the research revealed a total of 20 data of illocutionary acts in the characters' utterances. These can be categorized as follows: four assertive acts, four commissive acts, four declarative acts, four directive acts, and four expressive acts.

The fifth, written by Silvia Putri, entitled *"Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Speech of the Film "What is Up with Love 2", 2020 Islamic University of Riau Thesis*, this research aims to describe illocutionary speech acts and how to express speech acts contained in speech the film "What is Up with Love 2".



research uses a descriptive method. The research results in this study the identification of the types of illocutionary speech acts contained in

the film "Ada Apa Dengan Cinta 2". The expression of assertive illocutionary speech directly amounts to 14 utterances; indirectly, there are 4 utterances. There are 19 ways of expressing directive illocutionary speech acts directly and 1 indirectly, 4 ways of expressing direct commissive speech acts, and 12 ways of directly expressing expressive illocutionary speech acts.

The difference between this research and other research can be seen from the research object. The object of the researcher's research is the *Emily in Paris* series. This series was just released four years ago, and no one has carried out research related to illocutionary speech acts in the *Emily in Paris* series.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

a. Basic Concepts

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. In contrast to the branches of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, which study language structure internally, pragmatics studies language structure externally, namely how language is used in communication. In other words, pragmatics explicitly explains how something can be implied.

Leech (1983:10) states that phonology, syntax, and semantics are part of grammar or grammar. At the same time, pragmatics is part of using or applying grammar in communication activities. Yule (2014: 3-4) defines pragmatics into the scope of four spaces. The scope is: first, pragmatics is the study of speaker intentions. Second, pragmatics is the



study of contextual meaning. Third, pragmatics studies how to convey more than is said. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relationships.

Pragmatics is the science that studies the language used in communication, especially in summarizing the context and context that occurs in a conversational sentence, namely how someone can grasp the intention of the speaker or speaker and understand what the speaker or speaker wants to convey. The following is the definition of pragmatics according to this description. Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, especially the relationship between sentences and the context and situations in which the sentences are used (Richards et al., 1985, p. 225). For example, look at the sentence below:

X: "Has SYL provided compensation to the victim's family?"

Y: (1) "He still asks for a concrete report."

(1)"Of course, he has given the compensation funds directly to the victims."

From the sentence above, it can be implied that the answer (Y1) means that SYL has not provided compensation because he is still waiting for a report on the concrete situation. There were no implications in (Y2)'s answer because (Y2) answered clearly that SBY had compensated the victim's family.



Another concept put forward by David R. and Dowty (1981: 41) explains that pragmatics is the study of direct and indirect speech,

presuppositions, implicatures, entailments, and conversational or conversational activities between speakers and speech partners. More briefly, Levinson (1983: 9) defines pragmatics as follows: "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language". So, pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies grammatical and codified speech and context in a language.

b. Pragmatics Context

Pragmatics is concerned with interpreting sentences in a richer context, including understanding previous discourse (Kuhn, 1984, p. 145). Pragmatic analysis is highly context-dependent. With context, speakers can interpret the speaker's speech in a speech situation. Context is defined by Leech (1983: 13) as a background of understanding shared by the speaker and the interlocutor so that the interlocutor can interpret what the speaker means when uttering a particular utterance. Leech (1983: 14) adds to his definition of context, namely, background knowledge that the speaker and speaker share. This context helps the speaker interpret or interpret the meaning of the speaker's speech.

Meanwhile, according to Yule (2014:21), context is related to a person's ability to identify references, which depends on one or more of the person's understandings of the expression being referred to.

Furthermore, Nadar (2009: 6) states that context refers to things related to the physical and social environment of a speech or background knowledge



shared by the speaker and the interlocutor, which helps the interlocutor interpret the meaning of the speech. From the opinions above, the pragmatic context is used to understand all the factors that play a role in the production and understanding of speech.

2. Speech Acts

A speech acts is a linguistic and philosophical notion that refers to activities accomplished by speech or utterances. It is concerned with the aim and consequences of language as opposed to the meaning of particular words or phrases. Speech acts acknowledge that when we talk or write, we do more than just communicate information; we also conduct actions and influence the social situation. Speech acts are significant because they demonstrate that language is more than just a tool for communicating information; it is also a tool for performing diverse activities, influencing others, and altering social relationships. comprehension of how meaning is transferred beyond the literal interpretation of words aids in efficient communication and pragmatic comprehension.

A speech acts is a sort of acts that a speaker can perform, implying that one is doing so. This interpretation includes surrendering, promising, asserting, and asking as speech acts but excludes convincing, insulting, and whispering. This concept allows for the possibility of performing speech actions without saying anything and performing speech acts without saying

ing. This reality is captured by our characterization of speech actions,



which emphasizes the speaker's meaning rather than the utterance of any words.

John Austin and John Searle developed the speech acts theory in the 1960s. According to their views, when the speaker says a sentence, he is acting on what he is saying. Austin believes that "by saying something, we do something." Austin opens his comment by observing that not every speech appears to lead with the statement. He contrasted performative speech with constative speech, a declarative statement in which truth or untruth can be accounted for, as a phrase or part of a sentence to conduct a common deed for declaring anything.

Most speech acts are not so "official," but they all rely on the speaker utilizing an utterance so that the hearer can infer the speaker's utterance and carry out the activities that the speaker intends through his/her utterances. Austin created his speech acts theory. He made a significant observation. Austin discovered that there are declarative phrases in common English that reject a truth-conditional analysis similarly. The goal of voicing such phrases is to actively do things as well as to say things. In other words, such expressions are both descriptive and emotive. As a result, Austin referred to them as performatives and separated them from statements or statement-making utterances, which he referred to as constatives.

Searle's theory focuses on the illocutionary acts the intended meaning force behind an utterance. He proposed that speech acts have both



propositional content (the meaning conveyed by the sentence) and an illocutionary force (the intended action performed by the speaker).

3. Types of Speech Acts

According to Austin (1955:109), speech acts are classified into three categories:

- a. Locutionary acts: This refers to the acts of producing an utterance with a certain meaning and grammatical structure. It is the basic level of speech acts where words and sentences are used to convey information and make sense in terms of grammar and semantics. For Example:

She is wearing a red dress.

- b. Illocutionary acts: This refers to the intention or the force behind the utterance. It involves the speaker performing a specific action through their speech, such as making a request, giving an order, asking a question, expressing an apology, or making a promise. The illocutionary force goes beyond the literal meaning of the words and relies on the context and the speaker's intentions. For example:

I believe it will rain tomorrow.

- c. Perlocutionary acts: This refers to the effect or impacts the speech acts have on the listener or the audience. It focuses on the response or outcome of the speech acts, such as persuading someone, convincing them, or influencing their beliefs, emotions, or behaviors. For example:

Don't worry it will be okay.



4. Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin, the essence of speech acts and, at the same time, the study of performative language is the illocutionary content of a statement. Austin (1962, p.150) divides the types of illocutionary acts into five categories, namely:

- a. A trial is an illocutionary acts in which the results of an evaluation or decision are communicated based on specific reasons or facts. Examples of these actions are evaluating, diagnosing, calculating, predicting, etc.;
- b. Exercites In this action, the speaker uses power, rights, or influence, for example, organizing, praying, advocating, and so on;
- c. Commissive, namely the speaker's action of doing something or an action, such as making a promise and gambling;
- d. Behavior, namely the expression of the speaker's reaction to people's attitudes and behavior, both past, present, and future. For example, sorry, thank you, congratulations, etc.
- e. Exposition is an explanatory action that contains an explanation of the point of view, realization of arguments, and explanation of uses and references. Speakers explain how their expressions fit the argument, for example, postulate and define, agree, etc.

Then, according to Searle (1976, p. 1), the illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representative, directive, commissive, rative, and expressive. Here is Searle in Yule's (1996, pp. 53-54) nations and examples of the types of illocutionary acts:



a. Assertive

Refers to the acts which commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. These acts describe states or events in the world including assertions, descriptions, claims, statements of facts, reports, and conclusions. By performing assertives, the speaker makes the words fit the world or belief.

Example: *it was a rainy day.*

b. Directives

These speech acts are aimed at influencing the behavior of the hearer. They include commands, requests, or instructions that seek to get the listener to do something.

Example: *would you like to make a cake?*

c. Commissive

These speech acts involve commitments or promises made by the speaker. The speaker commits themselves to a future course of action by making a commissive speech act. Examples include promising, vowing, or guaranteeing.

Example: *I will pick you up tomorrow.*

d. Expressive

Expressive speech is an illocutionary act where the speaker expresses their feelings. They can express pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, or sorrow and can be expressed in various ways. The speaker adapts words to the world by employing an expressive (feeling). It can be



recognized with some performative verbs when performing an expressive: meet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank you, regret, and praise.

Example: Congratulations *on your graduation!*

e. Declarative

Declarations are speech acts that bring about a change in the world simply by being uttered. They are institutional acts that rely on a particular institutional framework for their success. The declarative acts include pronouncing someone married, declaring war, or firing someone from a job.

Example: *I pronounce you husband and wife!*

From Searle's categorization, it can be concluded that all statements are performative or speech acts. Searle argued that the basic unit of linguistic communication is the speech acts. These words, phrases, sentences, or sounds express the user's intent. Speech acts are linguistic units in pragmatics, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences as linguistic units in linguistics. The types of speech acts units can differ for certain sounds, words, phrases, sentences, and even utterances. As long as the sound has a specific meaning, it can be called a speech act in a certain sense.

As stated above, illocutionary acts are actions that not only convey the true meaning of an utterance but also have other purposes for conveying the nce. In other words, when someone says something, he also does thing (Wijana, 2009: 23). According to Ibrahim (1993: 115), tionary acts are carried out by saying something, which includes actions



such as betting, promising, refusing, and ordering. In line with Ibrahim, Nadar (2009: 14) defines an illocutionary act as what the speaker wants to achieve when saying something and can be an acts of stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, commanding, requesting, and so on.

Pay attention to the speech below:

"I cannot come."

When spoken by someone to a friend who has just celebrated a birthday or held a wedding reception, it not only functions to convey something (locutionary) but also to do something (illocutionary), namely apologizing. The utterance locative (the actual meaning) states or confirms that the speaker cannot come, whereas illusively, the speaker has another meaning expressed implicitly, which can be interpreted as an apology because the speaker cannot come.

The following are examples of illocutionary speech acts:

Reyna: Ah, you are handsome! Can't you help me instead of just sitting there doing nothing?

Steven: I am not quiet; I am reading the newspaper!

The dialogue above occurred in a cafe in the morning. Fany is busy serving customers. Reyna needed help serving many customers, so she asked her husband, Steven, to help her.

The utterances in the example above, which are in bold, have two ings: locutionary and illocutionary. Regarding locution (actual meaning), meaning contained is that Reyna asked Steven, while the intended



meaning/IMPLIED meaning (illocutionary) of the statement in bold above is that Reyna asked Steven to help her.

Based on the examples above, a speech or utterance contains at least two meanings: locutionary and illocutionary. Wijana and Rohmadi (2009: 207) emphasize that illocutionary speech acts are speech acts which, apart from having the function of stating something, also have the function of doing something; in a speech, it contains at least two meanings; for example, telling (locution) and ordering something to be done (illocution).

C. Theoretical Framework

This study started with an overview of pragmatics as a research approach. The topic of this research was illocutionary acts and focused on the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle. Regarding the statement of the problem, the theory used in this study explains and describes the types of illocutionary acts performed by the characters of *Emily in Paris* season 1 selected episodes. According to Ibrahim (1993: 115), illocutionary acts are carried out by saying something, which includes actions such as betting, promising, refusing, and ordering. In the end chapter, the writer explains the types of illocutionary acts and finds out the most dominant type of illocutionary acts.

