

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN
RATATOUILLE MOVIE**



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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 people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, July 22nd 2021

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With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1416/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by Ulfah Febrianti Hamid (F041171547) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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THESIS

PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN
RATATOUILLE MOVIE

BY

Ulfah Febrianti Hamid

Student Number: F041171547

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on July 22nd 2021

And is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

Today, July 22nd 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ULFAH FEBRIANTI HAMID** (Student Number: **F041171547**) entitled:

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN RATATOUILLE
MOVIE**

Submitted in fulfillment 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.

Makassar, July 22nd 2021

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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DECLARATION

The thesis by **Ulfah Febrianti Hamid** (Student Number: F041171552) entitled, **Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Ratatouille Movie** has been revised as advised during the examination on July 22nd 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduated Thesis Examiners:

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Makassar, 27th Juni 2021

The writer

ABSTRACT

ULFAH FEBRIANTI HAMID. 2021. *Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Ratatouille Movie*. (Supervised by **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A**, and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.**).

The purpose of this research is to describe the types of illocutionary which are presented by Ratatouille movie through its script. It also aims to analyze the context, meaning, and the function of illocutionary acts used in the dialogues of the movie.

The writer used descriptive qualitative method by watching the movie and read its script, collecting the data which related to the research, analyze the types, meaning, and function of illocutionary acts in *Ratatouille* movie with reference to the linguistics theories derived from related literature sources.

The writer used theory by Searle and let the other theories to support the thesis. And the writer found and analyzed thirty-six data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer had 36 data of illocutionary acts which is used by characters in *Ratatouille* movie, those are six of representative, seventeen data of directives, five data of expressive, eight data of commissive, and one of declarative.

ABSTRAK

ULFAH FEBRIANTI HAMID. 2021. *Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts In Ratatouille Movie*. (Supervised by **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A**, and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.**).

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan jenis-jenis illocutionary yang disajikan oleh film Ratatouille melalui naskahnya. Ini juga bertujuan untuk menganalisis konteks, makna, dan fungsi tindakan illocutionary yang digunakan dalam dialog film.

Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan menonton film dan membaca naskahnya, mengumpulkan data yang terkait dengan penelitian, menganalisis jenis, makna, dan fungsi tindakan illocutionary dalam film Ratatouille dengan mengacu pada teori linguistik yang berasal dari sumber literatur yang terkait dengan penelitian ini.

Penulis menggunakan teori oleh Searle dan membiarkan teori lain untuk mendukung tesis. Dan penulis menemukan dan menganalisis tiga puluh enam data tindakan illocutionary. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis memiliki 36 data tindakan illocutionary yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film Ratatouille, yaitu enam dari representative, tujuh belas data directives, lima data expressive, delapan data commissive, dan salah satu declarative.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language has very important role in human life. We use language to communicate in our daily lives. In the study of language, how the language is used in context investigated in pragmatics. In spite of that, studying pragmatic is important. Studying pragmatic is not only about how to understand people utterances but also about how to understand the meaning in context. Also, this is a study of the use of linguistic signs, words and sentences in actual situations. Therefore, without the function of pragmatics, there would be very little understanding of intention and meaning of words.

There are five principles or scope of pragmatism namely deixis, presupposition, entailment, implicature, and speech acts. In this study, the researcher will only discuss speech acts. Through speech acts, we know how to convey and understand the intention or purpose of the words correctly, so that the goal of the communication can be reached. Speech acts are an important part of communication. Speech acts might be requests, warnings, promises, apologies, greetings, etc.

Speech-act was introduced in 1975 by an Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin and further developed by J.R. Searle. It considers three components of utterances: locutionary acts which the making of a meaningful statement, saying something that a hearer understands, illocutionary acts which saying something with a purpose, such as to inform, and perlocutionary acts which saying something that causes

someone to act. And the researcher limits the discussion in this study to the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is an important part of speech acts because illocutionary acts become the main central of communication and it is the reality of the utterance. Utterances are not only existing in oral communication in daily life. But they also exist in movies. A movie script is a good sample of conversation which can be taken as the object of the study. By watching movies, we can learn some other things besides the storyline and the actor of the movie, the moral values, the language style, culture, character, dialect, how the actor pronounces every word, utterance spoken by the actor here and those are called a speech act. As the object of this study, the researcher takes a movie entitled *Ratatouille*. *Ratatouille* is a 2007 American computer-animated comedy movie directed by Brad Bird. This movie is about a rat named Remy that has a dream of becoming a great chef. The researcher has identified illocutionary acts from this movie and intends to elaborate more in this study.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background and the identification of the study above, the problems that will be analyzed by the researcher are on the illocutionary acts that found in *Ratatouille* movie that produced by Pixar and released by Walt Disney Pictures which directed by Brad Bird.

1.3 Research Question

Based on the background study, the researcher has formulated the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts that found in *Ratatouille* movie?

2. What are the meaning of illocutionary acts that found in the dialogues of the movie?
3. What are the functions of the illocutionary acts that found in the dialogues of the movie?

1.4 Objective of the study

There are some objectives of the research as follow the research questions:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts that found in ratatouille movie.
2. To analyze the meaning of illocutionary acts used in the dialogues of the movie.
3. To analyze the function of illocutionary acts used in the dialogues of the movie.

1.5 Significance of the study

The researcher expects that this study will give some useful contributions to the reader and the researchers. The researcher hopes this thesis can make the reader deeper understanding of speech acts, particularly on illocutionary acts. And hopefully, this study can enrich the references in the study of meaning.

This research is expected to contribute both theoretical and practical significances. For the theoretical benefit, this research expects can be a reference to identify words that spoken in movies that might be hard to understand for people and can be a reference of other researchers to do further study in pragmatics. And for the practical benefits, this study is hoped to be useful to enrich further researcher's knowledge in recognizing the types of illocutionary acts. Moreover, it can give new information and contribution as the references of study and improve the reader's knowledge of understanding illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Study

The researcher has identified some studies that are related to the researcher's study. And to conduct this study, some related studies have been taken to compare this study with the other study. But the researcher could not find the thesis exact with the object of this study. Some related studies are as follows:

The first study is "Illocutionary Acts in Michelle Obama's Interview at The United States of Women Summit". This study took Michelle Obama's Interview as their object. They analyzed Obama's utterances when he delivered a speech. And this study only focuses on the meaning of the illocutionary act that delivered through Obama's speech.

The second study is "A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Finding Nemo Movie and Its Application in Teaching Speaking at The Twelfth Grade of Senior High School". In this study, the writer took finding Nemo movie as their object and discuss about teaching speaking. And the data included all utterances from the English teaching-learning process containing illocutionary acts.

And the third study is "The Illocutionary Acts in Fast Furious 7 Movie". In this study, the writer took Fast Furious 7 movie as their object. And the researcher divided into direct and indirect speech act category.

2.2 Theoretical Review

1. Pragmatics

Charles Morris (1903 – 1979) Was concerned with the study of the science of signs, which he called semiotic. And he distinguished it into 3 part of semiotics which is syntactic (or as known as syntax), semantics, and pragmatics. Semiotic are studies about the formal relation among different signs. Second is semantics, the study of the relation between the signs and the objects they denote. And finally, pragmatics that studies the relation of signs to their interpreters.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is the study of language. This is a study of the use of linguistic signs, words, and sentences in actual situations. Therefore, without the pragmatic's function, there would be very little understanding of intention and the meaning of words. Pragmatics focuses on the implicature of conversation, which is the process by which the speaker implies, and the listener concludes. Simply, pragmatics studies language that is not spoken directly. Conversely, the speaker hints or suggests a meaning, and the listener assumes the correct meaning or intention. As an example:

➤ This tea is really cold!

This might be a complaint or a praise from the utterances. It's all about the circumstances. In certain situations, words can have a certain meaning. It is like an invisible meaning. And we used to think that words always have a specifically defined meaning, but that is not always the fact. There are five principles or scope of pragmatic as follows deixis, presupposition, entailment, implicature, and speech acts.

2.3 Speech Acts

Speech-act is a subfield of pragmatics. This a study about how words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. In linguistics, a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of the speaker's intention and the effect that it has on a listener. Basically, these are the actions the speaker expects to provoke his audience. Speech acts definitely are an important part of communication. Speech acts might be a request, promises, warnings, greetings, apologies, or any number of declarations.

in 1975, Speech-act was introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in "How to Do Things with Words" and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle. We perform speech acts when we offer a greeting, apology, complaint, request, invitation, refusal, or compliment. A speech act might contain just one word, as in "Sorry!" to perform an apology, or several words or even in sentences: "I'm sorry I forgot to bring your bag. I just let it slip my mind." Speech acts include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also the proper use of the language in a particular culture.

Speech act considers three components of utterances. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary act, and locutionary act. Locutionary act is the making of a meaningful statement, saying something that a hearer understands. Illocutionary act is saying something with a purpose. And last one is perlocutionary act, which saying something that causes someone to act.

Here is the clear expatiation:

1. Locutionary Act

The act of locutionary is the act of making meaningful speech, which is defined as a stretch of spoken language preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speakers. J.L. Austin, a British philosopher, coined the term locutionary action in his 1962 book "How to Do Things with Words". Austin's concept of a locutionary act was replaced by what Searle called the propositional act. A locutionary act is the act of expressing acts are classified into two types: utterance acts and propositional acts.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Yule states that illocutionary act is the communicative purpose in their utterance such as request, prediction, offer, etc. Searle states some of the English verbs denoting illocutionary act are state, describe, assert, warn, remark, comment, command, order, request, criticize, apologize, censure, approve, promise, object, demand, welcome and argue. According to Austin in Levinson illocutionary acts is making a statement, offer, promise, etc. and Searle (1969) distinguishes five types of illocutionary acts, which are representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. The idea of illocutionary acts can be understood easily by saying something, we do something.

1. Representatives

Representatives is the point or purpose of the members to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1969). Yule (1996, p. 53) states that representatives are those kinds of

speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be case or not. In other words, representatives deal with telling the speakers commitment and belief to the truth of something. This type of forms actions such as asserting, concluding, assessing, and complaining. For example: a. The earth is flat b. Chomsky didn't write about peanut c. It was a warm sunny day

2. Directives

Directives According to Searle (1969), directives consist in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. It can be concluded that directives concern with the attempt of the speaker to get the listener to do something. Directives perform requesting, asking, ordering, questioning, or begging. Yule (1996, p. 53) defines those directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do something. For example: a. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black. b. Could you lend me a pen, please. c. Don't touch that.

3. Commissive

Yule (1996, p. 54) describes commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. In other words, commissive can be described as a kind of speech acts which is pointed the speaker to perform some future actions. The acts which perform commissive are the acts of promises, threats, pledges, or refusals. For example: a. I will be back. b. I am going to get it right next time. c. We will not do that.

4. Expressive

Expressive is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1969). The verbs which perform expressive are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, and congratulating. Yule (1996.p, 53) explains expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. The psychological expression can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. For example: a. I am really sorry! b. Congratulations! c. Oh, yes, great.

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (Yule, 1996, p.53). In this classification of act, the speaker must have a special institutional role in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately such as priest, jury, or referee. The verbs which perform declaratives are proclaiming, independence, declaring, christening, firing, and many others. For example, "I now pronounce you as husband and wife." This utterance is spoken by a priest to declare a man and woman's marriage to be a couple of husband and wife.

1. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary acts is the act that produced a consequence or effect of uttering of uttering a specific locution by saying something. A perlocutionary act happens when what the speaker says has an effect on the listener. Perlocutionary

actions include scaring, inspiring, enlightening, convincing, persuading, or influencing the interlocutor. Consider the following remark, here is an example:

"You can't do that!"

The perlocutionary effect of the utterance may be checking the addressee's action, or bringing him to his senses, or simply annoying him (depends on the hearer's reaction) (Levinson, 1983:237)

1. Ratatouille

Ratatouille is a movie from France. It was directed by Brad Bird and produced by Pixar and released by Walt Disney Pictures in 2007. The title refers to the French dish called ratatouille which is served as the movie's favorite menu. The plot follows a rat named Remy, as the main character here, who has a dream of becoming a chef and tries his best to achieve his goals to be a chef and to show people that Gusteau is correct, anyone can cook. Remy is the son of the rat colony's leader. And his father's name is Django. Django always doubts Remy and always told Remy to stop thinking and believe that a rat could cook. He also warns her son to stay away from humans. Until trouble has come. Remy and the colony separated. Aside from that, he can visit Paris and meet Linguini. Linguini is Gusteau's son who works as a garbage boy at that time. And when he accidentally messed up the soup, Remy tries to help the soup with his strategic seasoning. After that, the waiter announces that the customers love that soup. The soup that has been saved with Remy's strategic seasonings. Since that time, Linguini directly thinks that he can work together as a team. So, he adopts Remy and makes a deal to work as a team. Linguini

and Remy became a friend and then helped Linguini learn to cook. After a few tries, they find out that Remy can manipulate Linguini like a puppet by pulling on the Linguini's hair at strategic moments. Deciding that this is their best method, Linguini and Remy spend the next many days practicing cooking in their spare time. Since then, together, they astounded Paris with their brilliance. Especially with their main dish, called ratatouille.