

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is the best tool to communicating with others. With language, people can share, transfer and get the information. Language made us easy to understand what people think and what people want. If there is no language, we can't even understand what people think and want and also make us be an anti-social or alone is better. The science of languages is studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is the science of language and the object of study is the language itself. Linguistics can also tell us where the language come from and the nature of language. So, the point is linguistics discusses the structure of language, grammar patterns and forms of language. The branches of linguistics are Semantics, Pragmatics, Phonology, Morphology, Sociolinguistics, and Syntax.

Pragmatics is one of the branch of linguistics which people often use. In pragmatics, there are so many things learned such as deixis, presupposition, speech act, etc.

Speech act is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. There are three kinds of speech acts such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In this study the writer will focus on illocutionary.

The illocutionary act is the function of the meaning which is found in the utterance. In other word, the speaker has certain purposes by uttering an utterance.

According to Searle in Rahayu, FN et al. (2018: 177),

“illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive.”

Various forms of illocutionary acts can be found in literary works in the form of fiction which results in the form of a movie. Movie is an audio-visual media that are able to attract the interest of the world community not only to enjoy entertainment, touch emotional, and make sensitive, but the movie will be able to demonstrate cultural wealth. Movie has successfully demonstrated the pictures of life like moving the reality onto a large screen. One of Brams Zega's movies titled *Tuo Nifaro* is considered suitable for the object of illocutionary acts analysis because illocutionary acts are often used by people and most of the speakers do not realize that they perform the illocutionary act in their utterance. The writer choose *Tuo Nifaro* movie as the source of data in this study because this movie is the newest movie by Brams. Using Searle's theory, the writer will be able to analyse the illocutionary acts performed by Gala in *Tuo Nifaro* Movie. This movie tells about four young man who lived their lives in the wrong way and finally reaped the consequences.

From those reasons, the writer intends to conduct a research entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY GALA IN *TUO NIFARO*, A MOVIE BY BRAMS ZEGA”**

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem in this study are :

1. What types of illocutionary act are performed by Gala as the main character in *Tuo Nifaro* movie?
2. What type of Illocutionary act is dominantly found in Gala's utterances of *Tuo Nifaro* movie?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objective of the study is to find out :

1. Types of illocutionary act performed by Gala as the main character in *Tuo Nifaro* movie.
2. The dominant type of Illocutionary Act in Gala's utterances of *Tuo Nifaro* movie.

1.4 The Scope of Study

In this study the writer will conduct an analysis of the type of illocutionary acts contained in *Tuo Nifaro* movie by observing and limiting only the types of illocutionary acts that spoken by the main character of *Tuo Nifaro* movie, Gala.

1.5 The Significances of Study

Every research without the significance will be disadvantageous. The Significances that expected from the results of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretically

1. This study is useful for the Language and Art Faculty especially to English Department since it can add the collection of the literature on the way of analyzing Illocutionary act.
2. This study is also useful for further references for those who are interested in conducting a research on Illocutionary act.

2. Practically

1. The Writer, To improve her knowledge in understanding the speech act, especially the illocutionary act.

2. English Department Students, To improve their knowledge and be able to analyse a movie using illocutionary act.
3. Lecturer, To improve their knowledge and being teaching material about illocutionary act for their students.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research presents an Illocutionary act theory, it is part of Pragmatics. As such, it aims facilitate the readers to understand the material covered in this research. This concept will bring the readers into more understanding of the Illocutionary act theory. They are theories of pragmatics, context, speech act, illocutionary act, and the review related study. The writer need these theory to prove that these theory usually used in a movie. To make it close, the following section describes a theoretical framework used by the writer.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

People cannot really understand the nature of a language unless they understand how it is used in communication. It is important for people to understand language because it always expresses ideas, thoughts, feeling, and the speaker's intention. One branch of linguistics which studies language as being used is called pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996: 3) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". This definition shows that meaning is important to be known or to be understood by everyone in doing communication. The communication will be successful if the hearer (or the reader) understands what the speaker (or writer) said.

Pragmatics is not only focus on the sentence which uttered by the speaker or written by the writer. It also pay attention to how, when, where, who are the participants, and why an utterance stated. As Mey (2001: 5) states that pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its producers, not only in the end-product, language.

From both of expert's quotation above, the writer can grasp that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which also considers the process of producing an utterance.

2.1.2 Context

Context is a condition while a situation occurs. Context has important role in interpreting an utterance or sentence. Leech (1983: 13) states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. It means that context is

situation or condition when the utterance produced. By understanding the situation or condition when the utterance produced, the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance.

Beside context, Leech explains reference to one or more of the following aspects of the speech situation will be a criterion.

1. Addressers or addressees

Following the practice of Searle and other, Leech shall refer to addressers and addressees, as a matter of convenience, as *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer)

2. The context of an utterance

CONTEXT has been understood in various way, for example to include relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Leech shall consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by *s* and *h* and which contributes to *h*'s interpretation of what *s* means by a given utterance.

3. The goal(s) of an utterance

Leech shall often find it useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talking about its intended meaning, or *s*'s intention uttering it.

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

Pragmatics deal with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situations, in time.

5. The utterance as a product of verbal act

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

From the above-mentioned elements of (1) addresser and addressee, (2) context, (3) goals, (4) illocutionary act, and (5) utterance, we can conclude that the aspect of speech situation is the important thing in speech act.

2.1.3 Speech Act

Every utterance is performing actions or means of the speaker. Yule (1996: 47) states “in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances”. From that statement, the writer can grasp that an utterance not only consist of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning.

Austin (1962: 94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.1.3.1 Locutionary act

A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterance.

Examples:

- Humans have ten fingers.
- Buffalo is an animal that has mammals.
- Kendari is the capital city of Southeast Sulawesi located in the southeastern coast of the island of Sulawesi which has ten districts and two cities.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Hasan Wirayuda said that relations between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia were increasingly tenuous lately.
- Mamat learn to read.

The five sentences above are spoken by the speaker solely to inform something without any tendency to do something.

2.1.3.2 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The example “I promise to meet you at 9am”, the effect of that utterance can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really want to meet the speaker. But, it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer.

Examples :

- **Your report value is very good** (The analysis is in terms of illocutionary, can mean praise or ridicule. Praise if the report card value is good, and taunts that the report card score is bad. While in terms of perlocutionary, can make the listener become sad and vice versa can say thank you).

- **It's been three weeks since this room has not been cleaned** (The analysis is in terms of illocutionary, telling to clean, while in terms of Perlocutionary, the child will take a broom and clean it)

2.1.3.3 Illocutionary act

The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, “I promise to meet you at 9am”, the utterance is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

2.1.3.3.1 Types of Illocutionary Act

This study uses the speech acts theory from Searle. According to Searle in Rahayu, FN et al. (2018: 177) there are five types of illocutionary acts such as :

1. Assertives

The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All of the members of the assertive class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false. In other word, Assertives are those kinds of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value such as stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and describing. They express speaker's belief. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as s/he believes it is, thus making the world fit on the world to belief..

Examples :

- **My sister has always been the best in her class**

*(The speaker is responsible for the utterances he utters is indeed a fact and can be proven on the field that his sister is a diligent student who always gets first place in her class. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of assertives, **informing**)*

- **The Earth is flat.**

*(The speaker describes that the earth is flat. The speaker believes the world as he or she believes it is even though; the world is actually not flat anymore. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of assertives, **describing**)*

2. Directives

The illocutionary point of these consists 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. In other word, Directives are those kinds of illocutionary act that represent attempts by the speaker to get addressee to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, enjoining and recommending. Its express the speaker's desire or wish for the addressee to do something. In using directives, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the world via the addressee.

Example :

- **Open the door, Wenti!**

(The speaker wants the hearer (Wemti) to do something (to open the door). The speaker uses the word "open" indicating the illocutionary acts of directive, commanding)

- **How do I know you're lying to me?**

*(In the statement above, there is an illocutionary act of directives **ordering** because there is an implicit meaning that the speaker ordering the addressee to not lying to the speaker.)*

3. Commissives

Commissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. It expresses the speaker's intention to do something such as promising, vowing, and offering. In the case of a commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him- or herself.

Examples :

- **I am able to do it well**

*(This brings consequences for the speaker to fulfill what he has said. So, the speaker uses the illocutionary act of commissives, **vowing**).*

- **I will come at 9 o'clock**

*(the speaker **promising** that he will come at 9 o'clock later. so, from the word "will", the speaker commit his/herself to some future course of action.)*

4. Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of illocutionary act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow and likes/dislikes such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling. This type of illocutionary act, in performing the act of an expressive, the speaker makes known he or she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling.

Examples :

- **Already working hard to make money, still the results can not meet daily needs**

*(The speech is an expressive **complaining** act that can be interpreted as an evaluation of what he said)*

- **You are so beautiful**

*(the speaker uses an illocutionary act of expressives **praising** because from the word “beautiful” the speaker want to express his feeling to the addressee)*

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of illocutionary act that effect immediate change in some current state of affairs such as resigning, dismissing, chistening, declaring, naming, appointing, forgiving, cancelling, excommicating, deciding and sentencing. In performing this type of illocutionary act, the speaker brings about the changes in the world; that is he or she effects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world.

Examples :

- **You are fired!**

*(this utterance may lead to the change of the condition in reality if they are expressed in an appropriate context. This utterance is use to perform the act of ending the employment. The speaker here is uses the illocutionary act of declaratives **sentencing**)*

- **I now pronounce you husband and wife.**

*(the speaker change the condition in reality to ending addressees's single status to get married. The speaker uses the illocutionary act of declaratives **declaring**)*

2.1.4 Movie

Movie is a moving picture with several cast members aired as entertainment. Movie is an audio-visual media that are able to attract the interest of the world community not only to enjoy entertainment, touch emotional, and make sensitive, but the movie will be able to demonstrate cultural wealth. Movie has successfully demonstrated the pictures of life like moving the reality onto a large screen. Movies are made by a screenwriter who write the script which is in the movie as a literacy work. Literature and movie have a real connection that is so close. Everybody now days love to watch movie to have fun.

2.1.5 Brams Zega

In this study, the writer use *Tuo Nifaro* movie by Brams Zega. Bripda Desbrama Jaya Zega, SE or better known as Brams Zega as the director of the movie *Tuo Nifaro*. This man who was born in December 12, 1995 is a police officer with the rank of brigadier two who really liked everything about film or movie.

When the writer interviewed Brams Zega as director of the *Tuo Nifaro* movie, Brams said that the *Tuo Nifaro* movie was made to make people be able to compare the positive and negative benefits of *Tuo Nifaro* (Distilled palm wine from Nias). As in the case with many information on fighting cases that claimed the lives circulating in the community from year to year caused by the influence of *Tuo Nifaro* in Nias. The *Tuo Nifaro* movie itself premiered on November 24, 2018 and sold approximately 1000 copies.

2.1.6 *Tuo Nifaro* Movie

Tuo Nifaro movie tells of a young man named Gala who has three friends, Nobaki, Geto, and Tolo. The four of them lived in a bad life and were wrong because they often drank *Tuo nifaro*. They have committed a lot of crime until one of them, Gala, who is the main character in this movie imprisoned. In the end, they were aware of the cruel deeds they had done before and regretted it

2.1.7 Gala

Gala was an orphan whose parents had been killed when he was a child, and his sibling were kidnapped by a group of thugs, at that time Gala was 7 years old and his

brother was 6 years old. Since that incident, Gala has lived his own life to survive. At the age of 17 years, Gala was looking for his brother for a year. But he did not find his brother. Gala returned to Nias and influenced several young men and made a big mistake till Gala imprisoned.

2.2 Previous Research

There are some studies supporting this research that have related to illocutionary act theory:

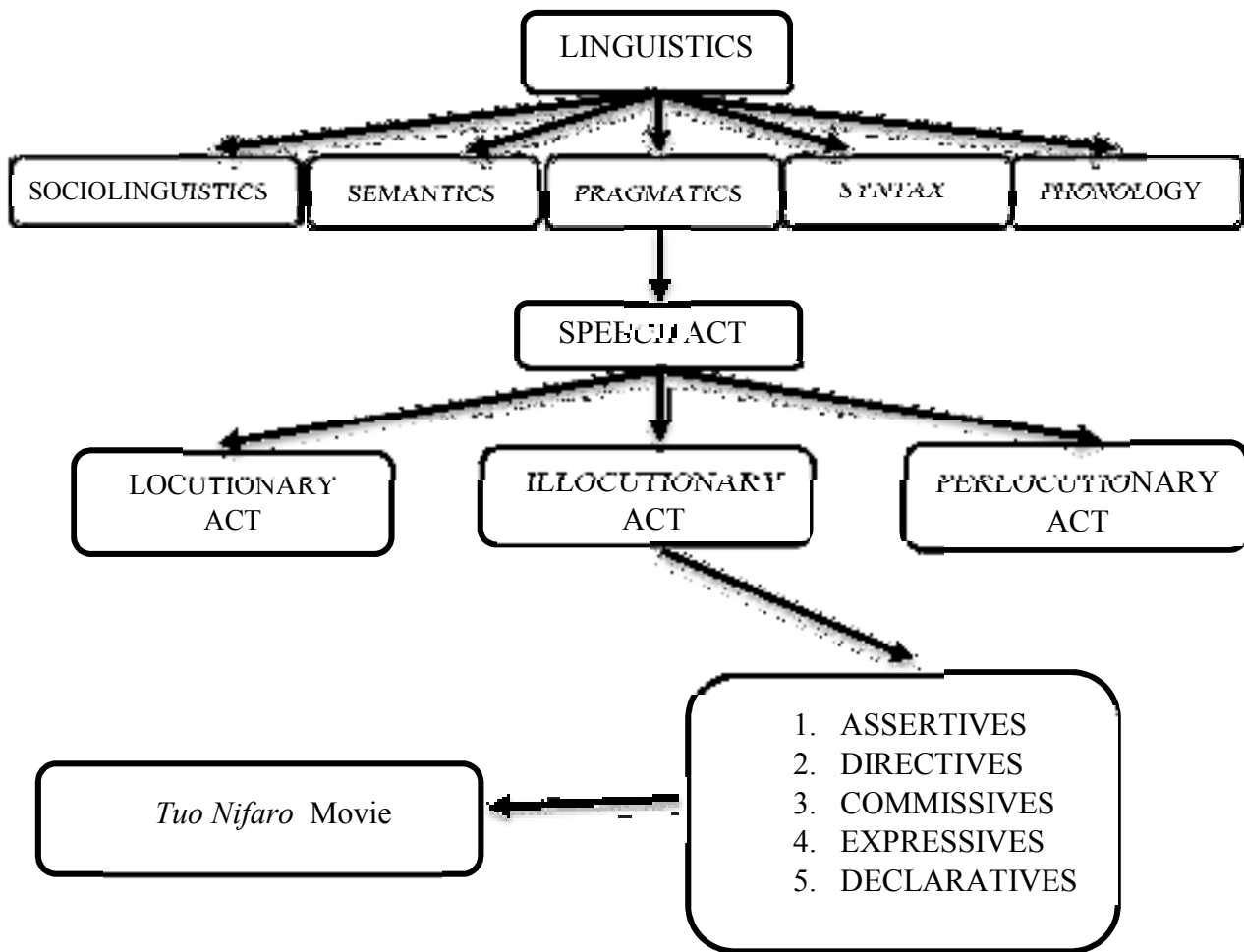
This study was done by Nugroho (2011) "*Analysis of illocutionary acts in "Sherlock Holmes" movie*". In this study, the writer want to know the types of illocutionary acts which are dominantly presented by Sherlock Holmes in *Sherlock Holmes* movie. Then, the writer finds that Sherlock Holmes uses all types of illocutionary acts : Assertives, Directives, Commisives, Expressives, and Declarations. This study revels that Sherloch Holmes in his utterances uses illocutionary acts of directive more often than other acts.

Then, this study was done by Munir (2015) "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in "American Sniper" Movie*". This thesis discussed illocutionary acts in "*American Sniper*" movie. The result of the research discussion showed that there were four types of illocutionary acts used by the main character (Chris Kyle) in "*American Sniper*" movie. They were: assertive or representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. In this

research, the researcher didn't find declarative type in his utterances in "American Sniper" movie. In this research, there were four functions used by the main character. Those were competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1. Illocutionary Acts in *Tuo Nifaro* Movie
Telaumbanua, Kristin N (2019)



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer will use qualitative approach since it is intended to analyse and find out the kinds, meaning, and context of illocutionary acts used by Gala in *Tuo Nifaro* movie. Qualitative approach involved description and analysis rather than, for example, counting features (Wray and Bloomer, 2006: 97). In other words, qualitative approach is usually used to describe or analyse the data in research.

3.2 The Source of Data and Data

The primary data source in this study is the *Tuo Nifaro* Movie by Brams Zega which is an hour thirty minutes forty seconds which are in disk 1 and disk 2. Secondary data sources in this research are papers, biographies of writers, articles, etc. that have relations to strengthen the argumentation research result.

This study will focus on illocutionary act used by the main character in the movie of *Tuo Nifaro*. Thus, the data of this research will be taken from the utterances produced by main character (Gala) in *Tuo Nifaro* movie. In this study, the writer's object is the Nias movie entitled *Tuo Nifaro* which will limit the words found in the film itself. The utterances in this movie are the ones that included in the type of illocutionary acts.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

The writer will take three steps in collecting the data :

1. Watching *Tuo Nifaro* movie.
2. Transcribing the data.
3. Underlining Gala's utterances from dialogues.

3.4 The Technique of Analysing Data

In analysing the data, the writer will take two steps as follow :

1. Classifying the data related to illocutionary acts such as Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, Declaratives.
2. Drawing the conclusion