

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Study

Pragmatics is one of the areas of study that deals with the significance of context in utterances. According to Hickey, n.d., pragmatics is the use of language in interpersonal communication. It is concerned with the alternatives and restrictions that apply in social contact, as well as the decisions made by speakers.

In contrast to the study of sentences, pragmatics considers utterances to be the actual sentences spoken by speakers of a language. Speech acts are pragmatic elements that involve speakers, listeners or writers and readers who are being discussed. The word speech act comes from two words, namely speech and action.

Speech acts are divided into three parts; namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are the delivery of information conveyed by the speaker. Locutionary acts can be said to be the easiest speech acts to identify, because they can be done without including the context of the speech in the speech situation. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the power to perform certain actions in relation to saying something (an act of doing somethings in saying somethings). Perlocutionary speech acts are the effects or impacts caused by the speech on the speech partner, so that the speech mantra takes action based on the speaker. The importance of studying speech acts is to understand what messages are found in each utterance. However, in this study, the writer only analyzes the illocutionary speech acts in

the film *Hansel and Gretel: Witch Hunter*. The writer analyzed illocutionary acts because most people still have misunderstandings when they talk to each other. This happens because they do not know what is meant by the speaker's utterance that is expressed so it is important for them to know what the meaning of the utterance is when it is delivered.

Usually, speech acts can be found in conversation. The way speakers communicate is not only in spoken language or spoken face to face but also in written language such as in newspapers, magazines, books, novels, film scripts, short stories and others. Film is one of the ways used by speakers to convey speech. Conversations in films can be excellent examples of speech acts because they represent a complicated case of speech acts to find out what the main character is doing by saying something. One of the most important things that happens in the film is the dialogue between the characters.

In this study, the writer wants to analyze the speech acts used in the film entitled *Hansel and Gretel: Witch Hunters*. This film tells the story of Hansel and Gretel, two siblings, are abandoned in the woods by their father and kidnapped by an evil witch in a sugar house, but they kill the witch and flee. The orphans have become well-known witch hunters throughout the years. When 11 children go missing in a tiny village, the Mayor sends Hansel and Gretel to find them, and they save red-haired Mina from being burned as a witch by the local sheriff. They soon learn that the Blood Moon is approaching in three days and that Muriel, a powerful dark witch, is behind all of the kidnappings; she plans to utilize the children in a soup that would shield the coven of witches from the flames. Meanwhile, Hansel and Gretel are preparing for their wedding. Illocutionary

speech acts are utterances that have a function not only to inform, but can be used to do something. Illocutionary utterances are difficult to identify because they relate to who, to whom, when, and where the utterance is used. And illocutionary utterances must be included with the context in the state of speech (Ismail, 2016: 413).

The reason the writer chose this title to be studied is because in everyday life speech acts can usually be found through phenomena that occur when talking to speech partners which can usually be found in the home environment, campus or public places. Interested in researching speech acts because they want to learn more about speech acts, the writer hope that this research can be useful as a reference for readers and future writers. The writer chose this title because speech acts often occur in everyday life and can be found anywhere, so that in carrying out activities or saying good speech acts in everyday life, the writer can get an understanding that it is a speech act. Understanding more deeply about speech acts theory hopes to learn up to the types of speech acts, so that when readers read they can find answers from the knowledge that occurs about speech acts. Research In Searle's theory, the writer found 5 types of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, declarative, directive, expressive, and commissive. In speech acts, the writer found 3 types, namely locutions, perlocutions and perlocutions. The writer will discuss further about speech acts in the following discussion.

In this study, the writer has an interest in conducting research because in everyday life speech acts can usually be found through phenomena that occur when talking to speech partners which can usually be found in the home environment, campus or public places. Interested in researching speech acts

because they want to learn more about speech acts. The writer chose this title because speech acts often occur in everyday life and can be found anywhere, so that in carrying out activities or saying good speech acts in everyday life, the writer can get an understanding that it is a speech act. Understanding more deeply about speech acts theory hopes to learn up to the types of speech acts, so that when readers read they can find answers from the knowledge that occurs about speech acts.

Based on the description that has been presented, the writer are interested in conducting a research entitled " An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in Hansel and Gretel Movie".

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the scope and limitation above, the problem of this study formulated as follows:

1. What types of declarative speech acts are found in the film Hansel and Gretel?
2. What is the dominant type of declarative speech acts found in the Hansel and Gretel film?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

Based on the formulation above, the objectives of this research are :

1. To find out the types of declarative acts found in the Hansel and Gretel film.
2. To find out the dominant type of declarative speech acts in the film Hansel and Gretel.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In order for this research to be carried out in a directed manner in relation to the discussion, the writer need a limitation of the problem to be studied. This study only focuses on finding the type of declarative speech acts found in the dialogues between Hansel and Gretel in the film Hansel and Gretel: Witch Hunter and focuses on finding The dominant type of declarative acts in the movie.

1.5 The Significances of Study

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research is expected to add insight in pragmatic studies, especially regarding the types of illocutionary speech acts and their functions contained in the movie.

1. This research could help with pragmatics research, particularly in speech acts.
2. By examining the conversation between the characters in the film, this study will increase knowledge regarding the sorts and types of speech acts.

2. Practically

1. To the writer expects that the findings of this study will be valuable to readers by providing them with new information regarding speech acts.
2. To the other writer can provide the information regarding speech acts.
3. To the teacher can provide information regarding speech acts words to the student.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer outlines the literature review for this study in this chapter. One of the most basic motivation for starting out on speech act classification is without doubt rooted in the aim of establishing a sound theory of language. The classification of speech act which are basic units of linguistic behavior, seems to be a necessary precondition for a solid theory of language. The modern speech act theory was developed by the English linguist John R. L. Searle. Austin was the first to notice that individuals use language not merely to communicate but also to perform activities namely Pragmatics and Speech Action.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of communication and emphasizes that what is communicated is more important than what is stated (Levinson, 1983: 54). The meaning of the words or phrases produced by the speakers in communication has a deeper significance than the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics 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. Pragmatics is very tightly linked to the context or setting in which something is uttered, hence it is critical for speakers to pay attention to the context. Leech (1983: 6) also states that pragmatics is

the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. In accordance to Leech statement, Pragmatics is very tightly linked to the context or setting in which something is uttered, hence it is critical for speakers to pay attention to the context. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt (2013) argue that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.

There are a few things to think about when it comes to pragmatics. The very definition of pragmatics is established by these considerations. The factors are Implicature, Speech Acts, Presupposition, Context, Adjacency Pairs, and Deixis and Distance.

There are a few things to think about when it comes to pragmatics. The very definition of pragmatics is established by these considerations. Yule (1996) states that speech acts are a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, As a result, communication isn't just about words; it's also about actions. Finally, a speech act is an utterance that occurs, and an act is an action. When a speaker speaks something, there are specific goals that go beyond the words or phrases. Austin (in Tsui, 1994: 4) explains that speech acts are acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. In line with this, Yule (1996: 47) states that speech acts is action which is performed via utterances. Stating the same idea, Birner (2013) also says that uttering something means doing something. People can use their words to accomplish an action here. The speaker can convey physical action just by using words and phrases through speech actions. The acts taken are primarily determined by the words spoken. Moreover,

Yule (2005:3) said that pragmatics is the study of how more get communicated than is said.

Semantics and pragmatics, two fields of language science, would be strongly related to language research. Both fields are concerned with language, but from distinct perspectives. Semantics is concerned with the development of meaning in language, whereas pragmatics is concerned with the construction of meaning in a given interactional environment. The study of links between language forms and their users is known as pragmatics. According to (Yule, 1996), "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of expression of relative distance". This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what individuals mean in a specific context, as well as how the context effects what people say. This approach must also include how listeners can infer meaning from what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning, as well as how much of what is not spoken is acknowledged as part of the message. (Leech, 1983) said that "Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech act situations". Crystal defined that "Pragmatics studies the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others". Stalnaker (in Searle et al., 1980) defined "Pragmatics is the study of linguistic acts and contexts in which they are performed. Within pragmatics, there are two key sorts of challenges to solve: first, defining interesting forms of speech acts and speech products; second, describing the elements of speech context that help determine which proposition is communicated by a particular phrase."

Speech is speech that occurs and action means action. That is why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. In its application, speech acts are used by several disciplines. This means that speech acts are using speech to perform an action, when people want to think to do an action not only use physical movements but can also use speech to perform an action. In English, speech acts have special labels as speech functions such as promising, asking for help, asking, ordering, agreeing, disagreeing and many others. Furthermore, in distinguishing speech act labels, speakers must have knowledge and experience so that there is no misinterpretation of the utterances included in these labels.

According to the definition above, pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the research of how more is transmitted than what is spoken, and the study of the representation of relative distance. To put it another way, pragmatics is the study of how language is utilized and integrated in the context of communication.

2.3 Speech Act

Speech acts is a part of pragmatics that studies about utterances. It is defined as action performed via utterances (Yule,1996:64). Speech acts are a person's ability to use language to convey messages or goals from speakers to speech partners. Speech acts are a manifestation of the function of language. Behind an utterance there is a language function that is reflected in the meaning of the utterance. Every speech event is limited to activities, aspects of activities that are directly regulated by rules or norms for speakers.

Pragmatics learning is very interesting because it learns the meaning of sound by involving context. Pragmatics is the study in which beliefs are conveyed more than they are said. As such, it has more to do with analyzing what people mean through their speech than it does with analyzing what words or phrases mean in the speech itself. Here, Yule wants to emphasize that speakers have meaning beyond what they say. To understand what the speaker means, we must pay attention to the context. Therefore, pragmatics is also related to context. This is in accordance with Leach's statement that "pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context of speech". This involves explaining what people mean in the right context and how that context affects what is said.

In this study, people also need to explore the impact of what the speaker says on the listener. Most importantly, understanding discourse involves making hats that at least relate what is said to what people have previously assumed or said.

People can't judge what it means just by what people say. Apart from these words, we need to pay attention to some aspects of the context. Consistent with this, Richard and Schmidt respond that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication in relation to sentences, and the context and context in which they are used.

Thus action is the hallmark of speech in communication. It is assumed that in realizing speech or discourse, someone does something, namely the implementation of actions. This utterance in the form of a performance is called a performative utterance, i.e. speech that is intended to perform an action.

Speech acts are individual symptoms, are psychological in nature and are determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations. In this speech act there are speech events carried out by the speaker to the speech partner in order to convey communication.

Based on theory of Austin, speech acts is categorized into three types. Should be clear will be discuss one by one.

2.3.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In other words, locutionary act can be defined as the act of making a meaning full utterance and using a referring expression. The speaker usually uses the identifiable expression to produce a meaningful expression to the hearer. In other words, locutionary act is an act to produce meaningful and understandable utterances. Every utterance expressed is meaningful and understandable so the utterance will be identified further to decide if it is illocutionary act or perlocutionary act. The speaker who tongue tied can't speak properly so he or she failed in making locutionary act because the language is not understandable. In short, Locutionary act is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning (directly uttered).

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is a complete speech act, an act of doing something which means the specific purpose of the speaker's intention in mind such as promising, stating, commanding, denial, prediction, request, confirming, etc. There are five types of Illocutionary act, representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the reaction of the hearer, the consequences of saying something, intended or not. The effect after the speaker says something to the hearer; an act is performed as a reaction. The action of the hearer depends on what the speaker says. The effects may be actions, thoughts or feelings.

2.4 Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary speech acts are utterances that function to say or inform something, besides that it can also be used to do something. Speech acts are divided into five parts according to Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) which states that the division is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This illocutionary speech act can be identified if it has previously been considered who the speaker and the interlocutor are, when and where the speech act occurs. Illocutionary speech acts are a central part of understanding speech acts.

2.4.1 Representative

Representation is a speech act whose words connect the speaker with the truth of the proposition expressed. Discourse is produced based on the speaker's observations of something and then states facts or opinions based on those observations. When someone says "she is beautiful", Statements, factual conclusions, and descriptions are examples of speakers who represent the world they believe in.

For example, when someone says "the earth is flat" it represents the speaker's statement about the earth that the speaker believes that the earth is flat

(the speaker can state the sentence based on facts or express his own opinion about the other person's physical condition, also state what the speaker thinks about the situation.)

2.4.2 Directive

Kind of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. They Express what the speaker wants. They Are commands, order, request, and suggestions. In using directive, The speech acts include asking, asking, ordering, ordering, and suggesting.

For example, when someone says, "Can you lend me a pencil?" The utterance is a request from the speaker to the listener to do something, namely borrow a pencil. (the speaker attempts to make the world fit in the words. Directive are also used by speakers to tell someone to do something.)

2.4.3 Commissive

Kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges and they can perform by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). The examples would be: bet, guarantee, pledge, promise, swear, etc. Commissive is a speech act whose words associate the speaker with some future behavior, including promises, threats, offers, rejections, promises.

For example, when someone says "I'll be back",

(the speaker attempts represents the promise that he or she will return.)

2.4.4 Expressive

Kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does but they are about the speaker's experience. Expression is also the act of speaking, and words express a state of mind. Speech acts include thanking, apologizing, welcome, congratulations, etc.

For example, greeting someone when they say "don't be shy, my house is yours."

(the speaker attempts a state of mind to welcome someone)

2.4.5 Declarative

Kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words. Declarative are also speech acts whose utterances cause instantaneous changes in the institutional environment and often depend on complex foreign language institutions. These speech acts include excommunication, declaration of war, baptism, and dismissal.

For example "you are dead to me".

(the speaker attempts to declare that someone has died for him or it can be said he doesn't know that person anymore)

2.5 Declarative Speech Acts

According to Yule (1996), declaration are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. The illocutionary aspect of these is that they are

attempts (of varied degrees, and thus more accurately, determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the listener to do something. Searle (1979) classified directive speech act into commanding, requesting, advising, and warning. Commanding is the utterance that gives an instruction and the hearer will do something based on the instruction. Requesting is the statement to ask something to the hearer about what she or he need. Advising is the utterance to give an advice, suggest, or preach to the listener. Warning is the utterance to warn or remind someone about something with its reason. One of the forms of speech acts is the directive speech act, in which the speaker expects the listener to act in accordance with the speaker's intent. This thesis' limitations are examined by the author. The speaker's directive speech actions. The speaker's and context's state is a presupposition of the Directive Speech Act. In the realm of second language learning, direct speech acts have become a significant topic of study. It also serves as a reference in the thesis, demonstrating that the references are from a credible source and that the thesis' structure is well-organized.

1. Command, Command is a form which means that what has been said by the speaker can be done by the speech partner
 example : Get in the car!
 (The speaker attempts to command someone to get in the car)
2. Order, the message is a form that means that what is conveyed by the speaker can be trusted by the speech partner
 example : Can you be quiet, he said.

(The speaker attempts to order someone to be quiet by message the speaker can be trusted .)

3. Request, is a form of speech which means what the speaker wants is fulfilled by the speech partner

example : Can I have a piece of paper, please? :

(The speaker attempts to get someone or speech partner give him/her piece of paper by requesting it)

4. Suggestion, is a form that means that what is conveyed by the speaker can be carried out by the speech partner

Example : Why don't you ask a mechanic to check the bike? :

(The speaker attempts to tell someone to do something by suggest him/her to ask a mechanic to check his/her bike.)

2.6 Movie

A movie, also known as a live image, theatrical film or motion picture, is a series of still images, which when displayed on a screen creates the illusion of a moving image due to the effect of the phi phenomenon. This optical illusion forces the viewer to see continuous motion between different objects in rapid succession. The process of making films is a combination of art and industry. A film can be made by shooting a real scene with a film camera; photographing "miniature" drawings or models using traditional animation techniques; with CGI and computer animation; or with a combination of several existing techniques and other visual effects.

The word "cinema", which is short for cinematography, is often used to refer to the film industry, filmmaking and the art of filmmaking. Today's definition of cinema is the art of (simulation) experience to communicate ideas, stories, views, points of view, taste, beauty or atmosphere by means of recorded and programmed moving images in conjunction with other sensory drives.

2.6.1 Hansel and Gretel Movie

It is a German folklore fairy tale "Hansel and Gretel", in which the titular siblings are now grown up and working as a duo of witch exterminators for hire. The film stars Jeremy Renner and Gemma Arterton in the title roles with Famke Janssen, Peter Stormare, Thomas Mann, Pihla Viitala and Derek Mears as the supporting cast.

In 2010, after being approached by Gary Sanchez Productions, Wirkola pitched the film to Paramount Pictures. Renner was cast as Hansel in September 2010 whilst the role of Gretel was planned for Noomi Rapace before Arterton's casting in January 2011. Principal photography began in March 2011, taking place at Babelsberg Studio in Germany. Filming concluded in June that year. Originally scheduled for release in March 2012, the film was delayed to allow additional time to shoot a post-credits scene with Renner.

2.7 The Previous Research

Wijaya & Helmie, (2019) In the research entitled An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts In The Fault in Our Stars Movie Script *Jurnal JOEPALLT* Vol. Ed. Volume 7 Nomer 01 Maret 2019. The directing speech act is commonly performed in the movie script, according to the data research. The tables in the

previous chapter, which detail the use of directed speech acts, demonstrate this. In the movie script, there are 40 directive speaking acts, as shown in the diagram. The summary of the diagram shows that the directive speech act of request is used the most in the movie script (3, 50 percent). By computing the proportion of each category of directive speech actions, the percentage reflects the most commonly utilized directive speech acts. The directive speech act of order is the least used directive speech act (0 percent).

Wicaksono, (2018) in the research entitled *An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in the Movie My Lawyer, Mr Jo: Pragmatics Approach* Journal of English Language Studies Volume 3 Number 1 (2018) 91-100. On the movie *My Lawyer, Mr Jo*, this study focuses on the Declarative Speech Act. Mr. Jo, in *My Lawyer* Because this film is about law, the writer detects a lot of Declaration of Independence expressions. Assertives, commissive, expressive, and directive speech acts are examples of other types of speech acts. Overall, this study should be utilized as a reference or example to learn more about speech acts, particularly declarative acts.

Hidayat, (2016) in the research entitled "Speech act : Force Behind Words". The ability to understand the hidden message of utterance is really important to have. Some words or utterances could be misdirected into something unpleasant if we are not careful. By understanding Pragmatics and speech acts we can get clearer understanding of the utterances. In Indonesia, English serves as the foreign language. There are things that exist in English that do not exist in Indonesians such as certain idiomatic expressions. Those expressions are barriers that could hindrance someone to fully grasp the actual message of words or utterances. In the

effort of raising the awareness of those barriers speech acts could be socialized in the classroom. In teaching certain expressions such as giving advice, complementing, and congratulating, the teacher should have these three goals in mind, namely: raising awareness, knowledge building, and productive development.

Rani Violeta, (2015) in the research entitled “Speech acts Analysis of The Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script By Jane McTee”. After analyzing the research findings, the writer would like to make conclusion about it. in this paper, the writer discusses the speech act used in Maleficent movie script. As the writer has proposed the kinds of speech act term in theoretical framework and in the research findings, the writer concludes that speech act often used in the movie above illocutionary act, such as representative, directives commissives, expressive and declaratives. In this film the speech act used not vulgar meaning, because this film is watched by many children. The writer can conclude the speech act in this movie script is to show that something belongs to a particular group, to express disappointment, to express that someone is out of control, to show or express friendliness, to reduce the seriousness of the conversation, to persuade someone in a conversation, to show it one belongs to a certain group, to express pleasure or just for fun.

Hutajulu & Herman, (2019) in the research entitled “Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Movie “You Are My Home” English Subtitle”. After comprehend the theory about Speech Acts and analysis of the movie subtitle to the types of Illocutionaryact, the writer make some conclusion which states:it is only four types of Illocutionary act (Representatives, Directives, Expressive, Commissives) that

occur in this movie subtitle. And In this video the writer do not find the Declarative act. Based on the movie subtitle, the writer found that the dominant types of Illocutionary act that found in the moviesubtitle is Directive Act.

K.Rembe, (2019) in the research entitled “ Illocutionary Act in Divergent Series *Insurgent* By Robert Schwentke”. Through this research, it can be seen that there are still many things that can be studied in accordance with linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics. In this study, no illocutionary acts were found from Austin's theory such as reading (read it as), reckoning (reckon), placing a place (locate), determining the date (date), voting (voting), betting (to be on). For this reason, other writers can also research using different theories about speech acts that contain illocutions such as lukosi, illocutions and perlocutions in the Divergent Series film "Insurgent" by Robert Schwentke.

Zulfa Tutuarima(2018) in the research entitled “An analysis Speech Act used in London has Fallen movie” Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning,2018 Vol.7,No.2,160-169. The researcher analyzes the speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie based on the conversation is used in the movie. It is directed by Babak Najafi while for the script is written by Creighton Rothenberger and Katrin Benedikt, the duration of this movie is 99 minutes, and the writer found the dominant of speech act are used in this movie. So in this movie, there are so many utterances or conversations are considered as a speech act. For

locutionary act which used in this movie is 14 utterances, an illocutionary act is 37 utterances, and perlocutionary act is 25 utterances. For the classifications of the illocutionary act which is used in this movie is 99 utterances. While the categories which dominant this movie is directive which utterance found is 32, and other categories are found in this movie are assertive is 26 utterances, expressive is 23 utterances, commissive is 12 utterances, and declarative is six utterances.

Locutionary act used in the movie is 14 utterances and fortunately in this movie locutionary act is still appearing because the entire locutionary act is not used in many movies. Here is an example of a locutionary act which is used in the movie.

Praditya (2014), in the research entitled “An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Conversation Between Habibie and Ainun in The Film Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012”. Based on the researcher’s analysis on the types of speech acts in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012, he found that direct speech acts is the most dominant than indirect speech act. Habibie spoke far more than Ainun during the conversation, and both Ainun and Habibie tended to speak in a direct rather than oblique manner. In terms of the types of speech actions used, Habibie was more direct, whereas Ainun was more indirect. In terms of illocutionary speech act classification, representational is the most common, followed by commissive, directive, and expressive. The researcher did not uncover a formal institutional framework in Habibie and Ainun's talk, therefore the researcher found nothing on the type of illocutionary, declaration speech act.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

This study uses three dimensions of Yule's speech acts, especially illocutionary acts and their classifications. The data in this study were taken from the script Hansel and Gretel movie. Next, the writer watched the movie and the text script used in the Hansel and Gretel film, the writer tried to identify what types of declarative speech acts are used in the movie. Finally, the writer made a classification of speech acts from this documentation.

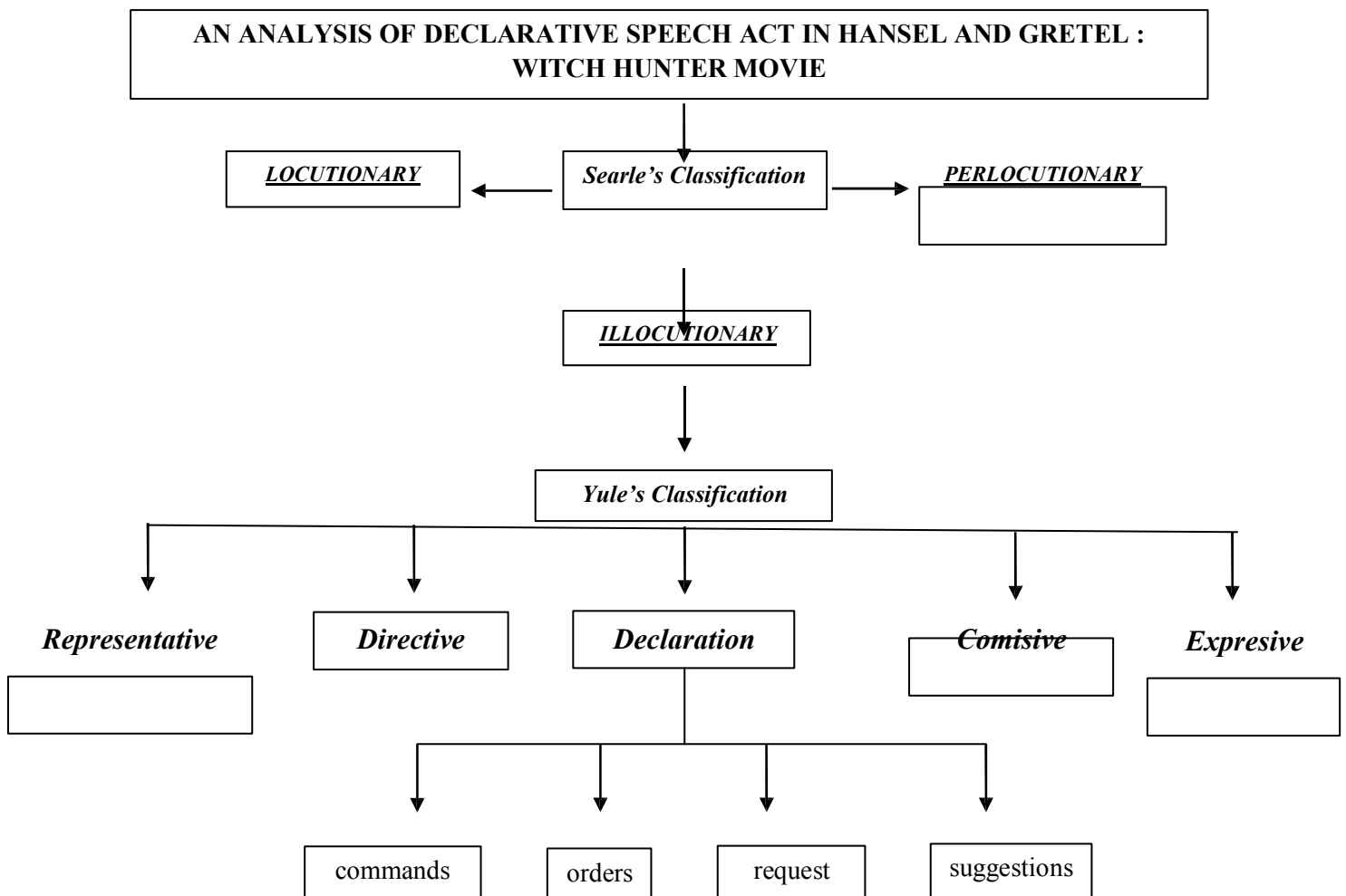


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in Hansel and Gretel : Witch Hunter Movie

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The pragmatics on the representation speech acts of Hansel and Gretel: Witch Hunter Movie carrying out used a qualitative approach in this study. Qualitative research entails developing a thorough and complex image in words, giving specific views gathered from information sources, and conducted natural settings in order to better understand human or social problems. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem. The goal of employing a qualitative technique is for writer to be able to appear the result answer of the problem.

3.2 The Source of Data

The data source of this research is a film entitled Hansel and Gretel : Witch Hunter, it is a 2013 action horror film written and directed by Tommy Wirkola. The transcript was based on English subtitles after the writer watched the video numerous times. The writer compiled a list of utterances that included speech acts. The writer use the listen and note technique by carefully viewing and listening to the movie and noting some words that were classified into different sorts of speech acts. To make it easier for the writer to acquire the film script from Hansel and Gretel : Witch Hunter and extract the conversational data.

The writer downloaded the film from the Layarkaca21 website <https://199.231.164.28/hansel-gretel-witch-hunters-2/> with English subtitles. The

data use in this study are several utterances consisting of speech acts from the Hansel and Gretel movie.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the writer take the data collection from Layarkaca21 website <https://199.231.164.28/hansel-gretel-witch-hunters-2/> with English subtitles.

Meanwhile, the following steps comprise the data collection process:

1. Downloaded the Movie
2. Watched the film several times
3. Transcribed the script of the data based on English subtitles.
4. Make a list of utterances consisting of speech acts.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

The data will be studied qualitatively to discover the sorts of speech acts performed by the characters and the functions of speech acts in the film Hansel and Gretel: Witch Hunter. The writer will go through a few procedures when examining the data.

1. The writer analyze and classified the data into types of speech acts according to Yule's theory.
2. The writer investigate the function of speech acts according to Yule's theory. Based on the first research question, the writer will use three main types of speech acts namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.
3. The writer described and explained the types and functions of speech acts based on Yule's.

4. The writer obtained the finding and discuss the results of the complete analysis and concluded the findings.
5. The writer reach a conclusion based on the discussion and gave some suggestions.