

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, there are five sub-chapters or five points regarding the research. Those are background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, also scope and limitation of the study. Those mentioned parts in this section examines the reason and purpose of the research that the writer intends to study.

1.1 Background of the Study

As social beings, human is required to interact with others through language. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary (2022), language is a method of communicating thoughts by the use of standardized signs, noises, gestures, or marks in which it can be well-understood by human beings. Language is a fundamental aspect in human life. It is a tool to bridge social interaction between human beings. Thus the social interaction is involving human beings to interact with each other by using language to communicate. During the communication, language is used as a medium to convey someone's expression and intention. Not merely used to reflect human's expression, it is also used to deliver message through the language used in human communication.

In delivering message, human beings tend to bring it in two ways; explicitly and implicitly. When someone explicitly delivers the message, his/her intention is aligned with the language used. Thus, the message is delivered clearly. Moreover, when someone implicitly delivers the message, it is needed to deeply understand the hidden meaning used in order to know what the speaker intended to say. Thus when the listener can interpret what the speaker tried to say, it is considered as a successful communication (Haucsa et al., 2020).

The study of meaning is aimed to reveal the meaning within the use of language. Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics that governs the study of meaning. In Pragmatics, meaning of the language is seen based on how the speaker delivers it (Leech, 1983). Simply, Pragmatics studies the meaning of language based on the

speaker intended meaning. There are various topics carried in Pragmatics. One of it is the study of speech acts.

Speech acts refer to how a speaker convey a message within his/her utterances (Azizah and Alpiyah, 2018). The meaning of a sentence does not necessarily predict what speech act is done within a sentence or utterance because a speaker may mean more than what he actually says (Searle, 1969). J.L. Austin in his book entitled 'How to Do Things with Words' (1962) classifies speech acts into three kinds namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is the exact meaning of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the function of the utterance. Perlocutionary act is the listener reaction towards the utterance. Searle (1979) then furtherly classifies the illocutionary act into five types that are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratio.

Speech acts analysis can be done in any form of language, whether written or spoken language because it deals with revealing the speaker's intended meaning. Moreover, this intended meaning can be found nearly in all uses of language that involves two parties; speaker and listener such as during conversation, speech, remarks, and so on.

In daily communication, speech acts can occur in nearly each utterance said by a human being. As long as the utterance spoken is in the form of meaningful utterance, so the speech acts are found within. Take an example when a speaker says "It is so loud out there". Within this utterance, it can be implied that the speaker merely performs act of informing. However, it can also ask indirectly the listener to close the door. The effect caused by the utterance depends on how the listener perceive the utterance. The listener might agree to the speaker as a response. In the case of listener with high sensitivity, he/she would understand what the speaker implied from his/her utterance and close the door. This series of events are the concept of speech acts.

According to the example mentioned above, there is a possibility that the speaker and the listener will perceive different goals from what the speaker has said. In some cases, this event leads to misunderstanding between two parties. Also, the speaker will not achieve his/her true intention behind his/her utterance because the

listener perceive different perspective with the speaker. Therefore, the study of speech acts in Pragmatics can help to uncover this common phenomenon. Performing speech act analysis means that each meaningful utterance said by a speaker will be explored its exact intention or the real meaning of the utterance said. Through speech act analysis, it can be seen whether or not a successful communication is occurred.

However, the performance of speech acts cannot be easily done. There are several conditions that should be paid attention to in order the utterance can be performed successfully. These conditions are called the felicity conditions. According to Yule (1996), felicity condition is a set of expected or appropriate circumstances for the performance of a speech act to be acknowledged as intentional. Some aspects such as the speaker's social status can affect the utterance he/she said as well as the impact of what has been said to the listener. If certain condition is ignored, then the utterance produced will be inappropriate to be said because it does not meet the main goal of the utterance.

The phenomenon of speech acts analysis can also be found in a movie. A movie is a medium which represents the actual social interaction of human beings. It is a literary work that is based on fictional narrative concepts and actual events and performed as a communications platform in which a number of stories are developed by the characters through spoken conversation (Situmorang and Handayani, 2020).

The movie "Jungle Cruise" was widely released on July 30th, 2021 in the United States of America and it was then released on October 6th, 2021 in Indonesia. The movie was based on an attraction in Disneyland theme park in the United States. It was brought up into a real plotted movie directed by Jaume Collet-Sera. The story of "Jungle Cruise" that was told in the movie was written by Michael Green, Glenn Ficarra, and John Requa. The movie was rated 6.6/10 on IMDb. It has won three movie awards and pulled nine awards nominations.

Disney's "Jungle Cruise" movie has 2 hours and 7 minutes in length. The characters in this movie were played by several well-known actors such as Dwayne Johnson and Emily Blunt who also casted as the main characters, Frank Wolff and

Dr. Lily Houghton. This movie shows exciting yet challenging adventure that Frank and Lily encountered throughout the movie. The story tells about the struggle of Dr. Lily Houghton to find the tears of the moon, a tree that the flowers could heal any diseases and lift curses. Lily, helped by Frank begin their journey sailing down the Amazon river to find the tree. However, their expedition didn't go well as planned because there were many obstacles come up alongside the Amazon river. Besides, Lily and Frank had to compete with Prince Joachim who has the same goals to get the tree for Germany. They also had to deal with the previous cruiser who got cursed for searching the tree.

In terms of Pragmatics, the movie "Jungle Cruise" is an application of how language is used to communicate and to deliver message from one to another. The movie preserved conversation between characters in which it is significant to do deeper linguistic analysis in order to get clear understanding. The meaning carried within the use of language in the movie depends on the speaker's intention in which it is furtherly discussed through illocutionary act analysis.

Hence, the writer purposes to perform a pragmatic analysis towards the movie in terms of illocutionary act to help perceiving the exact intention of what the characters in the movie have said. This research focuses to analyze the illocutionary acts preserved in the movie "Jungle Cruise" produced by Disney. It is aimed to reveal the pragmatic aspect of the use of English language performed by natives in the form of movie.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background, this research is aimed to analyze the illocutionary acts used in Walt Disney's recent movie entitled "Jungle Cruise". In order to support this research, there are two main questions that were being discussed. Those questions are:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in Disney's movie "Jungle Cruise"?
2. What are the functions of each type of illocutionary act used in Disney's movie "Jungle Cruise"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

As previously mentioned at the research questions, below are the objectives of the research in order to answer the problems stated in the research questions. The objectives are:

1. To explain the classification of illocutionary acts used in Disney's movie "Jungle Cruise".
2. To identify and explain the function of each type of illocutionary act found in Disney's movie "Jungle Cruise".

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that by conducting this research, it can be useful and helpful for the readers, especially those who study Linguistics whether in English or other languages. The theoretical significance of this research are expected to extend the readers knowledge about one of topic in Pragmatics that is speech acts. Hence, by reading this research, the readers know how the application of applied linguistics analysis is. Moreover, the practical significance of this research are expected that the results of this research can also be used as a reference for those who also conduct linguistic research especially in Pragmatics.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This research focuses on Pragmatics speech acts analysis of Disney's "Jungle Cruise" movie. The analysis identified the types of illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in the movie, Frank and Lily Houghton. It also aims to convey the function of each type of illocutionary acts produced by the movie cast. The illocutionary acts classification is based on Searle's theory (1979) that consists of directives, assertives, expressives, commissives, and declaratives. While for the function of the illocutionary acts is based on Leech's theory (1983) that govern four kinds of the illocutionary acts functions namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.