

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains of several subchapters. They are background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and communication is an inseparable unit. Both have an important role that complements each other because language as a means or media in achieving, understanding or conveying a message to form a communication. In this case, humans are not necessarily easy to communicate because some people have experienced a misunderstanding in communication. Usually people also speak without using the correct grammatical structure, but this does not matter in communication because the most important thing is what the speaker means can be understood by the hearer. As Parker (1986) stated that the most important thing in communication is how the speakers use language in communicating rather than the way the language is structured grammatically. In line with Yule (1966) stated that people in communication not only use language with grammatical structured but also show an action in their speech.

This phenomenon occurs because the speaker does not use grammatical language, even though the speaker pronounces it clearly, but without action it can be misunderstanding. For instance: When the speaker says that "*The classroom is hot*" the purpose of this utterance is to ask the hearer to open the window. This phenomenon certainly explains that speech act is important to be understood by humans to provide clear information in communication. This is a process of learning an action to be able to convey the right meaning. In addition, communication has two ways of communicating, namely using spoken and written language. Communicating in writing is to form sentences. Meanwhile, in verbal communication is called utterances. We can learn sentences and utterances in the field of linguistics.

Linguistics is the study about language. This field has several sub-fields including Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, etc. Additionally, each sub-field is further divided into several types. One of them is in Pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of communication such as contextual meaning, relative distance expressions, speaker meaning and how much more is communicated than is said (Yule, 1996). This sub-field has several types in learning languages including cooperative principles, implicature, deixis and distance, reference and inference, politeness, speech act and so on.

Speech acts are a basic part of linguistic communication (Searle, 1976). In line with Austin's statement (1960) about speech acts, he states that speech acts refer to the utterances that are issued. Nevertheless, speech act is a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words or sentences or utterances are used not only to present information but also to perform an action. The purpose of this idea is that speech is not only spoken by the speaker to convey a message but also has an impact on the hearer to do something. This is also the reason why it is called a speech act, a combination of the words Speech and act. On the Austin's theory (1960), he divided speech act in 3 types, namely locutionary act, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is the basic production of meaningful utterance. This act is related to the hearer, if the hearer fails to understand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do a locutionary act. For instance, "*Mom, I am hungry*". This utterance means that the speaker says to his Mom that he is hungry. However, on the illocutionary acts if the speaker says "*Mom, I am hungry*" it means that the speaker asks his Mom to provide some food. This utterance is called illocutionary acts that the purpose of an utterance. Additionally, if the speaker says "*Mom, I am hungry*" and then his mom directly order some food through the Go-food application. Then, his mom answers "*The foodstuffs are out of stock, but I've ordered it via Go-food, just wait for it*". The mother's act of ordering food is called the perlocutionary act. It explains that perlocutionary act is the impact in action of an utterance.

From three types of speech acts, the writer is interested in analyzing the illocutionary acts because it is the reality of speech. The illocutionary acts is not only study about the utterances delivered by the speaker, but also understands the intent of what the speaker says to the hearer. This occurs because some utterances have a specific purpose and this can be understood depending on the context that the speaker and the hearer have. Therefore, we need to understand the context in communication so that the hearer can understand the purpose or intent of what the speaker is saying and vice versa.

In communication, the speakers do not only express language verbally but also through writing such as magazine, newspaper, novel, short stories and film or movie scripts. Film or movie is the media of communication in the form of audio-visual to convey a message or as entertainment. In the film or movie there is a script or dialogue whose contents are not much different from the daily conversation. In consequence, speech acts can also be found in movie or film. The dialogue is also as media of communication in the movie or film.

Encanto movie is an animated film produced by Disney. This film tells the story of a girl named Mirabel Madrigal as one of main character in a family which the all member have a magic except Mirabel Madrigal. However, one day her family had a disaster and only Mirabel could restore the situation. This film becomes interesting because *Encanto* Movie is a film that won the 2022 Oscar Award in the nomination for best animated film. This attraction makes the writer choose this film or movie to analyze the speech act of *Encanto* movie.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that language and communication are complementary components because language is a media for conveying messages and the most important thing in communication is that what the speaker conveys can be understood by the hearer. Certainly, good communication is communication that does not produce misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. To avoid this problem, speech acts need to be studied especially illocutionary acts because it is the reality of speech that the speaker has the specific purpose in the utterance and this can be understood depending on the context that the speaker and the hearer have. Speech acts can

also be found in movie because dialogue in movie is the media of communication. Likewise in the *Encanto* movie which has dialogue as a media of communication. Therefore, the writer conducted this study entitled An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Main Character in *Encanto* movie.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulated these problems in research question, as follows:

1. What are the kinds of illocutionary acts used by main characters in *Encanto* Movie?
2. What are the contexts of communication in illocutionary acts used by main characters in *Encanto* Movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question above, the objective of the study is:

1. To identify the kinds of the illocutionary acts used by main characters in *Encanto* Movie.
2. To explain the contexts of communication in illocutionary acts used by main characters in *Encanto* Movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significances of this study are to contribute both of theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the writer hopes that this study can enrich previous research and increase knowledge about speech act, especially illocutionary acts. Practically, the writer hopes that this study can provide better discussion for readers related to illocutionary acts that often occur used in daily conversation. Therefore, it can provide readers in understanding the material deeply.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer limits the study to focus on analyzing the kinds of the illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1969) and the contexts proposed by Hymes (1974). The theories are applicable and practical to analyze illocutionary acts in the movie. Also, this study limits to focus on analyzing Mirabel dialogue as one of main character on this movie. This limitation is to avoid a wider

discussion in order to manage the data more carefully so that it is easily understood by the readers.