

**THE TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS AS
FOUND IN AN AMERICAN MOVIE ENTITLED GROWN UPS**



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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang jenis-jenis tindak ujaran ilokusi (*IllocutionaryActs*) dan tindak perlokusi (*Perlocutionary Acts*) dalam bentuk ujaran, waktu tempat dan situasi tertentu. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan jenis-jenis tindak lokusi dan tindak perlokusi yang terdapat dalam ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh partisipan dalam sebuah film.

Data diambil dari sebuah film yang berjudul *Grown Ups* yang diluncurkan pada tahun 2010. Data berasal dari ujaran-ujaran pemeran utama yang memiliki tindak ujaran lokusi yang kemudian memberikan pengaruh terhadap pendengarnya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mencatat dan membuat transkrip dari setiap ujaran dalam bentuk dialog. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode padan pragmatik. Adapun teori yang digunakan adalah teori tindak ilokusi (*IllocutionaryActs*) dan tindak perlokusi (*Perlocutionary Acts*) yang termasuk kedalam teori tindak tutur (*Speech acts*).

Data yang dipilih sejumlah 24 (duapuluh empat) buah dengan pembagian berdasarkan jenis-jenis ilokusi dan jenis-jenis perlokusi. Dari 24 (duapuluh empat) ujaran yang dianalisa, ditemukan hanya empat jenis tipe tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan yaitu *directive* 11 (sebelas) kali, *assertive* 7 (tujuh) kali, *expressive* 4 (empat) kali, dan *commisive* 2 (dua) kali, sedangkan untuk tindak perlokusi ditemukan *verbal perlocutionary acts* 20 (duapuluh) kali, *non verbal perlocutionary acts* 4(empat) kali.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. Utterance means what is said by any one person before or after another person begins to speak (Richard et al, 1985:302). It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs utterances. People perform action through that utterance. Austin (in Yule, 1996) called it speech acts. Utterances also occur in a movie in which the conversation happens among the characters. The writer chooses *Grown Ups* film by Dennis Dugan to be analyzed and then it will be classified into types of illocutionary acts in which belong with speech acts.

Searle (1969:16) assures that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance the speech acts. It means that speech acts tend to use spoken language than written form

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech acts are derived from two words are *speech* and *act*. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Many times, in conversation people not only saying, but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act it means he or she is doing illocutionary acts. The hearer tends to do action. In that conversation people are also possible to influence the hearer (affecting effects). When the speaker successfully affects the hearer, it means perlocutionary acts can be performed

well. In perlocutionary act the hearer is allowed to make an interpretation on conversation. If it happens in conversation, it means speech acts are applied.

Based on Austin (in Levinson 1969:12) point of view, speech acts are divided into three parts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act means performing the act of saying something (Wijana, 1996: 17). The purpose of this is just to inform the reader. Usually locutionary is considered as linguistic meaning. Second is illocutionary act, it means that performing an act of doing something (Wijana 1996: 18). The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer) and which contributes to *h*'s interpretation of what *s* means by given utterance (Leech, 1983:13). For example *"It feels hot, isn't it?"* To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. The last one is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act means the act of affecting someone (Wijana, 1996: 20). In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do.

Then Searle (1969) continued Austin's theory about illocutionary acts by dividing illocutionary act into five types : assertive, directive, commissive,, expressive, and declaration. The types of speech acts will be identified in *Grown Ups* film.

Grown Ups is a kind of comedy film that was released in 2010. It tells about five childhood friends whose won their junior high basketball championship in 1978. Thirty years after graduating from high school, five former basketball teammates gather at the lake house to celebrate passing of their coach. At that time they realize that because they've all grown up. Each of them grown up with problems and challenges:

Marcus is alone and drinks too much. Rob, with three daughters rarely sees, he is always deeply in love until he turns on his next ex-wife. Eric is overweight and out of work. Kurt is a househusband, henpecked by wife and mother-in-law. Lenny is a successful Hollywood agent married to a fashion designer; their kids take privilege for granted. Lenny as the main character use utterances that mostly belongs to illocutionary acts and Perlocutionary acts. That's why this film analyzed by using speech acts theory, especially illocutionary and Perlocutionary acts.

Let see an example of illocutioanary acts that are taken from the dialogue of *Grown Ups* film.

Lenny : whoa who didn't I tell you to turn the phone off there Greg?
Lenny'skids : yeah, but it's my messages therapist.

Lenny : what? **No no. No cell phones!**

The situation in the conversation above is at the funeral of Lenny coach. In that moment Lenny brought three of their kids, his nanny, and his wife Roxanne. His kids are so fanatic to games, phones, and anything modern games. Lenny didn't want his children use that phones at the funeral, but one of his kids receives a message and Lenny get angry and said "what? **No no. No cell phones!**". It is a kind of ordering in directive types of illocutionary acts. It means that Lenny does not want his kids to use cell phones. Indirectly Lenny order his son to turn off his phone.

In the film entitled "Grown Ups" the writer observes that there are so many utterances that are used by the characters. The utterance relates to the speech action and speech event. These utterances relate to speech acts include locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary act. There is perlocutionary affects in each illocutionary acts. That is the reason why illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts are

chosen to be analyzed. These are analyzed based the context, through the tones, emotion, and feeling.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

People can do some ways in expressing what they mean by using speech acts. The writer formulates a main problem to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What types of illocutionary acts can be found in *Grown Ups* film?
2. What are perlocutionary acts found in *Grown Ups* film?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

In general, the objective of the research is to describe phenomena of speech acts in communication that reflected in *Grown Ups*. The specific aim of this research is to find out the illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts that are used by the main character in *Grown Ups* film.

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, there are twenty six data were analyzed. The writer classifies the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts from the main character of the *Grown Ups* movie. From the five types of illocutionary acts that proposed by Searle, the writer just finds four types of illocutionary acts. They are: directive for 11 (eleven) times (46%), assertive for 7 (seven) times (29%), expressive for 4 (four) times (17%) and commissive for 2 (two) times (8%). The writer discovers that an occurrence of directive is mostly dominant.

Furthermore, the writer also classifies the types of perlocutionary acts from twenty six data. The types of perlocutionary acts are verbal perlocutionary acts for 20 (twenty) times (83%), non verbal perlocutionary acts for 4 (four) times (17%). From the two types of perlocutionary acts, the writer finds verbal perlocutionary acts more dominant than non verbal perlocutionary acts.

Finally, among the four types of illocutionary acts, the most dominant occurrence is directive because the main character mostly speaks to his children and his housemaid. It means that there is social status differentiation between the owner and housemaid, between father and children that are possible for the speaker to order the hearer to do something. That's why directive types of illocutionary acts mostly occur in *Grown Ups* movie. Between the two types of perlocutionary acts, verbal perlocutionary acts dominantly occurred. It is due to that characters of *Grown Ups* movie mostly like to respond an illocutionary acts directly through utterances than actions. Another possible reason is the feeling of togetherness or family value between the speaker and the hearer that makes the verbal perlocutionary acts occur spontaneously. Another reason is that the conversation among the characters is very attractive that makes verbal perlocutionary acts occurred.

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