

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Illocutionary acts is a type of speech acts containing the purpose, power and function of an utterance. According to Yule (1996: 47), speech acts can be called as the action performed via utterance and it is intended to give an effect to the hearer or listener. In the other words, language is not merely about saying utterances but it also does the act through utterances. In this research the writer focuses on illocutionary acts as a pragmatic study.

As proposed by Yule (1996:53), there are five types of utterance found in illocutionary acts. They are representative, declaration, commissive, directive, and expressive.

Representative is the type of speech acts where the speaker wants the hearer to believe or know something being talked about. It is found in a statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, description, etc. *Declaration* is the kind of speech acts that changes the world via utterance, for example: in declaring war, statement of blessing, etc. *Commissive* is an illocutionary acts consisting of what speakers want to do in the future, such as: promises, threats, refusal, etc. *Directive* is an illocutionary acts where speakers use their utterance to make the hearer do something, it can be found in commands, orders, requests, etc. *Expressive* is the

kind of illocutionary acts where the speaker's feeling is engaged when he makes the utterance, such as likes, dislikes, joy, etc.

The illocutionary act is an important thing that should be understood in order to avoid misunderstanding in communication. The illocutionary acts can be analysed in daily conversation such as in the movie. That is why the writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts.

The illocutionary acts occurs in conversation below as one of the example from '*Hotel Transylvania*' movie:

Wanda : *If only Martha were here to see this.*
Dracula : ***She's always here, Wanda.***

Dracula is the owner of Hotel Transylvania, the place that he builds to protect his daughter, named Mavis from human whom the cause of the death of his wife, Martha. In Hotel Transylvania he guarantees all of his guests who are the monsters all over the world and that his hotel is the safest place where no human can enter. Wanda is one of the guests and also Dracula's friend who was coming to his Hotel where Mavis' 118th birthday party would be held.

This conversation took place in the ballroom of the hotel when Dracula was opening the ceremony of his daughter's birthday party. All of the guests were gathering, making him as the centre of the attention. While he was opening the ceremony, Wanda said "*If only Martha were here to see this*" to express her admiration to the opening. Then Dracula replied "***She's always here, Wanda.***" When he uttered the sentence, he closed his eyes and took his hand upon his chest which indirectly means that his late-wife is always in his heart.

This utterance can be identified as illocutionary acts because, here, Dracula's utterance functions to express his feeling that he always remembers his late-wife and keeps her in his heart. Therefore, this utterance can be categorized as expressive illocutionary acts.

In this case the writer chooses a movie titled '*Hotel Transylvania*' as the source of the data. '*Hotel Transylvania*' is an American 3D comedy which was first released on September 8th, 2012 in Toronto International Film Festival. This film was nominated for a Golden Globe Award and Annie Award for Best Animated Feature Film, in Visual Effect Society as An Outstanding Animation in an Animated feature Motion Picture. '*Hotel Transylvania*' also won the Kid's Choice Awards as Favourite Voice from Animated Movie.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the description above, the writer provides a research question as follow; what are the types of illocutionary act that appear in '*Hotel Transylvania*' movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In this research, the writer intends to identify the illocutionary acts as kind of speech acts. Based on the research question above, the writer sets one objective to answer the problems of the analysis, there is to investigate the type of illocutionary acts used by the characters which are found in '*Hotel Transylvania*' movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Research

The scope of investigation is pragmatics especially on illocutionary acts which are found in *'Hotel Transylvania'*. The analysis is focused on the dominant types of illocutionary acts of characters' utterances on the play.

There are five types of illocutionary act as proposed by Yule (1996: 53), there are: representatives, directives, commissives, expressiveness and declaration. In other words, illocutionary acts is the act of doing something such as: asking, ordering, requesting, expressing, and stating. The writer also focused on the context of the utterance. Furthermore, in this research the writer limited the data of the illocutionary acts analysis from the utterances that uttered by Dracula or Mavis as the major characters in *'Hotel Transylvania'* movie.

1.5 Methods of the Research

In this research, the writer chose the data from the movie titled *'Hotel Transylvania'*. This movie was taken as the source of the data because the utterances found in it are just like our daily conversation that may have a great number of illocutionary acts. The data were taken from the utterances occurring between the characters in the movie which contained the illocutionary acts.

The writer applied three methods of the research proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). They are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. The data were taken from the conversations that occur in *'Hotel Transylvania'* movie. The utterances were selected in their relation to illocutionary acts.

In the process of collecting the data, the writer applied non-participant observational method. The writer observed the data by watching the movie for several times. Moreover, the writer used note taking technique in which the writer took some notes containing the illocutionary acts that appeared in the movie.

In analyzing the data, the writer used pragmatic identity method. It means that the data as the object of the research are analysed based on character's utterances as the factor influencing the linguistics data (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). The analysis began with analyzing speech events in every scene of the movie. These speech events occurring in every scene would give the perspective of what type of illocutionary acts engaged. Furthermore, the writer selected the utterances to classify the types of illocutionary acts based on Yule theory. To analyse the data, the writer also paid attention to the context of the utterance as proposed by Hymes. Therefore, the illocutionary acts could be well-analysed.

The result of analysis is presented by using two methods. They are formal and informal method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). The formal method is used to present the finding in the form of linguistic symbol. The informal method means presenting the research by using verbal language and giving descriptive explanation based on the analysis of the data.