CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Humans, as social creatures, are always communicating with other humans. Communication is the act of expressing one's thoughts or ideas to another person. People communicate in two ways: directly and indirectly. Direct communication is when two people speak to one another. While indirect communication takes place across a variety of media, including the phone, mail, or anything else. The definition of good communication refers to the ability of the listener or reader to accurately determine the speaker's intention. People use language to communicate, both verbally and non-verbally (Buck, 2002). In everyday interactions, people use utterances with implied meanings. To estimate that meaning, they should know where or when the utterance is stated or based on the context in order to fulfill the objective of the utterances themselves, and it asked for how the addressees' perception of what the speaker truly wishes to the addressees.

The communicative act or called the utterances of the speaker commonly represents verbal communication. This is when the speaker and hearer understand what they are talking about. Speech acts are the study of the intended meaning of the utterances spoken and written. Yule (1996) states that speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. The most significant things in a speech act are the message of the speaker's intention. In order to achieve their goals, speakers not only say something but also include action in their utterances. Speech acts are utterances that perform an action. A speech act is when someone uses their language to do an action. Every utterance spoken by people in real life is a speech act with functions such as commanding, warning, or expressing the speaker's intentions. According to Yule (1996:47) that when people speak, they perform three related acts that together form the action of producing an utterance. They are locutionary act (utterance), illocutionary act (meaning-making process from the utterance), and perlocutionary act (utterance effect on the hearers).

I realize that in our daily life, we also always use speech acts function when we have to communicate with others. Speech acts are commonly found in conversations. In this case, a movie script is an important aspect of a movie because it contains the dialogue said by the characters in the movie. In the research, I am interested in analyzing speech act used in the movie script entitled "Luca" (2021). This movie is about Luca, who lives in a world inhabited by Sea Monsters and Humans, therefore the fear dynamic is mutual, and each of them is terrified that the other will hunt them. Luca spent his early youth under the seas, and like any other person who has never visited the world, he is interested, excited, and longs to ride on a Vespa in the sunlight. It will happen when he meets Alberto, another sea monster who has already taken a half-jump into the human realm. They begin to fantasize about freedom and getting a new "Vespa" to travel the world together, and in order to achieve their goals, they decide to travel to Portorosso town, where many adventurous, great, and bad personalities await them.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, I identify that the characters in "Luca" (2021) can have misunderstanding in a conversation due to a different perception of speech act between each other. In the movie script, Luca, as the speaker, frequently makes utterances that the other characters (listeners) cannot immediately understand, in which it causes them to respond in different ways to what Luca desires.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In the description of the problem above, it is necessary to limit the problem in this research. This research will be focused on identifying the types of illocutionary acts that used by the main character named Luca Paguro based on John Searle's theory.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in the "Luca" (2021) movie script?

2. What is the most dominant type illocutionary acts used by the main character in the "Luca" (2021) movie script?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In conducting the analysis, there are objectives targeted in this research, namely:

1. To identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in the "Luca" (2021) movie script.
2. To identify and describe the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in the "Luca" (2021) movie script.

1.6 Benefit of the Research

The results of this research are expected to provide the following benefits:

1. This research is expected to help the readers in the Department of English Language and Culture who are interested in linguistics to understand speech acts more deeply, particularly in illocutionary acts.
2. This research is expected to give inspiration to future researchers in conducting any research related to speech acts.

1.7 Systematic Organization of the Research

The research to be discussed consists of five section as follow:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, benefit of the research, and systematic organization of the research.

CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the definition of pragmatics, context, movie script, and speech act theory, and classification of illocutionary acts by John Searle.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains Time and Place, Research Approach and Method, Research Object and Data, Data Collection Technique, and Data Analysis Technique.

CHAPTER 4: TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN "LUCA" (2021) MOVIE SCRIPT

This chapter contains an analysis of data on the types of illocutionary acts and the most dominant types of illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in in the "Luca" (2021) movie script.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the entire study's conclusion.