

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MAIN
CHARACTERS' UTTERANCE IN "LUCA" MOVIE SCRIPT**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By:

**FANNYSA PARAMITHA
NPM. 1711040212**

Study Program: English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
2021**

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**Advisor : Fithrah Auliya Anshar, M. Hum
Co-Advisor : Dr. Nur Syamsiah, M.Pd**

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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
2021**

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCE IN "LUCA" MOVIE SCRIPT

By:

FANNYSA PARAMITHA

The purpose of this research was to know the type of illocutionary acts which presented by the main characters in LUCA movie through its script. In this research, illocutionary act become main concern because illocutionary acts related to the speakers of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the hearer.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the illocutionary acts which are taken from the script. The researcher analyzed the data by one according to the Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. To focus on the research, the researcher limits the data into 53 data which contains illocutionary act.

The result of this research is the researcher found that the main characters of Luca movie used of 5 types of illocutionary act. They were representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. There were 19 utterances that belong to representative illocutionary act, there were 20 utterances that belong to directive illocutionary act, there were 5 utterances that belong to commissive illocutionary act, there were 7 utterances that belong to expressive illocutionary act, and there was only 1 utterance that belongs to declarative illocutionary act. Furthermore, the researcher found that this film is also can give imagination and learning language not only English but also Spanish.

Key words: *Illocutionary Acts, Luca movie.*

FREE PLAGIARISM LETTER

I hereby declared that this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary act in Main Character’s Utterance LUCA Movie Script” is entirely my own work and based on research. I also declare that all materials and source consulted in the preparation of this thesis, such as from books, journals, articles, and other types of documents related to this study, which are properly recognized in footnotes and bibliographies.

Bandar Lampung, January 2022
Declare by



FANNYSA PARAMITHA
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Student's Number : **1711040212**
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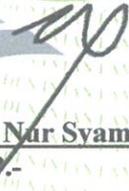
APPROVED

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Main Character’s Utterance in “Luca” Movie, by: Fannysa Paramitha, NPM: 1711040212, Study Program: English Education, has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Thursday, 14 October 2021.**

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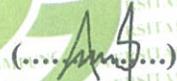
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MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنفُسِهِمْ ۗ

“Surely, Allah changes not the condition of people until they change that which is in their hearts.”

(Q.S Ar.Ra’d : 11)¹

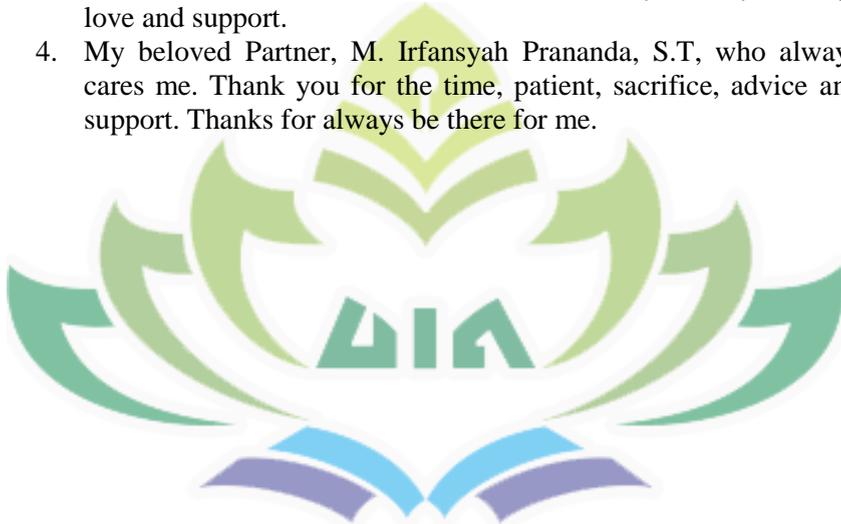


¹ Tafsir Al-Qur'an and Hadits, <https://tafsirq.com/en/13-ar-rad/verse-11> , Surah Ar-Ra'd Verse 11

DEDICATION

With gratitude and loves, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares me a lot. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Thanks for giving me strength each day of my life.
2. My beloved Parents, Mr. H.Zainal Abidin(alm) and Mrs. Hj.Syafarina Trisnawati S.Pd. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
3. My beloved Sisters and Brothers, dr.Selvira Shitta Marga Putri, Bella Risa Miranda Amd.Keb , drg.Adelia Dwi Rizki , M. Rinaldo Zainal S.STP and Junho Choi. Thank you for your help, love and support.
4. My beloved Partner, M. Irfansyah Prananda, S.T, who always cares me. Thank you for the time, patient, sacrifice, advice and support. Thanks for always be there for me.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Fannysa Paramitha. She is called by Fanny. She was born on April 26, 1998, in T.karang, Bandar Lampung. She is the last daughter of Mr. Zainal Abidin(alm) and Mrs. Syafarina Trisnawati. She has 2 sisters Selvira Shitta Marga Putri and Bella Risa Miranda and Has 1 brother, his name M. Rinaldo Zainal.

She accomplished her formal education at kindergarten TK Alkautsar, Bandar Lampung, finished in 2004. Then she entered Elementary School at SD Al-Kautsar Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung finished in 2010. Then she continued her Junior High School at SMPN 4 , Bandar Lampung and finished in 2013. After that, she continued her Senior High School at SMAN 3 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2016. After she completed her study at Senior High School, she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

Bandar Lampung, January 23 2021
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First of all, Praise be to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala the Almighty, the most Merciful, the Most Beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and completing this thesis. Then, the best wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

This thesis entitled "*AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCE IN "LUCA" MOVIE SCRIPT*" is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfil students' partial fulfilment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis could not be done well except with others' support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to give much thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, and guidance for this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung with all staff, who has given the researcher an opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
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Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion for this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, January 23 2021
The Researcher

Fannysa Paramitha
NPM. 1711040212



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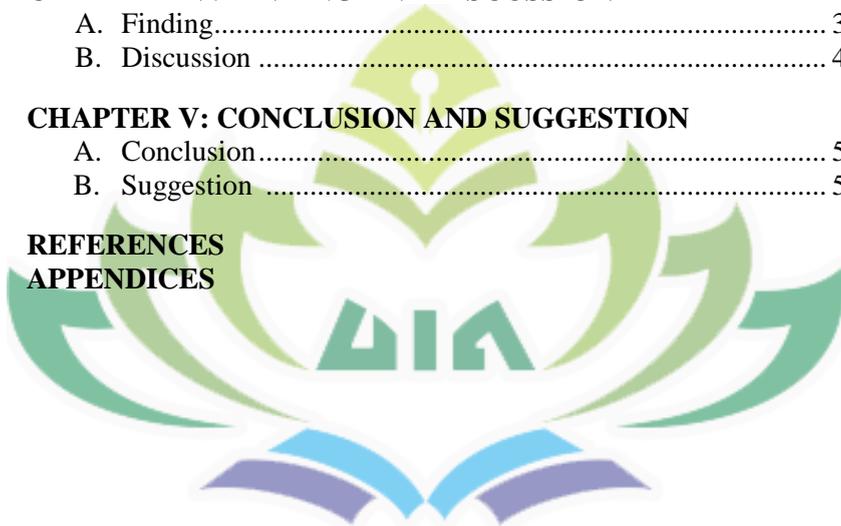
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Affirmation of the Title

As a first step to understand the title of this research, and to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher feels the need to explain the title of this research. The research entitles “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Main Characters’ Utterance in Luca 2021 Movie” As for descriptions of some terminology contained in the title of this research are:

Basically, Analysis is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it. The analysis of this research is to understand the illocutionary act of this research. Activities in this data analysis include sorting the data, classifying the data according to the theories used in this investigation, and exposing the data found in this investigation in detail and describing its meaning. Analysis for a detailed understanding of the illocutionary act of this movie.

Movie is type of visual communication which uses moving visual and audio to tell stories or inform something. The information present in a movie providing new knowledge to society and can be strategically used for communication tools for many people. In this research, the position of movie is as an object that is going to be investigated.

Furthermore, this research focuses on the illocutionary Act which contains in the movie. Illocutionary Act are defined as a Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. On the other hand, in every Illocutionary Act there must be a function in it. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, “I promise to give you some money”, it is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what she/he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the

speaker will do something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this research is to analysis what are the types are and its real meaning of Illocutionary Act found on Luca 2021 movie. Therefore, what the researcher means by the title of the proposal about “An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Main Characters’ Utterance in Luca 2021 Movie”

B. Background of the Problem

In human life, people always interact with each other in society. Interaction with the community is essential. That is, a person cannot live alone without the help of others. Communication that people use to express their thoughts and ideas with others to communicate and express their feelings, such as sadness or happiness, in order to get or achieve what they want from communication. So, communication anytime, anywhere is very important. Communication is also studied in linguistics, which is one of the tasks of pragmatics. Pure pragmatics deals with concepts such as beliefs, utterances, and reinforcement and their relationships.¹ Additionally, pragmatics, the investigation of how individuals use language in communication, expands on the investigation of these premises and decides what these premises mean for human language use.² Specifically, pragmatics is worried about the utilization of language and what the speaker and audience say in communication. One of the fields of logic identified with communication and expression is Speech act. Speech act is the hypothesis that "to say is to accomplish something".³ This implies that when individuals talk, they talk, yet power somebody (the audience) to accomplish something.⁴ Speech act is the activities performed through expressions.

¹ Stephen C. Levinson. *Pragmatics*, (UK: Cambridge, 1992), p.3.

² *Ibid*

³ Jacob L. Mey. *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), p.6.

⁴ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (UK: Oxford University Press, 2000), p.47.

Additionally, in speech act hypothesis, language is viewed as a type of acting. ⁵In the Austin's pragmatics hypothesis, there are three sorts of acts, in particular: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. ⁶Locutionary act is simply the substance of the expression, while illocutionary act is the significance planned by the speaker, and perlocutionary act is the translation of the message by the audience. Illocutionary acts are viewed as the centre of the hypothesis of speech acts. The illocutionary act consistently identified with the speaker's aims, for example, expressing, addressing, promising, mentioning, giving praises, undermining for example. Illocutionary act is a vital grammatical feature act on the grounds that illocutionary act itself turns into the principle fundamental to phonetics in components of communication. As Yule expresses that illocutionary act is the regularly talked about acts in pragmatics.⁷ Illocutionary act has some various kinds. Searle in Yule suggested that there are five groupings of illocutionary act; they are representative, directives, commissive, expressive and declarative.⁸ The illocutionary act above can be grouped dependent on Searle's hypothesis. Thusly, these classes partition each expression which is articulated by the speaker. After the illocutionary act is expressed by the speaker, there will be the outcome or impact of the words. This demonstration is known as perlocutionary act (a demonstration of influencing something) it implies that perlocutionary act is the impact of the expression which is said by the speaker to the audience. Furthermore, there are a few expressions don't cause or make the listener to act or accomplish something. Maybe, that is on the grounds that there is a misconception among listener and speaker. A speaker really has an expectation how the listener will get the importance dependent on the point of the expression. The

⁵ Jan Renkema, Introduction to Discourse studies, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2004)., p.12.

⁶ George Yule, Pragmatics. (Oxford: Oxford University. 1996), p. 49.

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p.53 – 54.

impact or impact power can be intentional or unintentional made by the speaker.⁹ In this way, the illocutionary act articulated are expected to get the importance from the listener. In any case, in a discussion, there isn't all the illocutionary acts getting the impact that is trusted by the speaker, in some cases a listener can't follow the speaker's illocutionary act or can't do the demonstration dependent on the speaker trusted. Knowing the peculiarities, the analyst feels the significance to concentrate about illocutionary act to impact the listener in each discussion. By study illocutionary act, we can realize how to pass on and comprehend the aim or reason accurately, with the goal that the objective of the communication or discussion can be reached. Illocutionary act doesn't just find in day-by-day existence discussion yet in addition in exchanges of film. As the model, film script is a real delineation of conversation which can be taken as the object of the audit. Thus, the expert is fascinated to inspect such illocutionary act by means of Searle's theory and is explored how the audience gives effect on the speaker. To concentrate on Illocutionary act, the analyst has picked information from Luca 2021 Movie, coordinated by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures.

C. Focus and Sub-Foci of the Research

The researcher focusses on analyse the illocutionary act and most common illocutionary found in the “Luca 2021” movie directed by Pixar Animation Studios and Distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. The sub focus of this research is about the illocutionary that use of the theory of Searle which consist into 5 kinds. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Based on that theory, the research assumes that there are the illocutionary are find in the “Luca 2021” Movie.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p.19.

D. Formulation of The Problem

The problems are related to the study on illocutionary act in “Luca” movie, the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the illocutionary found in “Luca” movie?
2. Which illocutionary is the most common appearing in “Luca” movie?
3. What are the illocutionary function by the English Teacher found in “Luca” movie?

E. Objective of the Research

The Research hopes the problem above can be accomplished by these objectives:

1. To analyse the illocutionary that included in “Luca” movie
2. To find out the most common illocutionary appearing in “Luca” movie
3. To find out the function illocutionary act by the English teacher in “Luca” movie

F. Significance of The Research

1. Theoretically

- a. For students, especially in study of pragmatics in order that this research can help other linguistics students to find new ideas for developing some researches with speech act as the basic theory.
- b. Researchers, to present and add enough information about related topic.

2. Practically

- a. The development of the knowledge of language society, especially for people who want to involve deeper in the linguistics.
- b. The first step in introducing linguistics to societies, especially in the study of communication in society with the basic theory of speech act.

G. Relevance Studies

In accomplishing this research, the researcher needs to read some previous researches with the same topic about illocutionary acts. The first research is *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' Utterances in Zootopia Movie* conducted by Magdalena Febriwati Nadeak (2016) from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences Mulawarman University.¹⁰ She investigated about Speech acts particularly illocutionary acts and perlocutionary demonstrations of Judy Hopps' expressions, the fundamental person of Zootopia film. The consequence of her investigation, she tracked down five classes of illocutionary acts utilized by Judy Hopps' which include representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Additionally, she found some perlocutionary acts effective and ineffective impacted Judy Hopps' listeners playing out the perlocutionary acts from Zootopia film.

The Second research has done by Eka Nuria Azka with entitle *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Transcription of Despicable Me Movie Based on Searle's Theory*. This exploration is distributed by State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in January thirteenth, 2014.¹¹ The objective of this exploration is to comprehend the kinds of illocutionary act which are expressed by Searle and to know the significance of illocutionary acts. In addition, the strategy for this method is qualitative method. Furthermore, the after effect of this research can be finished up as the four kinds of illocutionary acts have been found in the record of *Despicable Me*, such as: Representative (asserting, concluding, describing), Expressives (Thanking, compliment, apologizing), Directives

¹⁰ Magdalena Febriwati Nadeak, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hoops' Utterances in Zootopia movie*. (Mulawarman University, Kalimantan Timur, 2016).

¹¹ Eka Nuria Azka, "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Transcription of *Despicable Me* Movie Based on Searle's Theory", thesis (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014), p.1-53.

(commanding, ordering, requesting and suggesting), Commisives (promising, threatening, refusing, and pledging).

The third research is Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in The Croods Movie led by Lisnani (2017) from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Mulawarman University.¹²The result of this research, she found four sorts of illocutionary acts in Grug's utterance. The researcher observed all out 38 examples of Grug's utterance showed as the sorts of illocutionary acts. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances, and 6 commissive utterances. Assertive and directive were the most frequent utterances performed by Grug.

H. Research Methodology

Research Methodology is generally characterized as a way or technique to thinking and ready to finish the exploration and arrive at the objective of the research. In this research the writer utilizes descriptive qualitative to portray the illocutionary act that include for Luca 2021 film. As indicated by Bogdan and Biklen qualitative research is Descriptive "The information gathered is as word or pictures rather than numbers". Process all data taken from kind of sources, transcript movie, article, etc.¹³ This study focuses on collecting technical data. This is to explain the illocutionary act of "Luca" movie. Ari et al. State: "Qualitative research professionals deal with data presented in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics. The data collected represents the subject's experiences and perspectives."¹⁴ A good researcher wants to give a detailed description of a person, thing, event, place, conversation, etc. Based on the above study, the writer analyses and presents what happened. Precise descriptions can be found in the movie in

¹² Lisnani. Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in The Croods Movie. Mulawarman University, Kalimantan Timur, 2017).

¹³ Bogdan and Biklen Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to the Theory and Method. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc. 1998

¹⁴ Ary, Donald Introduction to Research in Education. USA: wordworth group. 2002

advance. The writer also used library studies to complete his studies.

1. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the procedure that the researcher should know and follow in conducting this research. The procedure of this research as follows:

1. Pre-Field Stage

This stage is an activity that the researcher does before collecting the data, namely:

- a. Arrange the research
- b. Determine the focus of the research.
- c. Prepare for the theory and the method in conducting the research.
- d. Seminar proposal.

2. Field Work Stage

At this stage, the researcher does the research by:

- a. Watch the movie
- b. Collect the data.

3. Data Analysis Stage

All of the data which already gathered during the research would be analyses and the data of the research would be validated. The steps of this stage, namely:

- a. Categorize the data based on the theory.
- b. Describe and interpreted the illocutionary act.
- c. Make a conclusion of the research.

2. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyse data related to your research interest. In this research, the researcher used document and the researcher herself as the key instrument since the research analysed a movie. Lincoln and Guba in Ary presents a concept of human as an instrument due to in qualitative research, the researchers need a tool that is capable of understanding the

complexity of human experiences and situations.¹⁵ Meanwhile, document is a wide range of written and visual materials.¹⁶ Sugiyono says that document is an instrument to collect data and information in the form of book, archives, figures and pictures, also a monumental work of someone. The document used in this research was the movie from Luca 2021. The researcher as the human instrument collected the data, analysed the data, described the data and made a conclusion about the data. It means the researcher used herself as the main instrument because she determined the data through reading, identifying and collecting the characters' utterances. She categorized Lucs as main characters' utterances in LUCA movie that contain illocutionary act based on John R. Searle's theory and the context underlying illocutionary act.

3. Data and Data Sources

Data is usually information in the form of facts or statistics that can be analysed. Moleong's Lofland said that words, actions and documents are the main data sources for qualitative research.¹⁷ The data source is the source of the data. Data sources can be classified into two types: primary data and secondary data. The underlying data for the analysis was taken from the movie Luca 2021. Secondary data comes from other sources, such as books, the Internet, and other sources from which primary data can be identified. Here, the author used transcripts of conversations from the movie "Luca" to verify basic data.

4. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method is the writer way in collecting the data. Donald ary implies that qualitative research may also use written document to gain understanding of the

¹⁵ Donald Ary, et al, Introduction to Research in Education 8th ed, (Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning,2009), p. 424.

¹⁶ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2015), p. 329.

¹⁷ Lexy. J. Moleong, Op.cit. p. 157.

phenomenon under the study¹⁸. There are some ways to collect data, such as: interview, questioner, and documentation. In this study the writer uses documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document or evidence list. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. The researcher collects the data from Luca Movie to find words, phrases or sentence that are match with the research object. In gathering the data, the researcher has to follow some steps:

- a. The researcher should already have an understanding about illocutionary act and about the classification which will be used in this research.
 - b. The researcher watches the movie of Luca. The researcher might watch it more than one time in order to get an accurate and complete data.
 - c. The researcher identifies and mark off the words that contain the illocutionary act in data
 - d. The researcher gathered words in the form of sentences, phrases, conversation or paragraph that contain the illocutionary act and take notes of it.
1. The researcher listed the sentences or conversation that contain the illocutionary act in Luca 2021 Movie.

5. Data Analysis

According to Stainback, data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated.¹⁹ When collecting data in the watching movie the researcher will analyse Luca Movie whether there is desired data. Miles and Huberman stated that activities in

¹⁸ Ary, Donald. Introduction to Research in Education. USA: wordworth group.2002

¹⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D*, p. 244.

qualitative data are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification.²⁰

There are several ways that needed in data analysis activity:

- a. The researcher identifying the classified data
- b. The researcher analysing the data
- c. The researcher concluded kind based on illocutionary act on movies
- d. After analyse the data, researcher display the result in descriptive form based on each category.
- e. The researcher drawn conclusion from the analysis which aim to clarify the research.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

The trustworthiness of the data in research is a proof that the data can be accounted for. In qualitative research, a finding or a data is valid if there is no difference between what is being report by the researcher with what is going on the subject of the research which is being investigated. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, the researcher used triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking the data from a various thing. Denzin on Hales explains that triangulation itself divided into several kinds, namely:

a. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation is the use of variety data sources, including time, space and persons in research. This kind of triangulation is to strengthen conclusions about findings and reduce the risk of false interpretations.

b. Method Triangulation

These kinds of triangulation defined as the use of multiple methods in studying the same phenomenon under one research. The intention is to decrease the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

c. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation is the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher or data analyst in research. The ability to confirm findings across investigators without prior discussion between them can significantly enhance the credibility of the findings.

d. Theory Triangulation

The use of different theories or perspectives when examining a situation or phenomenon. The idea is to look at a situation from different point of view.

e. Data Analysis Triangulation

These kinds of triangulation are a combination of two or more method of analysing data in research.

However, from the five kinds of triangulation above, the researcher only used the investigator triangulation. To check whether the data valid or not, the validation would be checked by the expert to the study related to this research.

I. Systematic Discussion

In here the writer divides this thesis organization into six chapters. They are:

Chapter I: This chapter is an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and limitation of the problem, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology and systematic discussion.

Chapter II: This chapter presents theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theory about Illocutionary Act, Types of Illocutionary Act, Movie, Advantages of Movie in Language Teaching and Relevant between Language and English Teaching.

Chapter III: This chapter consists of general description of the object in the research which in this case is “Luca” movie and

there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

Chapter IV data analysis and discussion, this chapter consistent of data finding and discussion.

Chapter V conclusion and suggestion, this chapter consistent of conclusion and recommendation.





CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Description

1. Pragmatics

People use language in order to communicate with other people around the world. The component of language is studied in a science called linguistics. It deals with all internal and external aspects of language. For instance, sounds are discussed in phonetics and phonology, morphemes and words in morphology, phrases and sentences in syntax, meanings in semantics, and text in discourse.

Pragmatics itself is a branch of linguistics covering meaning in use. Meaning is formally studied in semantics. However, there are some aspects of meaning cannot be captured by semantics particularly meaning in use or meaning in context. It is because semantics deals with meaning without reference to the users and communicative functions of sentences.²¹ Pragmatics, therefore, is concerned with the way of speaker using language in context which cannot be predicted from purely linguistic knowledge, particularly semantics, which deals with the internal structure of the language²².

Similarly, Kreidler explains the differences between semantics and pragmatics.²³ According to him, both semantics and pragmatics are related to the human ability to use language in meaningful way. The difference is that semantics deals with the speaker's competence in producing meaningful utterance, while pragmatics the person's ability to interpret meanings from particular kind of speech situations (context). However, Kreidler adds that nowadays the boundary between semantics and pragmatic is very often overlapped.

²¹ Aitchison, Jean. 2003. *Teach Yourself: Linguistics*. London: Hodder and Stroughton. p.104

²² Griffiths, Patrick. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. p.153

²³ Kreidler, Charles W. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. London: Taylor and Francis e-Library. p.18.

Other definition of pragmatics is proposed by Yule²⁴. In his explanation of the differences among syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, he defines pragmatics as the study of relationship between linguistic form and the user of those forms. The user of the linguistic forms, that is human being, is the characteristic which makes pragmatics different from syntax and semantics. The role of the language user leads the scope of pragmatics to the context of the language itself.²⁵ The study of pragmatics covers several subfields or domains, such as deixis, reference, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts. Deixis is concerned with the referring expressions which indicate the location of the referents along certain dimensions. Reference deals with the linguistic forms used by the speaker to enable the listener to identify something. Presupposition is related to the things that the speaker assumes as the case of an utterance. Implicature is associated with the existence of norms for the use language in context. Speech acts are concerned with the use of utterance to perform an act.²⁶

2. Speech act Definition

Speech act theory begins from a speech which was uttered given by the British philosopher John L. Austin in Harvard University, 1955.²⁷ Then, in 1962, an article titled “How to Dress Things with Words” was published. seen as a form of action.²⁸ Also, this theory is one of the pragmatic studies that focus on the utterances of the speaker and listener in dialogue. Thus, linguists have their own way of explaining the concept of speech act theory. The following are definitions of dialogue acts from several sources. According to Yule's book *Learning Language and Pragmatics*, a dialogue act is 'a

²⁴ Yule, (1996), Op. Cit, p.53

²⁵ Cutting, Joan. 2002. *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. London and New York: Routledge. p.1

²⁶ Griffiths, Patrick. (2006) , Op. Cit, p. 54

²⁷ F. X. Nadar, *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2003)., p. 11.

Jan Renkema, *Introduction to Discourse studies*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2004)., p.12.

cognitive-type action performed by a speaker through utterance'.²⁹ Speakers usually expect listeners to be aware of their communicative intent.³⁰ Also, the term 'act of speech' is used to describe actions such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, requests for orders, questions or "notifications". Austin explains (in Nadar) that essentially when the speaker says something, he or she does something too. When a speaker uses a verb to say a promise, apology, name, or word, it means that the speaker fulfils the promise, apology, or naming action as well as what the speaker is saying.³¹ Huford et. al. defines speech act: An act of assertion is carried out when a speaker utters a declarative sentence (which can be either true or false), and undertakes a certain responsibility, or commitment, to the hearer, that particular state of affairs, or situation, exist in the world.³² Finch states that speech act theory sees all exchanges as events of some kind: they are intended to accomplish something, whether the straightforward acts of informing and requesting, or the more complex ones of giving pleasure and warming.³³

Based on the definitions above, speech act is an utterance act performed by the speaker. It can be influencing the hearer to do what the speaker says. Furthermore, the speech act theory has types of speech act to support its analysis.

a. Concept of Speech Act

Speech Act in Movie

As English educator they as a rule deliver utterances in doing interaction with students within the classroom. For the most part teachers connected and communicate with the students in arrange to form a great relationship between teachers and students. It moreover makes the students are used in tuning in and talking through English

²⁹ George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (UK: Cambridge, 2006)., p.118.

³⁰ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (UK: Oxford University Press, 2000)., p.47.

³¹ F. X. Nadar, (2003), *Op.Cit.*, p. 11.

³² James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith, *Semantics a Course book Second Edition*, (UK: Cambridge, 2007)., p.261.

³³ Geoffrey Finch, *How to Study Linguistics*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003)., p.160.

particularly within the English lesson. The expressions created by teachers accepted can make certain implies and capacities. In addition, a few experts accept that articulations which are created by instructors are sorts of speech act. Searle states mandates speech acts such as command, arrange, exhortation, ask, caution and so forward are the speech act for the most part utilized by teachers in classroom interaction with the students.³⁴

b. Types of Speech Act

According to Searle (In Wardaugh), when we talk, at slightest there are three sorts of act: utterance acts, locutionary acts, and illocutionary acts (articulation, acts were called locutionary act, who too utilize the term illocutionary act) and encourage term we'll utilize in no time, perlocutionary acts).³⁵

A. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is name by the act of saying other thing.³⁶ A locutionary act is

an act of how someone can say the utterance or to produce something a meaningful³⁷ in linguistic. In other hand, locutionary act is the act of saying something that the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act can also be called speaker's utterance.

B. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary Act is the act of creating an impact within the student by implies of the utterance.³⁸ In this way, an utterance can cause the student to do something. In addition, perlocutionary act is an act to impact the student such as, humiliating, scaring, influencing, and so on. In case the speaker says "I wagered you a dollar he'll win" and the listener says "On", the speaker's illocutionary act of

³⁴ John R. Searle, *Speech Acts*. (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. 1969), p. 22.

³⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introducing to Sociolinguistics*, (Great Britain: T. J. Press Ltd., 1986), p.277.

³⁶ J. L Austin. *How to Do Things with Words*. (London: Oxford University Press., 1962), p. 94.

³⁷ Yule (1996), *Op. Cit.*, p.47.

³⁸ I Dewa Putu Wijana. *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*. (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1996) p. 17

advertising a wagered has driven to the hearer's perlocutionary act of tolerating it.

C. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act may be a performed by means of communicative force of an utterance.³⁹ Illocutionary acts have to be done with the bury of speakers, such as beginning, addressing, promising, or commanding.⁴⁰ Additionally, Thanking, congratulating, and advising are all act which vary in their illocutionary force, the speaker does more than portray or declare actualities almost a few circumstances. For case, the expression of the explanation:

(1) “You will your hands blow off”.⁴¹

This utterance over is caught on as an act of caution conjointly has the illocutionary constrain of a caution. Speech acts scholars allude to these as illocutionary acts – acts performed through the medium of dialect – as contradicted to locutionary acts which are those perform by the simple of talking. This expression over is caught on as an act of caution additionally has the illocutionary drive of a caution. Speech acts scholars allude to these as illocutionary acts – acts performed through the medium of dialect – as restricted to locutionary acts which are those perform by the simple of talking.⁴²

c. The Concept of Illocutionary Acts

As stated in the previous section, illocutionary acts are one of the three types of speech acts proposed by Austin which deal with the purpose, function, or force of utterances. This type of speech acts is generally said to be the central of speech acts and even said as the speech acts themselves.⁴³ The criteria of illocutionary acts are based on the contexts which determine the forces or functions of the

³⁹ George Yule, (2000) Op.Cit., p.48.

⁴⁰ Ronald Wardhaugh, An Introducing to Sociolinguistics, (Great Britain: T. J. Press Ltd., 1986)., p.277.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Geoffrey Finch, How to Study Linguistics, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003).., p.16.

⁴³ Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 49.

utterances.⁴⁴ Same utterances can be categorized as different illocutionary because of different forces or functions which are greatly influenced by context of use. According to Nunan, forces are the characteristics that differentiate speech acts from one another.⁴⁵ Forces are mainly about the different ways the content propositions are involved in speech acts. Some examples of forces are pronouncing, stating, commanding, thanking, and promising. Those forces are the functional intentions of speaker when performing an utterance.

d. Classification of Illocutionary act

Searle divides the kind of speech acts (particularly illocutionary acts) into representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.⁴⁶ The taking after are the clarification of sorts of speech act agreeing to Searle:

1. Representatives

Representatives is sorts of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not.⁴⁷ It appears the truth condition of the meaning of the expression. The illustrations of this sort are stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting.⁴⁸

For examples, (a) The earth is flat. (b) It was a warm sunny day.⁴⁹ All of the examples over outline the speaker who speaks to the world a she/she accepts it is. In illustration (a), the speaker states his/her conviction that the ear this level as the genuine one. In illustration (b), the speaker describes his/her supposition that the day is warm and sunny as his/her conviction in spite of the fact that possibly it may be a hot sunny day in employing a agent, the speaker makes words fit the world.

⁴⁴ Mey, Jacob L. 2001. *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition. Maldon: Blackwell., p.110-11.

⁴⁵ Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 49.

⁴⁶ Searle (1969), Op. Cit., p.10

⁴⁷ Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 53.

⁴⁸ Geoffrey N. Leech. *Principle of Pragmatics*. (New York: Longman Inc. 1983), p. 105

⁴⁹ Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p.53.

2. Directives

Directive is speech act that speakers utilize to urge somebody else to do something.⁵⁰ It could be a condition when the speaker demands the listener to carry out a few activities or to bring out a few states or issues. This order can make the listener beneath a commitment. The illustrations of this sort are ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.⁵¹

For illustrations, (a) Gimme a glass of coffee. (b) Make it black.⁵² The example shows the direction to the hearer to do what the speaker said that's to create a glass of coffee and to form it black. This speech act encapsulates an exertion to coordinate the hearer towards the speaker's goal.

3. Commissive

Commissive is kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to do some future action.⁵³ They express what the speakers intends. The examples of this type are promising, vowing, offering.⁵⁴ The examples are (a) I'll be back. and (b) We will not do that.⁵⁵ Speaker in example (a) commits to the future action that he/she will come back again. Speaker in example (b) promises that he/she will not do the same thing again in the future. Both speakers are committing some future course of action which means they apply commissive. The speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (Via the speaker) by using commissive.

4. Expressive

Expressive is speech acts that expressed what the speaker feels.⁵⁶ It communicates the mental states and can be articulations of delight, torment, likes, disdains, delight or distress.⁵⁷ They can be caused by something the speaker does or the listener does, but they are around

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 54.

⁵¹ Leech (1983), *Op. Cit.*, p. 106.

⁵² Yule (1996), *Op. Cit.*, p. 54.

⁵³ *Ibid*

⁵⁴ Leech (1983), *Op. Cit.*, p. 105.

⁵⁵ Yule (1996), *Op. Cit.*, p.54.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 53

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

the speaker's encounter. The cases of this sort are expressing gratitude toward, praising, exculpating, accusing, lauding, condoling.⁵⁸

The cases are (a) I'm truly too bad! and (b) Congrats!⁵⁹ Both of the speakers in the example (a) and (b) appear their mental states. Speaker (a) expresses his/herpsychological state of acquitting and speaker (b) communicates his/her mental state of praising. The speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling) by articulating an expressive.

5. Declarations (or Declarative)

Declaratives is kind of illocutionary acts that can changes world by the articulation which is delivered. As Searle in Yule states that revelatory is sorts of speech acts that alter the world by means of their utterance.⁶⁰ The word alters which is aiming here alludes to any circumstance. It can be the changing of the status of an individual or, the possession of something. The illustrations of this sort are resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, expelling, designating, sentencing.⁶¹

The cases are (a) Cleric: I presently you husband and wife (b) This court sentences you to ten a long-time imprisonment.⁶² All of the illustrations alter the world through articulation. In case (a), the cleric changes the life of two people of a single being to be spouse and spouse as an unused family. In illustration (b), the court which is led by a judge makes a free-man to be imprisoned-man.

B. Movie

1. Concept Of Movie

Movie is a medium of education that can demonstrate to the human audio visual so people with such a device would be easier to accept education. Movie is also one of the tools used to deliver the events. A Movie or motion picture includes Photographs, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector for process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look

⁵⁸ Leech (1983), Op. Cit., p. 106.

⁵⁹ Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 53.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Leech (1983), Op. Cit., p. 106

⁶² Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 53.

natural movement (Sharon and Weldon)⁶³. There are many kinds of movie. That are action movie, adventure movie, comedy, horror, musical and etc. Action films are a film genre where action sequences, such as fighting, stunts, car chases or explosions, take precedence over elements like characterization or complex plotting. Second is adventure movie. This movie usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales. It is very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films, and historical spectacles, searches or expeditions for lost continents, "jungle" and "desert" epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown. Comedy movie is a movie that inside of movie deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter (with one-liners, jokes, etc.) by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationships and characters. There are some forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slapstick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic comedies, etc. Horror films are designed to frighten viewer. It often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.

The fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genre. There are many sub-genres of horror movie, these slasher, teen terror, serial killers, zombies, Satanic, Dracula, Frankenstein, etc. And the last is about musical movie. Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centred on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography. Major subgenres include the musical comedy or the concert film. From many types of movies, watching fantasy film can be a challenge for viewer itself. This movie is one kinds of fantasy movie. Watching this animated film will make

⁶³ Zenger Sharon, Wenger F. Weldon. Ways to Teach, a Quick Reference for Teachers. California: Crescent Publication 1977 p. 23

children's imagination wide open and have many new things from watching this “Luca” Movie.

2. Benefits of Movie in Language Teaching

Movie also known as a film, is one of types in visual communication. It shows the moving pictures that tell a story in a cinema or on television. In this way, language learning will become more enjoyable because movie is not only as interesting media in learning but also it can be introduced for the people with educational value. Movie are great for visual learners. Every student has their own unique learning style. Sometimes auditory learning or learning through reading doesn't come easily to student. Movie are great resource for visual learners because they enable them to understand concepts without the barriers that hinder learning. A movie or motion picture include Photograph, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector for process in turning a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement.⁶⁴ So, in learning language movie is very important and very influence learners because not only one that we can learn from movie but it also many things. Using movie as media is improve student knowledge. Furthermore, Movie makes student familiar with conversations by hearing it on movie it also makes learners have many vocabularies they can use.

3. The use of Illocutionary act in Teaching and Learning Process

The success in running English educating and learning handle within the classroom depends on different components, one of which is the dialect utilized by the teacher. Celce-Murcia in Sri Meiweni Basra states pointed out that language utilize connected within the classroom influence students prepare and advance of learning.⁶⁵ As English teacher they usually produce expressions in doing interaction with understudies within the classroom. Generally, teacher connected

⁶⁴ *Ibid*

⁶⁵ Sri Meiweni Basra. A Speech Act Analysis of Teacher Talk in an EFL Classroom.

(Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2017).

and communicate with the student in arrange to create a great relationship between teachers and students. It moreover makes the students are utilized in tuning in and talking through English particularly within the English lesson. The expressions delivered by teacher accepted can make certain implies and capacities. In addition, a few experts accept that articulations which are created by teacher are sorts of speech act. Searle states mandates discourse acts such as command, arrange, exhortation, ask, caution and so forward are the speech act for the most part utilized by instructors in classroom interaction with the students.⁶⁶ Teacher as facilitator and the central of learning have a duty to exchange and share information or data to the students. Teacher can utilize motion picture as learning media. Motion picture can be a great media for educating and learning handle. Since the utilize of watching movie in educating and learning handle can offer assistance create students' tuning in and communication abilities. Observing watching movie in outside dialects deliver a few benefits for student, such as their capacity in understanding talked dialect increments, their articulation moves forward, their secure modern lexicon, etc. Besides, watching movie can be utilized as a media to instruct speech act when the educator needs to provide a case of speech act such as locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary acts. Since watching movie is a curiously media and makes simpler for the students to get it. From the clarification over, the utilize of watching movie for learning speech acts are truly makes a difference the students, so the students can get it more approximately speech acts. The teacher ought to consider giving a great motion picture as the medium of instruction.

⁶⁶ John R. Searle, *Speech Acts*. (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press. 1969), p. 22.



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