

**SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
MIGUEL IN COCO MOVIE SCRIPT**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1 Degree

By:

**LENI SUSIANA
NPM. 1611040347**

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
2023**

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
2023**

ABSTRACT

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER MIGUEL IN COCO MOVIE SCRIPT

By:
LENI SUSIANA

The aims of this research are to find out the classification of illocutionary acts that used Miguel as the main character in coco movie script and to understand interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that used illocutionary acts.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze, the selected of speech acts which are taken from script and the classifies them with John.R Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. To focus on the study the researcher collect the data from 120 utterances that used the main character of the movie.

The result of this research is the researcher found that there are 5 types of illocutionary acts that used Miguel as the main character in coco movie script. They were directive (*questioning, warning, commanding, begging, requesting, forbidden, suggesting*), representative (*informing, predicting, stating, arguing, explaining, asserting, claiming, complaining, agreeing, convincing*), commissive (*promising, threatening, refusing volunteering*), declarative (*declaring status*), expressive (*greeting, expressing dislike, complimenting, expressing possibility, expressing dissapointed, apologizing, expressing fear, expressing regret, expressing anger, thanking, shocking, commiserate, mocking, expressing happy*).

Key Words: *Speech acts, Illocutionary acts, Coco movie*

DECLARATION

I am a student with the following identity:

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Thesis : Speech Act Analysis of the Main Character Miguel in
Coco Movie Script

Certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of this thesis. Other researchers' opinion or research findings included in the thesis are quoted and cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, October 2022

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A thesis entitled: **Speech Act Analysis of the Main Character Miguel in Coco Movie Script**, by: **Leni Susiana, NPM: 1611040347**, Study Program: **English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Monday, December 26th 2022**.

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MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

“So verily, with the hardship, there is relief. Verily, with the hardship,
there is relief.”

(Q.S Al Insyirah : 5-6)¹



¹ Al Qur'an and English Translation Al Insyirah :5-6 on October 3rd, 2022.
From Microsoft Word 2010

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. The Greatest Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Thanks for giving me strength each day of my life.
 2. My beloved parents, Mr. Lamri and Mrs. Maryuni. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, I love you.
 3. My beloved brothers and sister, especially my loved brother Nurzaini who always gave me support, never stop to gave me advice, helped and pray. Jumroni, Junaidi and my lovely sister Lina and husband, thank you for your all support in financial or mental. May Allah blesses and keeps you all safe and full of happiness
 4. My beloved lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, especially Mr. Ridho Kholid S.S, M.Pd who helped me grow up and have contributed much for my self development.
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 7. My beloved Almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung
- Thank a billion, there is no word but pray may Allah multiply rewards for all your kindness.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Leni Susiana. She is called by Leni. She was born on May 25, 1998 in Air Nangingan, Tanggamus. She is the last daughter of Mr. Lamri and Mrs. Maryuni. She has 1 sister, his name is Lina and 3 brothers they are, Nurzaini, Junaidi and Jumroni.

She studied at the first time at Elementary School of SDN 2 Sinar Sekampung, Tanggamus and finished in 2010. She continued her Junior high School at SMPN 1 Air Nangingan, Tanggamus and finished in 2013. Then she continued her study in Senior High School of SMAN 1 Pulau Panggung, Tanggamus 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, October 2022
The Researcher

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the Lord of universe, who has given the researcher strength and guidance, thus he could accomplish this thesis. May blessing, peace, and salutation be upon the most honorable prophet and messenger of God, Muhammad SAW, his families, and companions.

This thesis is submitted as a partial accomplishment of the requirements for S1 Degree to English Department Program, The State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. First, the researcher would like to express his biggest gratitude to his beloved parents. Mr Lamri and Mrs. Maryuni, who always give the support, motivation and never stop praying her. The researcher brother and sister who give their love, comfort, attention, care, loyalty and financial support. In this occasion, the researcher also would like to express his deepest gratitude to Mr. Ridho kholid M.Pd as her lecturer also advisor who has given guidance, support, time and contribution in processing this thesis, he gives feedback on both suggestion and useful critique on her thesis. The researcher sincere gratitude goes to :

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8. All people who helped the researcher to finish this thesis that cannot be mentioned one by one

Finally, the researcher hopes her thesis can be useful for all people who read it. Suggestions and criticism will be accepted in order to improve this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, August 2022
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

People are predicated as communal, they always communicate with other people in social context and the existence of language is needed in daily social life. When someone talks to other person, sometimes they have to guess the implied meaning of an utterance. They should know where or when the utterance is stated or based on the context in order to achieve the goal of utterances itself and it called for how the addressee's interpretation of what speaker's really want to the addressees. The context is also important to help the address to interpret the meaning of utterances.

“The general nature of speech act fallacy can be stated as follows, using “good” as our example. Calling something good is characteristically praising or commending or recommending it, etc. but it is a fallacy to infer from this that the meaning of “good” is explained by saying it is used to perform the act of commendation.” J.R Searle is American philosopher, in his quote stated that in daily communication, people sometimes use the utterances with implied meaning.¹ From above we know that when someone saying something good is not always about praising or recommending, because the speaker will characteristically have moved his jaw and tongue and made noises.

Utterances, function, and effects are all fascinating and important aspects of the speech act. People inherently have a special aim when they communicate, as evidenced by the fact that they do not merely speak to each other. They provide information, but they also have a specific purpose, take action, or even predict

¹ J. Searle. *What is Speech acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language.* (Cambridge University Press). P.34

a response. Their words have an influence on them. In summary. Speech act is communication activity which contains intention at the time of speaking and an expected effect or response from the hearer after the speaker says it. Fromkin stated that speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. The speech acts are used in standard quotidian exchanges as well as in jokes or drama for instance. By knowing these, speech act has a role in delivering idea or information of communication from the speaker to the hearer clearly and unambiguously.

The action performed when utterances produced can be analysed on the three different level, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.² The act of making a meaningful utterance, a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker, is also known as a locutionary act or literal meaning of the utterances, illocutionary act is the action behind the utterances, and perlocutionary act is the effect of utterances on the listener. Illocutionary act is one of the more complex types of speech act, with more divisions than the others. Determining the illocutionary act of an utterance necessitates a thorough understanding of its illocutionary act. Searle states that there are five kinds of classification illocutionary acts of utterances each have a communicative function.³ The fifth forms of speech that showed the form functions they are directives, representatives, commissives, declarative and expressive. Directives are speech acts that speakers use to persuade others to do something; representative is concerned with whether the speaker believes something to be true or not; commissive is speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to a future action; declarative is speech acts that change the world through their utterance; and representative is concerned with whether the speaker believes something to be true or not.

² Yule George. *Pragmatics* (New York; Oxford University Press) p. 48

³ George Yule. Op.cit. 54

Various types of languages are not only used in everyday life for example in conversation but, we can see and hear from technology which language is used as medium of communication or using media such as television, smartphones, and other devices to convey their ideas, deliver news, movies or shows that need to be seen. Effendi stated that films can be created as a result of using cultural and art expression methods.⁴ Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. The utterances of conversation in the movie are same with the use of daily conversation in real life or as a representation in natural society, although in the movie, conversation was arranged and created in planning situation. In educational environment, movies have been shown to enhance student's learning. However, the most intriguing aspect of using movies in language learning is their ability to create a context and interaction among characters so that they can learn linguistic expressions from them and see facial expressions and gestures as visual supports that strengthen the delivery of characters' intended meaning. That is the reason that movie can be used to learn linguistic especially Illocutionary acts.

This research used movie script as the object of the study because movie script is full of conversation. Coco movie script is chosen as the object of the research, the researcher wanted to analyze illocutionary acts in Coco movie script because the illocutionary acts was found not only occur in real life, but in movie also could be miscommunication.

For example in the dialogue of the movie, the main character said "I could never said that". If we see the context of situation, it could has different meanings, he didn't said about what he thought, but it can has another meanings it could be he wants to express his feeling, such as he was expressing disappointed feeling through his utterances. We could analyzed it by seeing the

⁴ Effendy Onong Uchjana. "Dimensi Dimensi Komunikasi" (Bandung; Alumni, 1986). p.239

context of situation. In this case, the speaker intention in making the utterance clearly plays an important role.

Besides that, the reason why the researcher chose this movie because everyday we watch the movie, we can learn about language from the dialogue of the movie and this movie also very loved by many people. Coco movie is an American animation movie produced by Pixar Animation studios and released by Walt Disney animation pictures in 2017. Based on Rotten Tomatoes Best reviewed animated movie 2017, Coco is the movie with adjusted score 97% of Tomatometer and 94% of audience score. Coco garnered a variety of awards and nominations, many of them in the best animation feature. Coco also won Best Animation Film of 2017 in National Board of review and 90th Academy awards.

This movie also has a good moral message and inspirative for many people. This movie can be used as medium of study for students in learning language especially illocutionary act.

In doing this research, there are several previous research that concerned to this thesis. Before this research, there are some references that can be utilized to be familiar this study. Previous research first is written by Rani Violeta with title *Speech act analysis of the main character in Maleficent Movie script by Jane McTee*. The purpose of this research was to know the types of Speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. Speech acts is divided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, an illocutionary acts become main concern because it was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speaker's intends. she used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of Speech acts which are taken from the script, and then classifies them according to the John R. Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher found that Maleficent used all types of illocutionary acts: Representative, Directives Commisives, Expressives, Declaratives.

Second research by Nur Azni Wardani the title is *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia :The San of the time movie*. The aims of this research are to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts used prince of Persia: the sand of the time movie, and to understand interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that used illocutionary acts. The researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis method. She collect the data from the script then describe context and types of illocutionary act. To focus the study the researcher limits herself to analyze seventeen data, in five scene and the result is the researcher found types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as main character of prince of Persia: the sand of tohe time movie, they are representative, directive, expressive, commisives and declaratives.

The last research by Tri Fahmi Umar the title is *The Analysis Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*. This research aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act, and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. This research focused oh Jhon Searle's theory. Then, it was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method.. This research was conducted in order to find out kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The findings showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives, 2 expressive (thanking), 6 commisives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act. The writer also found 5 sector effects and responce from the audience, such as; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railwaytrack, maritime agenda, and electricity. The researcher concluded that assertive of stating and commisives of offering were usually used by president. Meanwhile in the perlocutionary act in this speech, it affected and got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of president Joko Widodo in APEC, Beijing.

From the previous research, there are some similarities and differences with this research. This research want to examine the illocutionary acts by the main character in Coco movie script by Searle's theory and same with the previous research above. The differences of this research is our research subject. They chose other movies and speech for their research subject and this research chose the main character Coco movie as the subject because no one has chose this movie for their research and many utternces that can analyze for this research, so the title of this research is "Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character Miguel in Coco Movie Script".

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the statements of background above, the researcher can conclude as follows :

1. The researcher found some speech act in utterances by Miguel as the main character coco movie script.
2. The researcher seen some speech act that contain many types of illocutionary act which have purpose that possibly appear misunderstanding or researcher does not know yet.

C. Research Question

1. What kind of illocutionary acts that used Miguel as the main character in Coco movie script ?

D. Problem Limitation

In this research, the researcher would like focus on what types of illocutionary acts as expressed in the utterances spoken by Miguel as the main character in Coco movie script .

E. Objective and the use of research

The objective of this research is to identifying illocutionary acts which are implied in utterances by Miguel as the main character in Coco movie script.

F. Significance of the research

After doing research, the researcher hopes the result can have some benefits in the study of English especially speech act theory. There are two kinds benefit in this research as follow :

1. Theoretical benefit

The result of this research hopefully can be used to readers to better understanding contexts and illocutionary acts are used in study pragmatig and can be references as another researcher.

2. Practical benefit

The researcher hope that this research would be useful for student and teacher who get information about speech act and illocutionary acts.

G. Scope of the research

1. Subject of research

Subject of this research was Miguel as the main character in Coco movie script

2. The object of research

object of this research was the illocutionary acts Coco movie script

3. The place of research

The research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung

4. The time of research

The research was conducted in the academic year of 2022



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is a discipline of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the manner in which people use language to make and comprehend meaning. Pragmatics is the study of communication, with the idea that what is communicated is more important than what is spoken. As a result, it is more concerned with determining what the words or phrases in those utterances mean in and of themselves.⁵ George Yule wants to emphasize that the meaning that the speakers have is more than the words they say. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker or writer and perceived by a listener or reader. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what people mean in a specific situation, as well as how the context effects what they say. It necessitates a consideration of how speakers organize what they intend to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what condition.

Pragmatics also is a branch of linguistics that studies the external meaning of a sentence or utterance. It required a lot of interpretation to figure out what people meant in correct context and how that context influenced what they said.⁶ Mey stated that pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics and semiotics that explores the ways in which context influences meaning. Conversational implicature, speech act theory, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics and anthropology are all covered by pragmatics.⁷ The

⁵ Yule G. *Pragmatic*. (Oxford University Press. 1970), p.5

⁶ B. Wolfram, R. Narrick Neal, *Foundation of pragmatic* (Boston: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG : 2011) p.47

⁷ Mey, Jacob L. *Pragmatics an Introduction 2nd Ed* (Oxford ; Blackwell Publishers Inc: 1996) p.76

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 assume as the case of an utterance. Implicature is associated with the existence of norms for the use of language in context. Speech acts are concerned with the use of utterance to perform an act.⁸

B. Speech Act

1. Definition Speech act

John L Austin gave an extraordinary impact on linguistics philosophy, especially in pragmatics with his following work *How to do Things with Words* (1962). Austin's theory called speech acts then established and classified by the American philosopher John R. Searl, who was Austin's student. The speech act theory is a pragmatic concept since 1962 until now. Speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world. Speech act theory explains what utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apology and threaten expressing a speech act, means that we do something with the words in the utterances we used. In other words, it could be performing an activity that brings a change as the result from the utterances that we heard.⁹

According to J.R. Searle, one of the language philosophers, a language is performing speech acts such as statements, making requests, giving comments etc. Language is a system of words, sounds used by humans to transmit information, thoughts and feelings. Language will be used meaningfully if

⁸ Griffiths, Patrick. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. P.54

⁹ Cutting, Joan. *Pragmatic and Discourse*, (London and New York ; Routledge, 2002) p.2

only there are people who apply the language and the process must be settled in social context.¹⁰

Yule said Speech acts is actions performed via utterances and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, request, compliment and promise. This definition terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. These condition including other utterances, are called speech event. In many ways, it is the nature of the speech event that determines the interpretation of an utterance as performing a particular speech act.

Austin developed his theory of speech acts. He made important observation. Austin observed that there are ordinary language declarative sentences that resist a truth-conditional analysis in similar fashion. The point of uttering such sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do things. In other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them *performatives* and he distinguished them from assertions, or statement making utterances, which he called *constatives*.¹¹ Austin expressed that language can be used to perform actions through his distinction between constative and performative utterances. Constative utterances describe or report events and states of affairs in the world. As such, they can be said to be true or false. However, performative utterances do not describe or report or constate anything at all are not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or is part of, doing of

¹⁰ J. Searle. *What is Speech act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. (Cambridge University Press.1970), p.7

¹¹ Yan Huang. *Pragmatic*. (New York : Oxford University Press Inc. 2005), pp. 94-95

an action, which again would not normally be described as, or as just saying something.¹²

Aitchison defines speech act as a number of utterance bevahe somewhat like actions. He also states that “when a person utters a sequence of words the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action “¹³. According to the theory above, speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. We perform speech when we offer such contain just one word as in “Sorry!” to perform an apology or several words or sentences:”I’m very sorry about that. If I know that you lost your grandmother, I will come to your house” speech acts include real life interaction and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture. Here are some example of speech act that we use or hear. Greeting ”Hi rose, EID MUBARAK!” request “give me a cup of tea please” Complaint “I’ve already been waiting two weeks for the computer and your promised me that it would be delivered within a weak” refusal “oh, I would love to see that movie with you but this Friday I have to visit my sister house” etc.

2. Types of Speech act

Action performed by producing the utterance will consist of three related act. It is appropriate with Austin a cited Yule book that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something.¹⁴ In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in speech; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

¹² Lousse Cummings. (2005), *op. cit.* p. 6.

¹³ Aitchison, J. *Words in the Mind: An Introduction to the Mental Lexicon 3rd*

Ed

(Malden: M.A. Blackwell Publishing Ltd: 2003) p.106

¹⁴ Yule, George. *Pragmatics.* (New York: Oxford University Press), p.48

a. Locutionary acts

Austin defines a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says “The dangerous dog is in the garden” is producing a sentence the meaning of which is based on reference to a particular dog and garden in the external world.¹⁵ This utterance is one of the examples of locutionary act. Because, locutionary act just producing a sentence. If an addresser says that utterance in the garden, an addressee gets a thought that he has to be careful. In other occasion, if an addresser says it in the room, it would be merely information. Therefore, this utterance include into locutionary act, because the context is not clear.

b. Illocutionary acts

The term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or “force”. Called an illocutionary force, which differs from locutionary acts in that they carry certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker. Although illocutionary acts are commonly made explicit by the use of performative verbs like promise or request they can often be vague as in someone saying “I’ll be there” where in the audience cannot ascertain whether the speaker has made a promise or not.

Illocutionary acts is called by the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event wa accurate considered. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an “illocutionary” act, i.e. performance of act *in* saying something as opposed to performance of an act *of* saying

¹⁵ Louise Cummings. *Pragmatics: A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press Ltd. 2005). p.7.

something.¹⁶ The Illocutionary Act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill, or the type of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.¹⁷ Someone might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance (Yule 48). This means every utterance that we produce is also another act that is performed inside the utterance.

When grammar considers that abstract static entities such as sentences in syntax and propositions in semantics, then pragmatics perceives verbal acts or performances that take place in particular situations and at certain times. "Pragmatics consider the language level is more concrete than grammar. In short, speech is regarded as a form of activity. The question posed concerning the act of illocution is "what is the speech for?" and no longer in the "what is the meaning of the speech?" revealed that the act of illocution is a speech act that serves to say or inform something and it is used to do something. Here are some examples of illocutionary acts:

- Lucy : do you want to eat something?

Lisa : Thanks, I already full

The statement that Lisa gives is an illocutionary act, she refused Lucy's offer because she was full and not angry

- Bobby : Welcome to my room
- Yoyo : It's quite hot here !!

¹⁶ J. L. Austin. *Speech act*, p. 99

¹⁷ James R. Hurford, *Semantics: A Coursebook* (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1983), p. 244

Bobby : I'll turn on the fan

The statement that Yoyo give is an illocutionary acts, he ordered Bobby to turn the fan on.

There have been two approaches to classification is called illocutionary verbs. First following Austin is principally a lexical classification is called illocutionary verbs. In other hand, following Searle, is primary a categorization of acts. Lexical groupings of semantically as illocutionary verbs are produced through responsive basic. For example representative such as state, contend, deny, insist, remind, guess, say. Commissive category such as promise, guarantee, refuse, decline, exercising of powers, rights or influences, for example, order, request, beg., dare, behabitives for example, thank, congratulate. Other than that Other than that, Searle categorizes illocution Act to five macroclasses: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.¹⁸

- a) "Representative, which commits the speaker to the truth of the statements or not". Such as; Stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting, concluding, describing, affirming, alleging, forecasting, prediction, announce, insist and asserting. For example : *it is a warm sunny day*
- b) "Directive is attempt that is done by the speaker to get the hearer to do something ; the speaker "wants" to achieve a future situation in which the world will match his words"¹⁹ . Such as ordering, command, requesting, advising, recommending, inviting,, begging, bidding, demand, forbidden, and asking and suggestions belong to tis category, for example : *switch on the lamp, please!*

¹⁸ Tri Budiasih L, Andayani. "Illocution on Speech Acts of Foreign Students in Indonesian Learning" Journal of Linguistics & Education Vol.6 No.2.2016

¹⁹ Searl. *Speech act*. P.48

- c) “Commissive is like directives concerned with modifying the world to match the words, but the point is to commit the speaker himself to acting and involves intention in the future”²⁰. Such as promising, vowing, offering, guaranteeing, refusing volunteering, and threatening. For example: *I’ll be back soon.*
- d) “Expressive, has the function of expressing, or to make understand to the hearer what the speaker’s psychology is”. it express various psychological states such as congratulation, apologizing, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, welcoming, commiserate, and thanking likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, etc. For example: *I’m really sorry.*
- e) “ Declaration, is illocution whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality” those kinds of speech acts that change the world through their utterance. Such as resigning, demising, shristening, naming, ecommunicating, appointing, sentencing, declaring war, and firing from employment for example : *I now pronounce you husband and wife*

This table bellow will give a brief understanding about the relationship between speech act types and language functions, was following Searle’s

²⁰ Leech, Geoffrey N. *Principles of Pragmatic.* (New York; Longman Inc; 1983. P. 106

Table : The Five general function of speech acts
(following searl 1979)²¹

Speech acts types	Direction of fit	S = Speaker X= Situation
Representative	Make words fit the world	S believe X
Directive	Make the world fit world	S wants X
Commissive	Make the world fit the words	S intends X
Expressive	Make words fit the world	S feels X
Declarative	Words change the world	S causes X

c. Perlocutionary act

This is the third dimension, the Perlocutionary act. *Tindak Perlokusi disebut dengan The Act of affecting something.*²² Perlocutionary act is called by *The Act of affecting something*. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A Perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intentional or not. It is therefore an act performed by speaking.²³ Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

²¹ Searle. (1979) p. 31

²² Dr. I. Dewa Putu Wijana (1996), *op. cit.* p. 20.

²³ Yan Huang (2005), *op. cit.* p. 103.

C. Concept of Movie

According to Hornby, movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. Movie or film is a term that encompassed individual motion pictures, the field of movie as an art form, and the motion pictures industry. Movies are produced by recording image from the world with cinemas, or by creating images using animation technique or special effect.

In the film or movie theory, genre refers to the primary method of movie categorization. The main types are often used to categorized movie genre, setting, mood, and format. The function of film/movie is to educate, entertain and insipire the readers international language. A movie/film can teach people about story, science, and human behavior. Some film combine entertainment with instruction, makes the learning process more enjoyable. Movie will be very successful if they are used carefully and creatively. Recounting the plot of a movie, telling what happens, is the simplest way to explain it to someone else. But this is neither a film review nor a film analysis. It,,s merely a synopsis that anyone else who sees or has seen the movie will likely agree with. This level of content may be called the referential content, since it refers directly to things that happen in the plot and possibly to some aspects of the story that are merely implied by the plot.

1. Character

Someone who is reading a literary work would like to know what is included inside it. the goal of literary work is that the author will make the reader feel curious about the content of the work. In most literary works, there are characters who represent characters who are intended to pique the reader's interest in the work. In literary work, the author uses a character to describe the story's subject. A character is one of the most important parts of the intrinsic element. The reader can see and learn morals that can be used in everyday life by analyzing character.

Character in literary work, especially fiction, are split into two categories: main characters and secondary characters. The main character is a character who appears throughout the work, from beginning to end, and the minor character is a person who only appears in certain parts of the work.

2. Characterization

In creating a literary work, the author will use intrinsic and extrinsic components. A writer must use method in making a perfect literary. Characterization is one technique to present characters in work. When reading literary works, readers will notice and understand the character's individuality. The reader will collect on numerous elements that the author intends to convey through characterization, such as descriptive messages, speaking behavior, and dialogue in the story text. Characterization can be done in two ways: showing and telling characterization is an important aspect of literature. As a fundamental component, characterization is important. The goal of characterization is to assist the reader comprehend the character's behavior by demonstrating the process.

D. Types of Movie

According to Bordwell and Thompson, there are some of basic types of movie as distinct alternatives, such as :

1. Documentary

A documentary film purpose to present factual information about the world outside the film. Documentary film are typically contrasted with fiction films.

2. Fiction

By contrast with documentary, a fictional film stated by Bordwell and Thompson is present imaginary beings, place, or events. Fictional film tied to actually in another way; they often comment on the real world through theme, subject,

characterization and other means, a fictional film can directly or obliquely present ideas about the world outside the film.

3. Animated film

Animated film are distinguished from live action ones by the unusual kinds of works that are done at the production stage. Instead of continuously filming an ongoing action in real time, animators create a series of images by shooting one frame at a time. Some independent animators have continued to draw on paper. For example, Robert breer uses ordinary while index cards for his witty, quassi-abstract animated films.²⁴

E. Coco Movie

Coco is the latest animated movie produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. In the last two decades, Pixar has created some of the best animated movies ever made. Some of Pixar's masterpieces include *Finding Nemo*, *Wall-E*, *Monsters Inc.*, *Ratatouille*, *The Incredibles*, *Inside out*, and the *Toy Story* trilogy. Pixar's movies succeed in their ability to captivate; by creating well-loved characters and incorporating the latest digital technologies to take the power of storytelling to new heights. *Coco* is directed by Lee Unkrich and produced by Darla K. Anderson, who have previously collaborated to create the enormously successful *Toy Story 3*. Unkrich and Anderson have delivered another incredible movie with *Coco*. It is Pixar's return to form, after the dismal *Finding Dory*, and the disappointing (yet visually impressive) *The Good Dinosaur*.²⁵

Coco tells the story of Miguel, a young boy who dreams of becoming a musician against his family's wishes; he wants to follow in the footsteps of the famous guitarist, Ernesto de la Cruz. This leads Miguel on a journey of self-discovery during Mexico's Día de los Muertos (or the Day of the Dead) festival. When Miguel

²⁴ David Bordwell, Kristina Thompson, *Film Art (An Introduction)*, (US: University of Wisconsin, 1997) p. 40-44

²⁵ <http://www.Disney.id> accessed on Juli 2020

inadvertently opens a bridge to the Land of the Dead, he meets some new friends along the way like the charming Hector, voiced by Gael Garcia Bernal. As Miguel begins his journey back home, there are plenty of surprises and twists along the way. Miguel discovers his family's complicated history, uncovers hidden secrets, and how these revelations lead back to his great-great grandmother, Coco.

Coco is filled with the vibrant colors and sounds that celebrate Mexican culture. Pixar's animators have taken several research trips to Mexico to faithfully depict their characters; as well as incorporating intricate details of that rich history into a beautifully made film. It is rare to see this kind of celebration of Mexican culture in animated films, which was most recently seen in 2014's *The Book of Life*. The Day of the Dead is a Mexican holiday that dates back 3,000 years; in which the souls of the departed return from the afterlife to reunite with their loved ones. It is a huge celebration, where families across Mexico gather in cemeteries and public areas to honor their deceased loved ones; by building altars, sharing stories, and decorating their graves with photos, food, sugar skulls, candles, and particularly orange Mexican marigolds. This celebration includes music, dancing, prayers, and families coming together to honor their ancestors with beautiful displays to their memory.

Coco is filled with beautifully designed characters such as skeletons with bright festive colors; and creatures inspired by Mexican alebrijes (or spirit animals) such as the gorgeous wildcat with birdlike wings, Pepita; and Dante, Miguel's loyal dog, who provides some comic relief. In addition to the fantastic animation and visual effects; *Coco* boasts an engaging story, wonderful characters, magical creatures, and amazing songs. A special mention also goes out to the remarkable Latino voice talent; which includes Anthony Gonzalez, Gael Garcia Bernal, Benjamin Bratt, Alanna Ubach, and Edward James Olmos. *Coco* captures the audience's imagination not only with laughs, but with heartwarming moments as well. A particularly beautiful stand out moment takes place in a scene near the end of the movie between

Miguel and Coco, which will bring the most hardened movie goer to tears. One of the major themes of *Coco* is the idea of keeping the memories of the people we love alive, and maintaining that connection by passing their story down to the next generation. *Coco* succeeds in showcasing themes that are familiar to most fans of Pixar's movies; such as following your dreams, trusting your gut, the power of empathy, and valuing culture, heritage, and family above all else. Pixar has done it again. *Coco* is not to be missed. The verdict: One of 2017's best movies, and a must-see for any animation fan.

F. Benefit Movie in Language Teaching

Movie also known as a film, is one types in visual communication. It shows the moving picture 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 concept 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.²⁶ 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 that can use.

²⁶ Zenger Sharon, Wenger F. Weldon. *Ways to Teach, a Quick Reference for Teachers*. (California: Crescent Publication 1977) p. 23

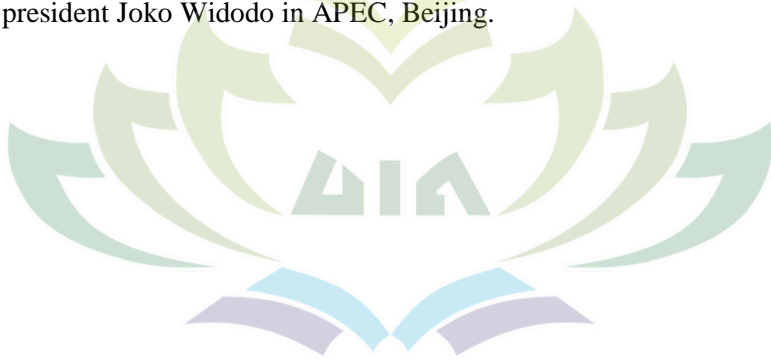
G. Previous Study

Previous research first is written by Rani Violeta with title *Speech act analysis of the main character in Maleficent Movie script by Jane McTee*. The purpose of this research was to know the types of Speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. Speech acts is divided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, an illocutionary acts become main concern because it was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speaker's intends. she used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of Speech acts which are taken from the script, and then classifies them according to the John R. Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher found that Maleficent used all types of illocutionary acts: Representative, Directives, Commissive, Expressives, Declaratives.

Second research by Nur Azni Wardani the title is *An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In Prince Of Persia :The Sand Of The Time Movie*. The aims of this research are to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts used prince of Persia: the sand of the time movie, and to understand interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that used illocutionary acts. The researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis method. She collect the data from the script then describe context and types of illocutionary act. To focus the study the researcher limits herself to analyze seventeen data, in five scene and the result is the researcher found types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as main character of prince of Persia: the sand of tohe time movie, they are representative, directive, expressive, commissives and declaratives.

The last research by Tri Fahmi Umar the title is *The Analysis Speech Act of President Joko Widodo At APEC Forum*. This research aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act, and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. This research focused on Jhon Searle's theory. Then, it

was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method.. This research was conducted in order to find out kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The findings showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives, 2 expressive (thanking), 6 commissives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act. The writer also found 5 sector effects and response from the audience, such as; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railwaytrack, maritime agenda, and electricity. The researcher concluded that assertive of stating and commissives of offering were usually used by president. Meanwhile in the perlocutionary act in this speech, it affected and got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of president Joko Widodo in APEC, Beijing.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative research was used in this study, the data was collected without treatment with the purpose of the research to find the result. This study's data is in the form of words rather than numbers. As a result, the researchers use a descriptive qualitative study method to analyze the characters in the film *Coco*. Descriptive method was a research which aims to describe a phenomenon accurately based on the characteristic of research. In this research, the researcher would use qualitative method, where the data were analyzed through interpreting, not statistic analysis. Nyoman Kutha Ratna stated that:

“kualitatif memberikan perhatian terhadap data alamiah, data dalam hubungannya dengan konteks keberadaannya. Cara – cara inilah yang mendorong metode kualitatif di anggap sebagai multi metode sebab penelitian pada gilirannya melibatkan sejumlah besar gejala sosial yang relevan. Dalam penelitian karya sastra, misalnya akan dilibatkan pengarang, lingkungan social dimana pengarang berada, termasuk unsur – unsur kebudayaan.”²⁷

Based on the quotation above, qualitative method could be used in this research due to the qualitative method did not only involves the intrinsic aspect in literary work but, it could be related with the extrinsic aspect in the literary itself. That is why qualitative method also could be said as multu method. Qualitative research, according to Creswell, is "interpretive" research in which the researchers create a personal judgement of a description that fits the context on themes that capture the primary

²⁷ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Cet Ke-III edisi revisi,(Yogyakarta : Pustaka pelajar, 2011) p.47

categories of data.²⁸ This research is qualitative research, so the primary instrument is the researchers themselves. The researchers are the planner, the data collector, the data analyzer, and the data reporter of the research.

B. Research Subject

The data of this research are in the form of utterances produced by the main characters in “Coco” movie script, the main characters in that movie is Miguel. It is an animated movie produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. In this research the researcher take the data from speech act in Coco movie script. The primary source of the data is the movie script itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet is collected and other books related to this study.

C. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the proses that the researcher should be know and follow in conducting this study. Here the following is how this research was conducted:

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.

²⁸ Cresswell, John 2009, *Research design ; Qualittative and mixed methods approaches.3rd Ed.*(
By SAGE Publication) p.22

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. This 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.

D. Data Collection and Instrument

As Donald Ary said, that qualitative research use written document to understand of the phenomenon under the study²⁹. The data in this research is using documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method which used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document evidence list. In this research, the researcher used document and the researcher analysed a movie. The researcher would analysis the types of illocutionary acts which is contain in the dialogue from the script of Coco movie.

The process of collecting the data consists of the following steps :

1. The first step is the researcher downloaded the movie script.
2. Second is the researcher watched the movie more than once.
3. Third, the researcher read and observed the dialogue from the script.
4. Fourth, the researcher collected the data to classify it into categories of illocutionary act based on searle categories.

²⁹ Hancock, Beverley,1998. *An Introduction to Qualitative research*. Nottingham; (Trent Focus grup). P. 74

The instrument is the researcher herself, as Arikunto states. The researcher need a tool that is capable of understanding the complexity of human experiences and situations. The research instrument also is a device used by the researcher during the data collection by which the work is easier as the data are complete and systematic.³⁰ The researcher as the human instrument collected the data, analysed the data, described the data and made conclusion about the data . its means the researcher used herself as the main instrument because she determined the data through reading, identifying and collecting data. She categorized illocutionary acts of the utterances Miguel as the main character in Moco movie based on Jphn R. Searle's theory.

In this research, analysis has conducted to give the understanding to the readers about speech act and illocutionary acts.

1. Data Display

Data display is a relevant data that are found this research. The data gotten from the research explained scientifically by the research clearly.

In this research, data display was an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the movie, this research displayed the result of the analysis on by making the description of the illocutionary act and explain the meaning based on the conversation context.

ST	S/Code	Utterances	Illocutionary act				
			Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec

³⁰ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2013). P. 149

Note : ST = Sequence of time Dir = Directive
 Dec = Declarative S/Code = Speech act code
 Com = Commissive Rep = Representative
 Exp = Expressive

E. Data Analysis

Bogdan stated that, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulated to increase her own understanding of them to enable her to present what she has discovered to others.³¹

The data taken in the form of text since the data that the researcher needs is from the Coco movie script. These were the steps in order to analyze the data:

1. The researcher identifying conversation in the movie that are considered speech acts and focus in Illocutionary acts.
2. The researcher classified all of the utterances of illocutionary acts that can be found in the coco movie script.
3. The researcher analysing the data and explained the result in descriptive form based on category.
4. The last, the researcher drawn conclusion from the analysis in this research.

F. Trustworthiness of the Data

The trustworthiness of the data in research is evidence that it can be accounted for. If there is no distinction between a finding or data in qualitative research, what the researcher is reporting in relation to what is occurring with the research topic under investigation. The researcher employed triangulation to verify the

³¹ John W. Creswell. *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3rd Edition*. (Copyright @ 2009 by SAGE Publications, Inc), p 191.

validity of the data. Triangulation is the process of comparing data from several sources. Denzin on Hales explains that there are various types of triangulation including:

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 interpretation.

b. Method Triangulation

These types of triangulation are described as the use of various methods to analyze a particular phenomenon. The aim is to decrease the weaknesses and biases caused by a specific method.

c. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation is the use 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.

From the five kinds of triangulation, the investigator triangulation that researcher used, to check wheter the data valid or not, the validation would be checked by the expert to the study related to this research