

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Language is essential in doing a communication because language has a role as the tool to deliver the idea, feeling, information, desire, etc. This aimed to fulfill human as social being needs. Thus, language cannot be separated from human life, either spoken or written. According to Rambaud (2012), by saying or simply writing a piece of language, we are creating an utterance. In addition, Allen & Perrault (1980) insist utterances are produced by action that are executed in order to have some effect on the hearer. To make the communication runs effectively, it requires the hearer to not only recognize the meaning of words in an utterance, but also to recognize what speakers mean by their utterances. Therefore, being able to communicate using language effectively is an important life skill. This life skill has a theory underlying it. The theory is called a speech act.

A speech act theory came from a philosopher named John L. Austin in 1962. He began this theory by distinguishing two kinds of utterance, namely constative and performative. Austin (1962) states this two kinds of utterances came from two sources that are philosophers and grammarian. Philosophers assumed the utterances produced by a speaker are used to give a statement or description about something, whether it was true or false, later called constative utterance. On the other hand, grammarians assumed that not all sentences are used to describe something; besides they might employ some intended meaning, the speaker has like requesting, commanding, wishing or concession that later called as performative utterance. To conclude, the constative utterance is a kind of utterance that functions to state a true or false fact, describe or report conditions and situations surrounding it. Meanwhile, a performative utterance is a kind of utterance that is used to make someone act the utterance spoken by the speaker.

The two kinds of utterances, constative and performative, made the term speech act to be appeared. In summary, Austin (1962) describes in speech act, the speaker does not merely use language to say things but to do something. It means, in speech act, the utterance being produced may have some intended meaning the speaker wants the hearer to fulfill. Further, Searle (1969) defines speech act as a theory to examine the meaning of language based on speech relations with the actions taken by the speaker. That means in speech act, we can look at the importance of utterance produced by the speaker by considering their actions such as giving suggestions, promising, inviting, requesting, forbidding, etc. In addition, Yule (1996) defines speech act as the action performed via utterance. In conclusion, the speech act is a theory about the utterances which can be used to make the hearer do action toward the utterances produced by the speaker.

Then Austin (1962) describes speech acts as three acts that are simultaneously performed when someone produces utterances. They are namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. First, locutionary act is a basic form of words that has a literal meaning. There are four structural forms of a sentence: declarative form, interrogative form, imperative form, and exclamatory form. The first form consists of a statement or information about something. Interrogative form is the utterance in the form of a question. The imperative form is an utterance in the form of order, invitation, warning, congratulation, etc. Lastly, exclamatory form is utterances in the form of expression of the speaker toward something spontaneously.

The second act, which is an illocutionary act is the function of the utterance itself. It is an act of doing something and delivers what the speaker has in mind. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary act into five types: representative, directive, expressive, commissives, and declaration. Representative is the illocutionary act deals with speakers' believe. It carries the value true or false. The examples are informing, stating, arguing, clarifying, convincing, agreeing, describing, protesting, reminding, reporting, etc. The directive is the illocutionary act which attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something.

The example is ordering, commanding, requesting, inviting, suggesting, etc. Commissive is the illocutionary act of the speaker commit to doing something in the future. The example is promising, promises, threats, pledges, refuses, order and volunteers. Expressive is the illocutionary act to express the speaker psychological state of mind. The example are a statement of pleasure, disappointed, joy, like, sorrow, etc. Declaration is the illocutionary act aimed to change the condition, it can be identified when the status of the hearer is changed. The example are declaring, baptizing, approving, abbreviating, resigning, etc.

The last is the perlocutionary act, in which the effect appeared produced by the speaker toward the hearer. The perlocutionary act is commonly such as making the listener believe, afraid, enlighten, annoyed, inspires, confirms, rejects, obedient, informs, understands, happy, sad, satisfied, surprised, and can make the listener do so some action.

Because an utterance produced by the speaker is not as straightforward as intended, thus making the utterance either explicit or implicit. The explicit form of utterance has a real meaning, that makes the hearer easy to understand what the speaker intended by using the utterance. While by using implicit form of utterance, the hearer needs to look other possible meaning in order to understand what the speaker means by uttering the utterance. In using the explicit and implicit form of utterance, the speaker is able to deliver his intentions through direct and indirect speech act. Searle (1979) states the speaker uses direct speech to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express, while the speaker uses indirect speech to share a different meaning from apparent surface meaning. In addition, Yule (1996) defines them by the three structural form of sentence; declarative, interrogative and imperative as well as the three general communicative functions: statement, question, and command/request. Direct speech act accomplished when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. On the other hand, indirect speech acts are accomplished when the structure and function do not directly connect.

The countries who treated English as foreign language like Indonesia might facing many concerns that lead to misconception in the speech act uttered in daily communication. To get better understanding about speech act, the researcher tries to find an appropriate source to conduct a study related to speech act. A movie can be considered an excellent source to see speech acts because there are lots of utterances spoken by characters that represent a daily life communication. Also the utterances spoken by characters in movie are in chronological order. Hence, it will help to shape the utterances in one main topic. As Putri et al. (2019) mention, the movie represented various speech acts in different situations. Thus, further she states that the movie can be a good field in finding speech acts.

In this research, the writer aimed to analyze the movie entitled *Crazy Rich Asian*, released in 2018. There are several reasons why the writer chooses *Crazy Rich Asian* as the movie to be analyzed in the research. Firstly, *Crazy Rich Asian* uses English as the language for the dialogue. Secondly, unlike the majority of English movies that employ western culture, this movie contains a lot of Asian culture and values that close to the writer's origin. Lastly, even though the storyline is like a common fairy tale of Cinderella, the movie successfully brought this fairy tale into a modern one.

Some studies about the speech acts in the movie have been conducted. For example, Kiuk and Ghozali (2018) analyzed speech act in the *Hacksaw Ridge* movie, focused only on the types of illocutionary act. Next, Tutuarima et al. (2018) analyzed speech act in *London Has Fallen* movie, this study analyzed not only illocutionary act, but also the locutionary act and the perlocutionary act. Then, Oktadistion (2018) analyzed the speech act performed by main character in the *Revenant* movie. Different from the previous researches have been explained, and this research focused on direct and indirect speech act based on the theory of Yule. Similar to Oktadistion, Praditya (2014) analyzed the direct and indirect speech act in *Habibie & Ainun* movie, focused only on the conversation between two main characters, which are Habibie and Ainun. However, this study also analyzed the five classifications of illocutionary acts.

Lastly, Putri et al. (2019) conducted a study that covered almost all the aspects of the speech act being analyzed in the four earlier studies. This study included the locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, and direct and indirect speech act in a movie entitled Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire.

The previous studies above are all analyzed the speech act contained in a movie. The movies being used vary in title and genre, same as the speech act being investigated that also varies from only the illocutionary act and there is also who included all the speech act aspects from locutionary act, perlocutionary act and direct and indirect speech act to be analyzed. However, these differences help the writer decide what movie and research problems will be applied to this study. The writer aimed to investigate the illocutionary act as Kiuk and Ghozali (2018) did and the locutionary act. However, this study will not analyzed the perlocutionary act as Tutuarima et al. (2018) had conducted since the focus of this study is how the speaker of an utterance implies another meaning than what is literal meaning has. In addition, similar with Putri et al. (2019) and Praditya (2014) this study will also observe the direct and indirect speech act appeared in the movie. Further, this study also has similarities with the third previous study conducted by Oktadistion (2018) that focuses only on analyzing the utterances produced by the movie's main character.

1.2 Problem Identification

The speech act is a theory about the utterances which can be used to make the hearer do actions toward the utterances produced by the speaker. Thus, studying speech acts is necessary because people often used speech acts in daily communication unconsciously. To gain a better understanding and awareness of the speech act used in everyday communication, the researcher aimed to conduct a study related to that concern. After looking at some appropriate sources to be applied in this study, the researcher came with a movie as the source of the study. The movie is a good source to find the speech act. The movie contains a lot of utterances produced by characters that represent a daily life communication.

Among so many movie titles and genres, the researcher chose a movie entitled *Crazy Rich Asian*, released in 2018. The main reason why this movie is being chosen is that it uses English as the primary language. This is in line with the researcher's purpose to analyze speech acts contain in daily English conversation. Although several studies on speech act analysis in the English language based using movies have been done, this research attempts to analyze *Crazy Rich Asian* the movie since there are no researches yet discussing this movie. The researcher aimed to explore the form of the locutionary act found in the film and the analysis of the illocutionary act and its' classification.

1.3 Research Limitation

This research will focus on identifying speech acts found in the utterances produced by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie. The speech act will be analyzed: first, locutionary act and second, illocutionary act. Both the form of the locutionary act and the illocutionary act will be analyzed in the utterances produced by Rachel Chu. Rachel Chu is the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian*.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the research background, problem identification, and research limitation above, the research questions are formulated as follow:

1. What form of locutionary act produced by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie?
2. What types of illocutionary act produced by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie?

1.5 Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research can be formulated as follow:

1. To describe the form of locutionary act produced by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie.
2. To describe the types of illocutionary acts uttered by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie.

1.6 Research Significance

The significance expected from the research is to be beneficial for students, teachers, and other researchers. For the students, primarily English department students, it hopefully helps to gain more information about speech act. For teachers, mainly English department teacher, it hopefully enriches the scientific resources in teaching speech act. It hopefully provides reference and evidence to guide further study related to speech act for other researchers.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1.7.1 Speech Act

It is widely known that the speech act came up from a philosopher named John L. Austin in 1962. According to Austin in speech act, the utterance can perform an action. He adds that the speaker does not merely use language to say things but do something. It means, in speech act the utterance being produced may have some intended meaning the speaker want the hearer to fulfill. This is in line with Yule (1996) which describes speech act as the action performed via utterance. In addition, Searle (1969) defines speech act as a theory to examine the meaning of language based on speech relations with the actions taken by the speaker. To conclude, a speech act is a theory focusing on the utterances produced and delivered by a speaker to get the hearer to do something. In other words, speech act is the speaker's communicative intention in making an utterance.

1.7.2 The Three Related Acts

Austin (1962) construes speech act into three acts in which it simultaneously performed when someone uttering a sentence, those acts

are *locutionary act*, *illocutionary act* and *perlocutionary act*. *Locutionary act* is the structural forms of utterance in which it has the literal meaning. The structural forms of utterances known as four are *declarative form*, *interrogative form*, *imperative form*, and *exclamation form*. *Declarative form* is the form of utterance consisted a statement or information about something. While *interrogative form* is the form of utterance in the form of question. Then, *imperative form* is the form of utterance in the form of order, invitation, warning, congratulation, etc. Lastly, *exclamatory form* is the form of utterances in which it expresses the speaker's respond toward something spontaneously.

The second related act is *the illocutionary act* in which is the function of the utterance itself. Based on (Searle, 1969 as cited in Yule, 1996) classified illocutionary act into five types namely; representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declaration. Each of those types had their functions, Searle explains the functions as below:

1. *Representative* is the utterance that has a purpose to state the speaker's belief to be the case or not, which also carries the values true or false. This type of illocutionary act consisted of assert, deny, inform, claim, describe, report and swear.
2. *Directive* is the utterance used by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Directive classified into ask, order, request, invite and suggest.
3. *Expressive* is the utterance that can express the speaker's psychological state of mind in sincerity condition. This act consisted of thank, congratulate, praise, apologize, condolence, deplore and welcome.
4. *Commissive* is the utterance that used by the speaker to commit themselves to do some future action. Commissive consisted of promise, threat, pledge and refuse.
5. *Declaration* is the utterance that has a purpose to change the situation and can be identified when the status of the hearer is altered. The example are declaring, baptizing, approving, abbreviating, and resigning.

The third and last act is called as *perlocutionary act*. *Perlocutionary act* is the result or the effect appeared by saying. This act is the result of

uttering words and made up the listener's reaction. As one do not simply produce an utterance without intending it to have an effect. The perlocutionary act commonly appears to make the listener believe, fear, enlighten, annoyed, inspire, confirm, reject, obedient, inform, understand, happy, sad, satisfied, and surprised. It also can make the listener doing some action.

1.7.3 The Classification of Speech Act

Yule (1996) classifies speech act into *direct speech act* and *indirect speech act*. The underlying of this classification is the three structural forms of a sentence: declarative, interrogative and imperative, along with the three general communicative functions: statement, question, and order. Then by these three couples of forms and functions of a sentence, the formula of direct speech act and indirect speech act appeared. Direct speech act accomplished when a sentence has a direct relationship between a structure and a function. On the other hand, indirect speech acts when the structure and function do not directly connect. The four utterances bellows will help to recognize the direct and indirect speech act.

- (1) Don't standing there!
- (2) Do you have to stand over there?
- (3) You are standing in front of the TV
- (4) You make a better door than a window

The primary function of the four utterances above are order, but only (a) in form of imperative represents a direct speech act. While (b) in form of interrogative, (c) and (d) in form of declarative which are categorized as indirect speech act.

1.7.4 The Definition of Movie

Movie is one of literary work in which language and moving pictures are the primary tools. Bordwell and Thompson (1997) state that a film presents us with images in illusory motion in which it creates a sense of

motion pictures. In another work Bordwell & Thompson (2008) state that movie which here they address as a film takes the audiences to experience a story with characters and engages the audiences' minds and feelings.

1.7.5 Crazy Rich Asian Movie

Crazy Rich Asian is a movie released in 2018, directed by Jon M. Chu. This is the movie adaptation from a famous novel with the same title by Kevin Kwan. *Crazy Rich Asian* gaining considerable attention to become the first movie produced by big studio in Hollywood, Warner Bros, in which Asian dominating the movie casts. It is extraordinary and out of the box because usually in Hollywood industry we only see some of Asian participated in a movie, they do not even have so much screen time. They often only play as minor or supporting characters. This movie contains a lot of Asian culture and values that close to writer's origin, Indonesian. The writer thinks *Crazy Rich Asian* is the best choice to be identified in term of speech act, because the movie itself is a best representation of Asian social daily life.

The movie achieved an excellent feedback from the viewers. It scored at 7/10 from *imbd* and 92% from *rotten tomatoes*. *Crazy Rich Asian* also won several awards such as the 2019 Critics' Choice Awards for Best Comedy and 2019 The Asian Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Cinema. Also it was nominated for outstanding awards, like the 2018 People Choice Awards for Best Comedy Movie and the 2019 Golden Globe Awards for Best Motion Pictures – Musical or Comedy.

The movie is about a young Asian-American lady, Rachel Chu who worked as an Economic Professor in New York. She's been dating a man, Nick Young, who later found out that her boyfriend is from a super-rich family in Singapore. The storyline is like the typical fairy tale of Cinderella. However, *Crazy Rich Asian* success brought this fairy tale into a modern one. With the strong characterization of the main character Rachel Chu who struggle to deal with her boyfriend's typical stiff Asian family.

Nick's mother plays a role as the antagonist who against Rachel, the main character. Unlike the typical antagonist character, in the movie, Eleanor Young described as a strong with pathetic past life story, which make the audience understand her tough attitude towards Rachel. She represents a mother of wealthy family in common, she is very strict to her son when it comes to partner or wife-to-be. With strong portrayals of Asian values, this movie leads us to sympathize with Rachel, who basically has no idea about the stiff culture-oriented she is facing.

Rachel, who has been growing up in American culture makes her become an unbiased lady. At this moment, Rachel realizes her own value. In the middle of the movie she revolts and start to ensure Eleanor that she is worthy. Rachel Chu represents a modern Cinderella with her intelligence, braveness, and humbleness



