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THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN MOVIE DIALOGUE: EXAMINING THE MOST CATEGORY**Aisyah Nurjanah¹, Aldian Yusup²**IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, Cirebon, Indonesia¹IPB Invada, Cirebon, Indonesia²

Emails: aisya40@gmail.com, yusufaldian895@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Humans, as social creatures, are always involved in society. Communication is the process of exchanging information between individuals through a common set of symbols, signs, or actions. Communication is important in all aspects of life, including social, cultural, economic, and political dimensions, but it can be problematic at times. Within communication, there is meaning and context; meaning can be understood to achieve expectations if it is related to the context. In simply, pragmatics is the study of language use that is constrained by context; meaning in pragmatic study is decided by context, such as who is speaking to whom, when, where, how, and for what purpose the utterance is delivered. However, sometimes miss communication occurred, in pragmatics there are speech acts theory focusing on this problem since in general kind of action that intended by the speaker are requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. The study aims to examining the most category of speech acts by the speakers of the movie. Qualitative method was applied in the study by analyzing the data taken from movie script. The results of study imply assertive mostly used in the movie. Thus, the movie mostly uses the statement of describing, asserting, and informing about something.

Keywords: Speech Acts; Utterance; Meaning; Context.**Article History**

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INTRODUCTION

As the social creature human always interact in the society. This cannot be separated from human life, the interactions are continuing occurred within the society, both domestic and international context (Utami, 2021). Thus, communication is necessary every time and everywhere. Communication itself is a process by which information is transmitted between individual through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior. Communication included in every aspects of life such as social, culture, economic, or politic, but sometimes the problem is occurred.

Communication sometimes led to misunderstanding due to the speaker does not imply her or his intention clearly, the hearer does not get the point, or miss hearing between each other. There are several points to follow in avoiding miss communication, such as provide clear and concise instruction, stop assuming, aware of communication style, be a good listener, ask question, and check and follow up, thus, there is a theory of pragmatics that focusing on this problem, namely speech acts theory.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study. The main point of pragmatics is dealt with the meaning. (Yule, 2020) states pragmatics is the study of “hidden” meaning or the way people understand what is said even though it is not clearly written or said. For this happen, as they attempt to connect, speakers or writers need to be able to rely on a lot of common perceptions and expectations. Investigating such assumption and perceptions give one some insight into

how more is often conveyed than is said. In pragmatics, the meaning always depend on its context. (Yule & Widdowson, 1996) argues that linguistic forms and its users have close relationship. The advantages of learning language through pragmatics is that people can learn about the expected intention of people, their expectations, their purposes, and the kind of acts (such as requesting or offering) they make while speaking. Here meaning and context is reciprocal thing, meaning can be interpreted to meet the expectation if relate to the context. In short, pragmatics is the study of language use that is bounded by context, meaning in pragmatic study is determined by the context, such as who is speaking to whom, when, where, how, and what the utterance purpose is. In pragmatics studies dealt with the purpose of speech, what is “X” utterance done for. And in simply pragmatics asks “what do you mean by X?” Not “what X means?”

Furthermore, through studying pragmatics, while speaking in a certain way, we will understand what people meant, their ideas, goals, or intention. Thus, pragmatics comprehension is really necessary to make effective communication with each other.

Context is very crucial point in understanding the utterances. According to (Leech, 2016) context is play a role as background knowledge consider to be shared by the speaker and the listener and which contribute to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (P.13). The context is an aspect that relates to the physical and social circumstances of a

speech or background knowledge experience shared by both speaker and listener, with the context, the hearer can easily understand, perceive, and interpret the meaning of an utterance. Context and pragmatics are interrelated, if we are talking about pragmatics we immediately have to talk about the context. Thus, context is a condition under which a situation happened. In order to completely comprehend a sentence's meaning, we have to understand the context in which it is being uttered.

Speech acts is kind of utterances that dealt with pragmatics study. According to (Fromkin et al., 2013) the theory of speech acts describe how language is used to make promises, lay bets, issue warnings, christen boats, place name in nomination, offer congratulation, or swear testimony (P. 175). In addition, (Richards & Schmidt, 2013) define speech acts as an utterances as a functional unit in communication. There are five categories of speech acts as stated by (Searle, 1979) there are expressive, directive, assertive, commissive, and declarative.

The Standard Speech Act Theory emerges as a reaction to the 1930s philosophical philosophy known as logical positivism (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015). Speech acts is the action done by the speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2020). The interpretation of an utterance is necessary to get what the speaker intended to convey. The hearer need to recognize how the speaker intends to take or interpret what is said. In general kind of action that intended by the speaker are requesting, commanding,

questioning, or informing. (Searle, 1979) proposed five categories of speech acts which are expressive, directive, assertive, commissive, and declarative.

Furthermore, movie was chosen because in a movie there is a reflection of human social life included communication, interaction, and action. Movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence (Barsam & Monahan, 2009). One aspect of human social life that most reflected in a movie is a dialogue or conversation among the characters that function to express their intention of something. That conversation among the characters will be a speech act.

The study of speech acts has been conducted by some spaces, such as "Speech acts analysis of Frozen the movie script" by (Rahayu et al., 2019). This research focuses on analyzing types of speech act of the movie script entitled Frozen, and the dominant type of speech acts is representative action. In addition, there is a research about speech acts entitled "Illocutionary act of Sara's utterances in Serendipity movie" by (Jaenah E. S, 2017). This study focuses on analyzing types of speech acts of one particular character, and in this case the dominant type of speech acts is representative action. This research focuses on analyzing and determining the dominant categories of speech acts utter within the characters of the Disney movie entitled Frozen Fever.

In this research, Frozen Fever movie was chosen to be analyzed. Frozen Fever

that released in 2015 is a sequel short movie of mega hit animation movie released in 2013 Frozen. It was still directed by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck that has been directed the previous movie. This research will be analyzing all of the utterances among the characters to identify the speech acts, since each characters of this movie which are Elsa, Anna, Kristoff, and Olaf are actively communicate and interact each other. Through this research the five categories of speech acts that develop by (Searle, 1979) found in Frozen Fever movie's utterances will be analyzed. Specifically, the aims of conducting this study are to identify the categories of speech acts in Frozen Fever movie and to analyze the dominant category of speech acts in Frozen Fever movie.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research applied qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In particular this research is categorized into descriptive design since this research aims to describe the linguistic phenomenon from the movie (Creswell & Poth, 2016). The researcher used this method because it attempts to describe the types of speech acts found in the movie. The steps include in the study are (1) collecting the data from movie script entitled "Frozen Fever" and put it as the data of study, (2) identifies the appropriate and inappropriate data that includes speech acts from the utterances of movie's characters, (3) classifies the types of speech acts found from

utterances in the movie, and (4) analyze the data by calculating the most of speech acts types used in the movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research were taken from "Frozen Fever" movie script. The movie was released in 2015. The data were utterances in the form of word, phrase, and sentence. This research analyzed the scenes in the movie that imply speech acts. It was focused on the utterances of speech acts spoken by Elsa, Anna, Kristoff, and Olaf (all of character) which is found in movie Frozen Fever.

The utterances in Frozen Fever movie were analyzed based on the four types of speech acts that offered by (Searle, 1979). Furthermore, the data analysis of speech acts in utterances of Frozen Fever movie can be seen in the following discussion.

A. Assertive

Assertive or called representative is speech act which try to represent situation and describe the condition or events occurred in the world, such as describing, arguing, asserting, stating, claiming, complaining, informing, reporting etc.

1. But it's an ice cream cake! (informing)
2. I'm just gonna stand here. (telling)
3. I'm probably gonna walk around a little. (telling)
4. Well, clearly she's wrong! (stating)
5. It's fine. (reporting)
6. You've never had a real birthday before (describing)

7. So I'm here way too late to help you celebrate (informing)
8. I don't get colds, besides a cold never bothered me anyway (arguing)

B. Directive

Directive is speech act which causes the hearer to take a particular action. This speech act attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something, e.g. asking, advising, begging, forbidding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, insisting, and permitting.

1. And don't touch anything (ordering)
2. And keep an eye on that cake! (commanding)
3. Elsa, you gotta go lie down (requesting)
4. But you need medical attention (suggesting)
5. Come on. Now we climb! (ordering)
6. Elsa, that's too much. You need to rest (commanding)
7. Don't ask. (ordering)

C. Expressive

Expressive is speech act that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. This speech act is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking, and welcoming.

1. It looks great. (complimenting)
2. I'm sure (feeling)
3. She thinks you're an idiot! (thinking)

4. Happy birthday to you. (congratulating)
5. Elsa, I'm thinking you might have a cold (worrying)
6. I'm sorry, Anna. (apologizing)
7. We love princess Anna (feeling)

D. Commissive

Commissive is speech act which point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. This speech act is to commit the speaker to do something such as committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, volunteering etc.

1. No way, we have to paint the town (refusing)
2. Making today a happy day and no feeling blue (wishing)
3. Don't let anyone in before we're ready (threatening)

E. Declarative

Declarative is speech act that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration, e.g. approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, declaring, dismissing, resigning, naming etc.

1. And it's for Anna (confirming)
2. I can't read or spell. (approving)
3. It's your birthday! (conforming)
4. You are my very best friend (naming)

Table 1. shows there are 85 speech acts found in Frozen Fever movie. The table consists of 20 expressive, 23 directives, 35 assertive, 3 commissives, and 4 declaratives. The following is the explanation of speech act found in movie Frozen Fever. Based on

the data analysis and discussion, it is found that there are 5 types of speech act found in movie Frozen Fever, namely: expressive, commissive, directive, assertive, and declarative. The result of each type is explained as show below.

a. Assertive

The first type of speech act is expressive with the total amount are 35, at 41.18%. The category of representative found are: asserting, arguing, denying, describing, and informing.

b. Directive

The second type of speech act is directive with the total amount are 23, at 27.6%. The category of directive found are: asking, advising, begging, ordering, and suggesting.

c. Commissive

The third type of speech act is commissive with the total amount are 3, at 3.53%. The category of commissive found are: refusing, threatening, and wishing.

d. Expressive

The fourth type of speech act is expressive with the total amount are 20, at 23.52%. The category of expressive found are: Praising, regretting, thanking, deploring, and apologizing.

e. Declarative

The fifth type of speech act is declarative with the total amount are 4, at 4.71%. The category of declarative found are: approving, naming, and confirming.

CONCLUSION

In short, after the data had been collected, classified and analyzed from the

utterances in Frozen Fever movie, the total number of speech act is 85 utterances. The total percentage assertive is 41.18% (35 items), directive 27.06% (23 items), commissive 3.53% (3 items), expressive 23.52% (20 items), and declarative 4.71% (4 items). Moreover, representative is the dominant type of speech act used by the characters in movie Frozen Fever. Furthermore, assertive becomes the dominant type of speech act in the movie. It implies that assertive has a great role in the movie. The characters in Frozen Fever movie mostly uses the statement of describing, asserting, and informing about something.

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