ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN "CRUELLA" MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Dalam masyarakat, tindak ilokusi dan perlokusi sering muncul dalam proses komunikasi. Pemahaman tentang tindak ilokusi dan perlokusi diperlukan untuk menghindari masalah dalam komunikasi seperti kesalahpahaman. Hal ini juga berguna sebagai referensi masa depan dalam pembahasan tindak ilokusi dan perlokusi. Penelitian ini berjudul "Tindakan Ilokusi dan Perlokusi yang Ditemukan dalam Film "Cruella": Pendekatan Pragmatik". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis ilokusi yang berhubungan dengan tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung serta jenis-jenis tindak perlokusi dalam film "Cruella" 2021. Dalam menganalisis sumber data, peneliti menggunakan Searle dan Vanderveken (1985). dan Yule (1996) sebagai teori utama. Leech (1983) sebagai teori kedua. Penelitian kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dan teknik non-partisipatif untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti menganalisis data melalui metode identitas pragmatis dan teknik penyetaraan. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian ini, terdapat empat jenis tindak asertif, 15 jenis tindak direktif, empat jenis tindak komisif, lima jenis tindak ekspresif, dan dua jenis tindak deklaratif. Tipe yang dominan adalah tindak ilokusi direktif. Kemudian terdapat 15 fungsi pernyataan, tiga pertanyaan dan empat fungsi perintah/permintaan tindak tutur langsung. Ada 10 fungsi perintah/permintaan dari tindak tutur tidak langsung. Terakhir, terdapat 19 jenis tindak perlokusi disengaja dan 13 jenis tindak perlokusi tidak disengaja.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Tindak ilokusi, Tindak perlokusi, Tindak tutur

ABSTRACT

In the society, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts often appear in the communication process. An understanding of the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts is needed to avoid a problem in communication such as misunderstanding. It is also useful as a future reference in the discussion of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. This research is entitled "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts Found in "Cruella" Movie: Pragmatics Approach". The purpose of this research was to find out the types of illocutionary related to the direct and indirect speech acts and the types of perlocutionary acts in the "Cruella" movie 2021. In analyzing the data source, the researcher used Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Yule (1996) as the main theory. Leech (1983) as the second theory. A qualitative research was used in this research. Additionally, the research used the observational method and non-participatory technique to collect the data. The researcher analyzed the data through the pragmatic identity method and equalizing technique. Regarding the findings of this research, there were four types of assertives acts, 15 types of directives acts, four types of commissives acts, five types of expressives acts, and two types of declaratives acts. The dominant type was directives illocutionary acts. Then there were 15 statement, three question and four command/request functions of direct speech acts. There were 10 command/request function of indirect speech acts. Last, there were 19 types of intended perlocutionary acts and 13 types of unintended perlocutionary acts.

Keywords: Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act, Pragmatics, Speech acts

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The use of language is one of the important things in human life on earth. The main function of language for human life is to communicate. Language is a bridge connects people to each other (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018). It is clear that human cannot live without language. Language will show its ability to accommodate what is meant by the speaker or writer and what the interlocutor or reader can understand through spoken or written media.

In using language as a communication tool, language users are required to understand important things related to language. Meaning and context are two things that must be considered. Meaning and context in communication are two things that affect the level of success achieved in communicating. Pragmatics is a study of meaning and context. According to Senft (2014) pragmatics is a field of science that examines how meaning is produced by speakers in certain contexts. Therefore, an understanding of meaning and context is needed as well to avoid misunderstanding in communication.

In communication, people do not only convey something, but also do something through what is said. The study in pragmatics that discusses the relationship between speech and action is called speech acts. Yule (2010) declared that speech acts can be defined as actions conveyed through utterance. To summarize, there is an action that become the result of speaker's utterance.

The fairly simple structural differences in English by three types of basic sentences can be used to analyze speech acts. Declarative, interrogative, and imperative are three forms of sentences that have functions as statement, question, and command/request. Yule (1996) said that the direct relationship between sentence form and function was categorized as a direct speech act. On the other hand, the indirect relationship between sentence form and function was referred to as indirect speech act. These two types of speech acts can also be connected with the other discussion of speech acts based on the context which is called illocutionary speech act.

Searle (as cited in Yule, 1996) stated that speech acts consist of three types; locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary is a type of speech act produces textual meaning. One of the examples is "**I've just made some coffee**." (Yule, 1996, p. 48). The condition when someone utters that utterance, it tells that the speaker has just made coffee. It is categorized into locutionary act. On the other hand, illocutionary is a type of speech act which has other action and purpose in it. As defined by Black (2006), the meaning to be conveyed in communication is found in the illocutionary act. It can be concluded that the type of speech act which is very important to be discussed is the illocutionary act.

The illocutionary act in that utterance has another purpose. It does not just tell about the speaker just making coffee. The speaker might utter to make an offer for the hearer. In the illocutionary act it is categorized as an offering. Then, there is a hearer's response to the utterance delivered by the speaker depending on the situation, it is called a perlocutionary act. Something accomplished after saying

something (Austin, 1962). It is the hearer's respon of what the speaker says to the hearer. The perlocutionary act in that utterance is the hearer would like to accept or reject the speaker's offer. The illocutionary act is the most frequently analyzed type. This type relates to the situation when a speaker utters an utterance and there is any purpose in that utterance. Illocutionary acts have several types. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classified illocutionary speech acts into five types; namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Thus, analyzing illocutionary act is interesting because we can understand how those actions actually appear in an utterance. Another reason is that speaker and hearer can achieve the expected comprehend in a communication by understanding illocutionary speech act. Additionally, perlocutionary act is the results that arise from illocutionary act. Therefore, these two types of speech acts are suitable as the objects for this research.

There are many sources of data that can be used to analyze speech acts. One of them is social media. Nowadays social media is something that is very important for everyone. On social media, there are many interactions that occur among many people. YouTube is one of the most popular social media today. YouTube is a social media accessed by everyone through the internet to get various information in the form of videos (Mar'atus & Syahrizal, 2012). In addition, there are many linguistic phenomena can also be found on YouTube. One of the interactions occurs on YouTube video and it is related to illocutionary and direct or indirect speech acts can be explained in the example below:

Hailey   : "Where did it kind of just start going crazy from there? Because it did start going crazy crazy.."

Addison : "Yeah."
Hailey : "Cause when I would think of TikTok, if you think of TikTok **you think Addison Rae**."
Addison : "Oh my gosh stop it!"

This utterance was found in a video on Hailey Rhode Bieber's YouTube channel. In the video entitled "Addison Rae & Hailey Rhode Bieber Make Sandwiches & Play Shoot or Truth" which uploaded on May 27th 2021. Hailey is a Hollywood celebrity who has been active on the YouTube platform recently. Hailey is popular because she is Justin Bieber's wife. Justin Bieber is the famous male singer.

In the minute 00:05:22-00:05:32, Hailey as the speaker stated the utterance that related to the direct speech act. That utterance had the function of statement. In addition, there was also an act of compliment based on the illocutionary acts theory. This belongs to the illocutionary type of expressive. According to Levinson (1983) expressive illocutionary speech acts are expressions of psychological states. The utterance was not only produced to tell something to Addison as the hearer. Behind the utterance there was an act of compliment for the hearer, who was currently one of the famous content creators in one of the social media, namely TikTok. In this situation, the hearer was expected to agree with what the speaker said.

The speaker said an utterance that expected to get the approval of the hearer. As declared by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the hearer's approval is the effect or what is called the perlocutionary of illocutionary utterances. Another phenomenon can be found in everyday life. This is a phenomenon happened in direct communication. Since the beginning of 2020, people in the world have

faced the Covid-19 pandemic. There are many things have been affected by the pandemic. One of them is the education. The learning process is delivered through an online system. This phenomenon related to perlocutionary acts occurred in the one of the online classes. The phenomenon can be seen in the conversation below:

Lecturer   : "Halo R."
Student   : "Yes sir."
Lecturer   : "Have you submitted your paper? I do not see yours."
Student   : "Yes sir. My laptop is broken."
Lecturer   : "**Then?**"
Student   : "I will gather later when it is finished repairing sir."

The conversation above contained an utterance related to the unintended perlocutionary act. In this case, misunderstanding can occur when the lecturer as the heareer did not understand that there was another meaning of the utterance conveyed by the speaker. It could be happened because the hearer in this case thought it was just a statement without any intended meaning. According to Leech (1983), an unintended perlocutionary act is a hearer's response that does not match the speaker's expectations. This means that in the conversation above, student as the speaker expect the lecturer as hearer to understand that the speaker apologizes for the mistakes that have been made. However, the hearer did not give an appropriate response.

Apart from social media and communication in online class, the phenomenon that related to speech acts can also be found in movie. Movie is one of the most popular entertainment in human life. A movie is a collection of moving images that tell a story and it watched by people on a screen or television. In movie, there are many utterances made by actors or actresses. One of the phenomena of illocutionary related to the direct and indirect speech acts and

perlocutionary acts can be found in the "Cruella" movie which was released in 2021. "Cruella" movie is an American crime comedy movie directed by (Gillespie, 2021). Briefly, this movie tells the story of a teenager named Estella who due to some factors turned into the wild Cruella. Phenomenon that related to speech acts can be seen below:

Estella   : "**Hi, my name is Estella**."
A boy   : "Look. A skunk's got loose in the building."

This conversation happened in the minute of 00:02:05-00:02:14. Estella as the speaker introduced herself to a boy at the school. In sentence form, the above utterance is related to direct speech act which had the function of statement. The speaker's utterance is also categorized as assertive illocutionary act. It has to do with inform. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the act of inform means conveying something that was not previously known to the hearer. In this utterance, the speaker informed the interlocutor about the speaker's name. However, the perlocutionary of the utterance can be said to be not as expected. The interlocutor did not respond appropriately. As defined by Leech (1983), the effect of inappropriate interpretation on the speaker's illocutionary intent called as unintended effect. The response given is not in accordance with what the speaker expects. In this situation, the interlocutor which the boy sneered at the speaker and he did not respond to speaker's self-introduction.

In the same data source, there is another phenomenon that represent indirect speech acts and the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Below is the phenomenon taken from the data source:

Estella	: **"Why don't we work together** to create some buzz for this old rag that you continually fill with that old hag?"
Anita	: "You have that glint in your eye."
Estella	: "What glint?"
Anita	: "Well, I'm starting to remember that you have a bit of an extreme side."

This conversation appeared at the hour of (1:01:05-1:01:23) in the office where Anita worked. Estella as the speaker and Anita as the hearer. In the bolded utterance above, the hearer stated that she wanted the speaker to cooperate with her. The utterance is in the form of interrogative sentence. However, the utterance has an intent or a request function. The request function appeared based on context. Therefore, the above utterance can also be analyzed from illocutionary acts which are seen based on context. In the utterance there is a directive illocutionary act, namely requesting. The speaker had a purpose. The speaker realized that the hearer could help her. Based on these reason, the action behind the utterance is an act of requesting.

A research must be supported by some related references. The following were two previous research that were appropriate of being used as part of the reference in this research. The research of Patimah et al. (2018) purposed to analyze the types of speech acts. It described the context based on illocutionary acts and maxims contained in Instagram captions. This previous research had similarity with the topic discussed here. The researchers used the same theory which was theory by Searle to identify the data. Likewise, they used the qualitative research to analyze the data they found in the Instagram caption. They found that there were 21 assertive acts, 7 directive acts, and 13 expressive acts. In

contrast, the researchers used social media application as the data source. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used movie as the data source.

The second research was conducted by (Nurkhamidah, 2020). The aim of this research was understanding the illocutionary speech act in one of Donald Trump's speeches in responding to the COVID-19 outbreak. The researcher found that Donald Trumps produced five categories of illocutionary speech acts with a different number of each category. Assertive type (54%) was the type appears the most. The next category were commissive (29%), directive (15%), expressive (1%), and declarative (1%).

For conducting the research, the two previous research used theory (Searle, 1979). The researcher used the same theory but different version in this research. However, the data sources of the previous research and the current research were different. In this research, the researcher used the "Cruella" movie 2021 as the data source. In addition, the research focused on the types of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) that related to the direct and indirect speech acts by Yule (1996). For the second research question, the researcher analyzed the types of perlocutionary acts proposed by (Leech, 1983). Based on this background, the researcher intended to conduct a research entitled "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Acts Found in "Cruella" Movie: Pragmatics Approach"

1.2   Identification of the Problem

1.   Misinterpretation of illocutionary acts related to the direct speech act found in social media.

2. The misunderstanding of the hearer to interpret the speaker's intent in the real life.

3. The types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts found in "Cruella" movie.

4. The types of perlocutionary act found in "Cruella" movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

1. The types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts found in "Cruella" movie.

2. The types of perlocutionary acts found in "Cruella" movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts found in "Cruella" movie?

2. What are the types of perlocutionary acts found in "Cruella" movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts found in Cruella movie.

2. To find out the types of perlocutionary acts found in Cruella movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research conducted for several purposes. The first, the research is useful for the readers to know more about the classifications of illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. Second, the aim of the research is to increase comprehension, experience, and insight in the application of material to

research on illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The last purpose is the research was expected as reference for next research that will conduct the similar research.

2.   Practical Significance

In practical terms, this research is expected to have benefits for the following parties. First in society, when communicating, the speaker can do the correct illocutionary speech acts. Then, both the speaker and the interlocutor must know about illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, so they can avoid the misunderstanding and miscommunication. Finally, the interlocutor can do what the speaker wants and decide what the other person should do.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics   : The study of meaning, or how we recognize what

is meant even when it is not explicitly state or

written (Yule, 2010).

Illocutionary acts   : A speech act which has other actions and purposes

in it (Searle as cited in Yule, 1996).

Perlocutionary acts   : The effect of what the speaker says to the hearer

(Searle as cited in Yule, 1996).

Direct speech acts   : The related relationship between the structure and

function of an utterance (Yule, 1996).

Indirect speech acts : The unrelated relationship between the structure

and function of an utterance (Yule, 1996).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Understanding the meaning in an utterance is something that determines the success of a communication. Yule (2010) declared that the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and understood by the hearer called as pragmatics. It shows that in understanding the meaning of an utterance, the hearer does not only focus in the utterance, but hearer should try to understand the intended meaning that the speaker wants to convey. In addition Birner (2013) stated that utterance and context are two important things that must be considered. It means that context influences in making inferences about why the speaker said an utterance and what the hearer should understand. Briefly, pragmatics can be delineated as the study of meaning and the context that influences each other.

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics. This study is very important to learn. Through pragmatics, speaker and hearer can achieve the communication they expect. Pragmatics is also useful for avoiding miscommunication between speaker and hearer. Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics allows people to learn about the intended meaning, assumptions, goals, and types of actions in a spoken utterance. It means that pragmatics is one of the fields in linguistics that helps people to achieve good communication. Therefore, it is suitable to be used in this research to analyze the intended meaning of an utterance.

An utterance has intended meaning based on the context. Context is one of the important points besides speaker and hearer. As explained above, pragmatics is a field of science that studies the context in an utterance. There are various ways to apply pragmatics as an approach. In this research, pragmatics is used to understand the implied meaning based on the context of an utterance. The researcher use pragmatics by interpreting an utterance based on the context in a conversation that has a speaker and a hearer. One of the discussions of pragmatics that relates to the action perform in an utterance is speech acts.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Communication does not only consist of a group of words that have meaning. Beyond that, there is an action follows it. Yule (2010) stated that the term to describe actions such as requesting, questioning, and commanding called as speech acts. All those actions can be seen when the utterance is produced by speaker. Sintamutiani et al. (2019) said that speech acts do not only contain information, but it also takes an action. In short, utterance and actions are interrelated in speech acts. Speech acts consist of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

Locutionary act is the basic type of speech acts that produce textual meaning. Utterance delivered by speaker will be easy for hearer to understand. The hearer does not require to think further about the other meanings that follow the utterance. Illocutionary acts is the type of speech acts that has intended meaning or purpose. The last is perlocutionary acts. Perlocutionary acts is the

hearer's response on the speaker's utterance. In this research, the researcher put the main concern in illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

An utterance spoken by the speaker has a function or purpose. Besides the real meaning of an utterance, in this case the hearer must understand the purpose or what the speaker wants to convey when the utterance is delivered. As Birner (2013) said that the type of illocutionary act can represent several forms of action. It means that the type of illocutionary act is a speech acts that has another function or purpose in which the hearer does what the speaker expects.

Hearer is expected not only to understand the literal meaning, but also the intended meaning. "**I'm cold**." (Birner, 2013, p. 24). By saying the utterance, the speaker is not just conveying it. The utterance can represent several actions in several situations such as an act of request to the hearer. The speaker asked to the hearer to give a blanket, inviting to come closer and giving the speaker a warm hug, or it can be a question about what temperature level of the air conditioner is set by the hearer. On the whole, the hearer is expected to understand more deeply about the utterance conveyed by the speaker in this type. It is necessary to achieve good communication.

2.1.2.1 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

The main goal in a communication is understanding by the speaker and hearer. In conveying the meaning of an utterance, the speaker can use a direct speech act. There are many factors that make someone use direct speech act. One of the uses of direct speech acts is to obtain previously unknown information

(Yule, 1996). In short, someone can be said to use direct speech acts when asking about something they want to know directly. The resulting utterance has no other meaning. The utterance has a form related to its function. Below are some examples of utterances that contain the direct speech act function of (Yule, 1996). "**Do you wear a seat belt?**" (Yule, 1996, p. 54). It is an utterance contains function of question. That utterance intends to obtain information. "**Wear a seat belt!**" (Yule, 1996, p. 54)**.** It is an utterance has a function of command/request. It is an utterance usually used to inform someone what to do. "**You wear a seat belt.**" (Yule, 1996, p. 54) It is an utterance contains function of statement. It is utterance used to deliver information.

The form of this speech act can be analyzed based on the situation when the utterance is produced. The use of indirect speech act is more polite than direct speech act (Yule, 1996). This means that actions such as asking can be said to be more polite so as not to offend the hearer. The form of this speech act is related to politeness. To produce an indirect speech act, the speaker must intend for the hearer to know that the request has been made to him. By intending to produce knowledge, speaker make hearer recognize their intention to produce it. Below are some examples of utterances that contain the indirect speech act function. "**Do you have to stand in front of the TV?**" (Yule, 1996, p. 55). This utterance has a form of interrogative. However, the speaker in this utterance would like to request the hearer to move in front of the TV because the speaker cannot see the screen. "**You're standing in front of the TV.**" (Yule, 1996, p. 55). This utterance has form of declarative with the function of request.

Speech acts can also be analyzed based on utterance that has action in it. This type is analyzed based on the context. It relates to illocutionary acts. Based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are five types of speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.1.2.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

A. Assertives

A type of illocutionary act with the values true or false. As agreed by Yule (1996), kind of illocutionary that state what the speaker believes case or not case. These types of illocutionary acts represent a subjective state of mind; the speaker who asserts a proposition as true thing based on his or her belief. It means this action aims to make other people believe in it spoken statement. One of the utterances of stating is displayed below.

> "**Barack H. Obama is the forty-fourth president of the United States**" (Senft, 2014)

By stating those utterance, the speaker asserts to hearer an utterance which contains the fact that Barack Obama is truly the forty-fourth president of the United States. This is a real fact that is believed by everyone. The assertive consists of stating, suggesting, predicting, claiming, informing, boasting, assuring and the like. Stating is an act to state something to the hearer, suggesting is suggest something to the hearer, complaining is affirm dissatisfaction with something, claiming is affirm something related to rights, and informing is an act to tell something that the hearer does not know (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

B.   Directives

This type of illocutionary act has a purpose or function to make the hearer do something. As Searle (1979) said that the directive illocutionary acts is an effort made by the hearer to do something after hearing the utterance delivered by the speaker. This is a situation where the hearer is expected to understand what the speaker wants. The hearer takes action by what the speaker expects. One of the utterances is displayed below.

"**Sweep the floor!**" (Suryanti & Afriana, 2017)

This utterance contains a type of directive speech acts, namely a command. By saying this utterance, the speaker expects the hearer to take an action according to what is said. The directive acts consist of asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, praying, entreating, and also permitting, and advising. Asking is to expect an answer from the other person to a question, ordering is to ask someone to do something, commanding is an act to command where the speaker has more power than the hearer, requesting is to request something to the other person and it has two possibilities, namely given or rejected by the other person, begging is to express a strong desire with humility, praying is an act to reveal something to God, entreating is an application made in earnest, permitting is to ask permission for something, and advising is an act of suggesting something to the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

C.   Commissive

This is accomplished by establishing an obligation. As opposed to the directive, this obligation is imposed on the speaker rather than the hearer. When

we compare a request to a promise, the concern of the obligation created differs; the promise produces an obligation in the person who is promising, whereas the request creates an obligation to the person who is required. Future action that bind the speaker to do so (Searle as cited in Senft, 2014). The point is that the speaker has obligation to do something. One of the utterances is displayed below.

"**I will give you three candies**." (Azhari et al., 2018)

The commissive act of the utterance above is promising. The utterance gives the speaker an obligation to fulfill an action in the future. Based on the context in the example, the utterance is spoken by a teacher to the students if they can answer the question correctly. The commissive acts include of promising, offering, contracting, and so on. Promising is stating an action that will be taken in the future, offering is to offer something that is determined from the acceptance of the hearer, and contracting is making a commitment by both parties (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

D.   Expressive

As the name implies, this speech act focuses the inner state of the speaker. As defined by Yule (1996), an act that state what speaker feels is called as expressive. Through this type, the speaker conveys the feeling and expect the hearer to give a reaction. For example, when we say 'Thank you' when someone is helping. The example as below.

"**Happy Christmas, Ron**." (Sina & Bram, 2020)

The expressive act of the utterance above is categorized as congratulating. The speaker expresses it to the hearer. According to Searle and Vanderveken

(1985), this is an expression of pleasure that has benefits for hearer as well. It means that when the speaker utters an utterance, the hearer also feels the same way as the speaker. The expressive acts consist of welcoming, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, compliment and the like. Welcoming is an act of welcoming someone with pleasure, thanking is expressing gratitude to someone, apologizing is an act of admitting mistakes or regrets by the speaker, congratulating is the speaker's expression of pleasure relating to something good for the hearer and compliment is to praise something good from the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

E.   Declarative

In Searle (1979) the word declarative refers to bringing about some change in the state or condition of an object based on the fact that the declarative was successful. In other words, declarative is a type of illocutionary act that has a direct impact on changing circumstances. This kind of illocutionary change of the world by uttering an illocutionary act. In general, speakers must occupy a position in an institution so that speech acts can be effective. The declarative acts consist of resign, declare, consecrate and so on. Resign is the act of ending someone's position in the office, declaring is making things clearer, and consecrate is to declare holy status. It relates to religious purposes (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

2.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

This is the last type of speech act. This type is about the hearer's response for an utterance. According to Austin (1962) a certain effect achieved by saying something is called as perlocutionary acts. In addition, Levinson (1983) said that

the perlocutionary act is the effect of the speaker's utterance on the hearer. In brief, some actions that follow illocutionary acts, it can be said as perlocutionary acts. For instance is "**I now pronounce you husband and wife**." (Birner, 2013, p. 187) That utterance has an effect after spoken by the speaker. The utterance has an effect. When the speaker says it, the resulting effect is a long-term effect. These utterances make a man and a woman become one in a marriage relationship. Below are two types of perlocutionary acts explained by (Leech, 1983). The two types consist of intended and unintended.

2.1.3.1 Intended Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts can be categorized into two types, namely intended and unintended. According to Leech (1983), intended effect is the appropriate effect of the hearer's interpretation on the speaker's intent. This perlocutionary act can be achieved if the hearer understands well about the purpose of the utterance conveyed by the speaker. For instance, "**Joe asked Bill to rob the bank**" (Leech, 1983, p. 203). Through this utterance, Joe as the speaker asked Bill as the hearer to follow what he said. Then the purpose of the speaker will be successful if the hearer follows the action that is in accordance with the request in the utterance. The resulting effect is referred to as the intended perlocutionary act.

2.1.3.2 Unintended Perlocutionary Acts

The next type is unintended effect. Unintended effect is the effect that does not result the same as speaker's goals. As stated by Leech (1983), unintended is an unexpected effect that is beyond the speaker's intention. This perlocutionary act describes the hearer's misunderstanding of the utterance spoken by the speaker.

For instance, "**She tried to ask me to accompany her**." (Leech, 1983, p. 204). Through this utterance, the speaker asked the hearer to do what is said. However, if the hearer does not follow the purpose of the speaker. The effect shown by the hearer is not in accordance with what is expected by the speaker, this is called the unintended perlocutionary act. In short, not all perlocutionary effects correspond to what is intended in the utterance that speaker utters.

2.2 Previous Research

The first research was done by (Widya, 2017). The research had a purpose to delineate types of speech acts performed by English lecturers in learning process at STKIP YDB Lubuk Alung. The qualitative was the method in this research. English utterances performed by English lecturers was the data in this research. The result showed that directives types (53%) were the most frequently used while commissive (5%) were a least frequent type. Then the declaration was not found at all.

Next, the previous research was completed by (Rahayu et al., 2018) in finding the types of illocutionary acts and the context behind them in the movie "Mirror Mirror." As a result, five types of illocutionary acts were found using Searle's theory. The type not found was the declaration type. The directives types were the most common, while the commissive types were the least common.

The third was (Rais & Triyono, 2019). The researchers analyzed the illocutionary speech acts based on pragmatics analysis. The data source was one of the video on YouTube. Qualitative descriptive was the type of method chosen in the data analysis process. Then, the finding showed some types of illocutionary

speech acts. There were eighty-three illocutionary acts in which assertive (49%) were the most frequent types and commissive (1%) were the least.

Dewi (2019) also explored about illocutionary speech acts in U.S. online newspaper. Finding the types of illocutionary acts and persuasive strategies that succeed in persuading the reader was the aim of this research. It was found that the type of assertive was used by most of the authors. Then the types of directives follow in the next position.

.   The fifth research conducted by (Kristina & Ambalegin, 2019). The researchers analyzed the types and the function of illocutionary acts that found on President Obama's Election Night Speech. Observation was the method chosen to collect data. There were 24 illocutionary speech acts that the researchers found in the selected data source. Requesting, promising, asserting, thanking, and apologizing were some of the functions found in this study.

Susri, Ansar, and Muhassin (2020) investigated kinds of speech acts in English translation of the Holy Qur'an. It was a descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this study was to recognize the types and functions of speech acts in selected data source based on Searle's theory. There were assertive and directives in nine verses consisting of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

The last research was (Annahlia et al., 2020). The objectives of the research was illocutionary speech acts in Zakir Naik's speech. The purpose of this research was to determine the dominant type and function of illocutionary speech acts. The

result of this study was the researchers found the most dominant types of illocutionary speech acts was representative illocutionary acts.

The Searle's theory was used in previous and present research. However, based on the seven previous research, the researcher of this present research found the difference. The researcher chose "Cruella" movie as they had never been analyzed by the previous researchers.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The research was developed through an explanation of Pragmatics as a foundation in the analysis process. It helped the process of data analysis based on the three theories selected in this research. Illocutionary acts are divided into five, namely assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Then the functions of direct and indirect speech acts proposed by (Yule, 1996). The last is the theory of perlocutionary acts by (Leech, 1983). It divided into two, namely intended and unintended perlocutionary acts. The theory was used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and perlocutionary acts in the "Cruella" movie 2021.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Pragmatics                  │
│  Yule (1996); Yule (2010); Birner (2013) │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
              ┌──────────────────┐
              │   Speech Acts    │
              │   Yule (2010)    │
              └──────────────────┘
         ┌──────────────────────────┐
         │   Illocutionary Acts     │
         │ Types of Illocutionary Acts │
         │ Searle & Vanderveken (1985) │
         └──────────────────────────┘
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Direct Speech Acts Yule (1996)	Indirect Speech Acts Yule (1996)

Directive	Expressive		Directive	Expressive

Assertive	Commissive	Declarative	Assertive	Commissive

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Perlocutionary Acts                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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Intended	Unintended

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                 "Cruella" Movie                      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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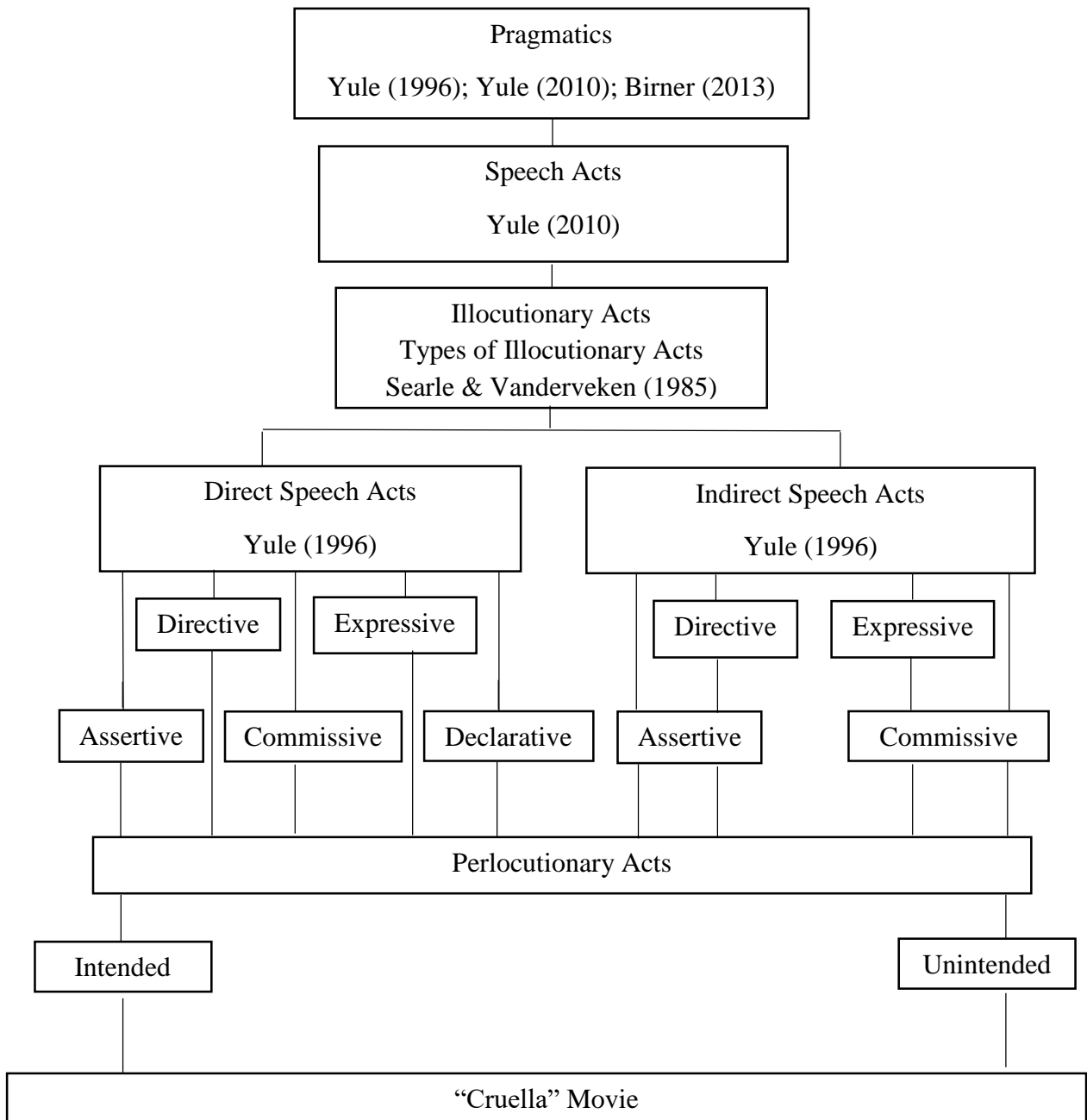
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2014) declared that qualitative research is concerned with text and image of the data, it has distinct data analysis steps and employs a variety of designs. In qualitative research, the researcher is close to the participant. It indicates that qualitative research functions to investigate several phenomena in society.

The data in this research was presented by using words and sentences. In addition, the result of this research was present descriptively. The descriptive qualitative research chosen to analyze the data in this research. This research implemented the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Yule (1996) as the grand theory. It was used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts. Then the theory of Leech (1983) was used to analyze the types of perlocutionary acts found in "Cruella" movie 2021.

3.2 Object of the Research

In the analysis, the most crucial thing is the object of research. It analyzes the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The object of this research focused on the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and (Yule, 1996). In addition, this research was also used the types of perlocutionary by (Leech, 1983). Based on these explanation, the character's utterances of "Cruella" movie that contain the

24

types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and the types of perlocutionary acts was appropriate as the data source for this research.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

Collecting the data is one of the important part of the research. In this research, the data took by using observational method. (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 203) said that the process of collecting data through observing is called the observational method. This explanation supports the researcher in observing the available data in two ways, namely watching and listening from the data source was chosen. The researcher watched the movie repeatedly to find context related to the research question. Then the listening activity was chosen so that the researcher could find and rewrite the script related to the research question. In this research, the researcher observed "Cruella" movie 2021. The researcher did not participate in the making the data. Briefly, this research used non-participatory technique.

There were several steps in the process of collecting data. The first step, the researcher watched the full "Cruella" 2021 movie. Next, the researcher wrote down the script from the movie through watching and listening over and over. This step was done to ensure the accuracy of the data. Finally, the researcher bolded the utterances contain the illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and the perlocutionary acts based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), Yule (1996), and (Leech, 1983).

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

The pragmatic identity method was used in this research (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 15). The researcher used context that follows the pragmatic approach in identifying the data. Additionally, this approach applicable in this research because the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and the types of perlocutionary acts require context, speaker, and hearer in the conversation. After identifying the data pragmatically, this research equalized the data with the theory. (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31) pointed out that equalizing data with theory is the same as finding similarities and differences between both of them. The researcher identified similarities and classified the data based on theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), (Yule, 1996), and (Leech, 1983).

Several steps were carried out by researcher in analyzed the data. First, the researcher interpreted the bolded utterances with the context found from the data. Second, the context and utterances were connected to get the meaning. Third, the researcher equalized the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts based on the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and (Yule, 1996). Furthermore, the researcher equalized the types of perlocutionary acts based on the theory by (Leech, 1983). Finally, the results of the analysis showed the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and the types of perlocutionary acts in the "Cruella" movie.

3.5   Method of Presenting the Research Result

The next procedure after following analysis process was presented the result of analysis. (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 241) stated that there are two methods of

presenting the result analysis; namely informal and formal. In this research, the researcher used informal method. The result of the analysis was presented descriptively, it means the result was described by using sentences and paragraph. Moreover, the result of the analysis orderly presented according to the duration of the movie. The choice was taken so that the readers can easily understand the object of this research.