ILLOCUTIONARY ACT UTTERANCE IN THE TWILIGHT SAGA NEW MOON MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

THESIS

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151210027

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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the data as indicated below

Batam, 8th Aug 2019

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pragmatik. Peneliti membahas penggunaan tindakan ilokusi dalam ucapan film The Twilight Saga New Moon. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis jenis-jenis ucapan tindak ilokusi dan untuk mengetahui konteks tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam film The Twilight Saga New Moon. Peneliti menggunakan teori tindakan ilokusi oleh Searle (1969). Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dari film yang diunduh di internet kemudian menonton film itu sebanyak lima kali hingga selesai dan menganalisa semua ujaran dalam film tersebut yang berisi tindakan ilokusi. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti mengidentifikasi dialog yang berisi tindakan ilokusi dan fungsi yang diterapkan dalam ujaran tindakan ilokusi. Untuk fokus pada penelitian ini, peneliti membatasi penelitiannya untuk menganalisis dua puluh sembilan data. Dari analisis, peneliti menemukan lima jenis tindakan ilokusi yang digunakan oleh beberapa karakter dalam film The Twilight Saga New Moon yaitu Asertif (mengingatkan, menegaskan, percaya, dan memberi informasi), Arahan (meminta, memerintah, dan mengundang), Ekspresif (meminta maaf, tidak suka, sedih, bahagia, dan berterima kasih), Commissives (mengancam, berjanji, dan menolak), dan Deklaratif (memutuskan).

Kata kunci: tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi

ABSTRACT

This research is a pragmatic study. The researcher discusses the using of illocutionary acts in the utterance of The Twilight Saga New Moon movie. The aims of this research are to find out and analyze types of illocutionary act utterance and to find out context illocutionary act used in The Twilight Saga New Moon movie. The researcher used theory of illocutionary act by Searle (1969). In this research the researcher used qualitative descriptive method. The researcher collects the data from the movie was downloaded in the internet then watched the movie for five times until finish and transcribing all the utterance in the movie which contains illocutionary act. For analyzing data the researcher identify dialogues contain the illocutionary acts and the functions applied in the utterance of illocutionary acts. To focus on the study, the researcher limits herself to analyze twenty-nine data. From the analysis, the researcher finds five types of illocutionary acts used by some characters in The Twilight Saga New Moon movie. They are Assertives (reminding, asserting, believe, and informing), Directives (asking, commanding, and inviting), Expressives (apologizing, dislike, sorrow, happy, and thanking), Commissives (threatening, promised, and refusing), and Declarative (deciding).

Keywords: Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

The lack of confidence makes people afraid to face
challenges and I believe in myself

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents: Mujiah and Sutirno

My beloved sisters and brothers: Murfaiyah, Winar Aidah,
Ahmad Yazed, Brama Ambudi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool of social interaction or human communication tool. Johan and Alpino (2018) they stated that language is a tool which used in communication each other. The study showed the relationship between language and context known as pragmatics. Horn and Ward (2017) stated that pragmatic is the study of meaning from the utterance based on context or the aspects of used language to clarify the meaning of context. It means that meaning in pragmatics is determined by context, who is talking, to whom, where, how, and what the function from the utterance. Camp (2017) argued pragmatic context as a set of background assumptions shared by speakers and speech partners. Context is very important in study of pragmatic because we can not describe the meaning without context. So, we should know the context first for analysing the meaning.

One of the pragmatic phenomena that has study in a particular field is speech act. According to Searle (1969) speech act is an action that is expressed by the meaning or function of the purpose which lies in the utterance. The ability an individual did speech act that has certain intention according to a particular situation. So, it can be said when people say something they are also doing an action in their utterances. Based on Searle (1969), he classified speech act into three kinds that are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is speech act to express something, illocutionary act is speech act

that function to express or inform something and used to do something, perlocutionary act is someone's utterance has an effect to the listener.

In the movie there are some dialogues which expressed of illocutionary act utterance and describing the context. The researcher has chosen *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie to analyze this research. This movie series from *Twilight* by Stephenie Mayer's novel of the same name which tells the story about Bella asked Cullen's family to change her to be a vampire. The love story in this movie proved romantic and attracted the attention of teenagers especially women. The novel of New Moon was made into a movie by director Chris Weitz, and immediately won a prestigious movie degree at Cambridge University. After that, New Moon movie which showed on 20th November 2009 and made the players get a lot of awards.

Beside that Searle (1969) classified illocutionary act into five types. The first is assertive, it is speech act which stated the truth of what the speaker said. For example *in The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie is: *"It's not your fault. Jasper hasn't been away from human blood as long as the rest of us"*. It is happened in the Cullen's house, in the time Carlisle treat Bella's wounds. She was injured when opened a gift and her finger bled and then Jasper inhaled the blood he wanted to kill Bella, after that she pushed by Edward to throw it against the wall and fell on the table. Illocutionary act in Carlisle's utterance is representative because in fact Jasper can not hold human blood yet. It is clear utterance by Carlisle gives true information to Bella.

The second is directives, it is speech act performed by the speaker so that the listener takes action due with the statement. It can be seen in the example: *"Eyes on the screen, people"*. The context in this sentence happened when Mr. Berty teaches in the class Bella and Edward. He explained to student about a video that played and he asked to Edward what is the opinion about it. After that all students pay attention to Edward's explanation for a long. Therefore Mr. Berty said "eyes on the screen,people". Then all students back to pay attention to him. The utterance by Mr. Berty clear that he asked all of his students to did thing according to the utterance.

The third is expressive, this type of speech act contain the utterance of speaker who has meaning as evaluation of the thing mentioned in the speech. The example of expressive speech act that found in the movie like apologizing utterance: *"Sorry about all this, we tried to rein Alice in"*. It is happened in the living room Carlisle's family when they held Bella's birthday party, Carlisle and Esme hug Bella while said "sorry about all this, we tried to rein Alice in". Utterance by Carlisle and Esme has the function to make Bella understand about express apologizing.

The fourth is commissive, in this speech act the speaker did a thing according to what is said in the utterance. For example of commissive speech act can be seen in the utterance: *"I promise, it will be like I never existed. Goodbye Bella"*. The context from utterance above happened in the forest near school of Forks when Edward will leave Bella and he did not Bella to follow. Utterance by Edward is expressed promise in the future.

The last is declarative, it is speech act be intended the speaker to create a new thing or situation. The utterance can be seen through example: *"I won't be coming back. Not tonight"*. The context in this utterance happened in the Bella's car when Edward drove her after a birthday party. The utterance by Edward can be said declaration speech act because he changes situation trough his utterance.

Based on the five examples above, there are types of illocutionary act utterances and the context from the speaker use in their utterances that make the researcher does an analysis of illocutionary act in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie. So, this research will analyze types of illocutionary act utterances in entire situation and analyze contexts from illocutionary act use in their utterances.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Refers to the background of the research above, the researcher found some problems can be identified:

1. Type of illocutionary act utterance used in the movie.

2. Assertive speech act utterance in the movie.

3. Derective speech act utterance in the movie.

4. Expressive speech act in the movie.

5. Commissive speech act in the movie.

6. Declarative speech act in the movie.

7. Function illocutionary act utterance used in the movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on identification of the problem, the researcher limits this research into two categories:

1. Types of illocutionary act in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

2. Function from illocutionary act in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research question:

1. What are types of illocutionary act utterance used in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie?

2. What are functions from illocutionary act utterance used in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out and analyze types of illocutionary act utterance used in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

2. To find out function illocutionary act used in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

a. Theoretically

This research can apply the analysis of the movie into the theory it is as reference to others researcher in the same research. So, it can make people understand the story of the movie and to add people knowledge about linguistic.

b. Practically

This research has significance for student, especially for English department. This research gives information concerning to the movie more about linguistic and gives information and explanation about the movie which may interesting the readers.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to understand the discussion in this research, researcher put some of the key terms that will help readers understand about what is discussed in this research.

1. Illocutionary act : The part of speech act which act performed in saying something (Searle 1969).
2. Utterance : Expressions of words that are simple and sometimes have no meaning at all (Borchmann 2018).
3. Movie : an art that contains stories and can be watched by people on television as entertainment (Friedman 2012).
4. Pragmatic : The study of linguistic acts and the contexts in which they are performed (Horn and Ward 2017).

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Pragmatic

In the communication people's knowledge in understanding the meaning of utterance is very important. When people interact with others in this life, anytime, anywhere they must understand meanings that are said to each other. Without understanding the meaning, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. For example, when people do a certain conversation, they want to contact each other but they don't know about the meaning, it will hard to tell what they want into that conversation. So, knowing the meaning of utterance from the other person is important thing in our life and it can not be separated.

Talking about meaning of utterance in certain situations or context, it is always related to pragmatic. Yule (1996) said that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speakers, about contextual meanings, and about how more is conveyed than what is spoken. "Pragmatic is also the study of the ways people use language in actual conversations. Pragmatic study both how context helps to determine whether a particular utterance is appropriate or inappropriate as well as how changes to context alter sentences' meanings" (Phelan, 2016, p.462). Besides that, pragmatic analyze the relationship between context and meaning. So it is important that context can affect an utterance's meaning. It is clear now that pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that takes language and relationship with

context in the utterance meaning. From the definition above, it can be inferred that pragmatic concerns with a context that can affect the meaning of an utterance. One of phenomenon which related with meaning in utterance is speech act.

2.2   Speech Act

In daily life, people have conversations where actions arise when saying something. Those actions are known as speech act. According to Searle (1969), he stated the speech act or acts performed in the utterance of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterance of the sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means. It means each utterance that people says sometimes has more meaning. Each people have assumptions to speak and they have unique ways to make those utterances.

According to Fuller (2015), speech act theory concerns itself with the performative nature of language with the topic of how language 'utterance' are operative and have effects whether they occur in face to face personal conversation or in any communicative action. Typically, the subject is introduced by way of such examples as the uttering of 'I do' at the appropriate point in a marriage ceremony; the meaning of a ship by an appointed celebrity who smashes the champagne bottle against the hull and says 'I name this ship the Titanis'; or the creation of obligation simply through the uttering of the words 'I will be there at 10.00 tomorrow morning'. It means that speech act is utterances by people how

to convey what they say to other people. It could be because of habit so that people can understand.

"Usually people performed their action by a speaker with the utterance" (Yule, 1996, p.47). It can describe many actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. So, in utterance has meaning from speech act.

2.3   Types of Speech Acts

According to Searle (as cited in Ordenes & Wetzels, 2019) outlined there are three fold classifications of utterances into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The former refers to the acts of saying something, that is, the actual words uttered. The illocutionary acts represents what is done in saying something or in other words, the force or intention behind the words. Finally, the perlocutionary acts imply what is done by saying something, that is, the effect of the illocution on the hearer.

2.3.1   Locutionary Act

The act of 'saying something' Searle (1969) called a locutionary act, he argued locutiony act is a speech act that is intended to express something; follow up say something with the word and meaning of the sentence according to the meaning of the word inside the dictionary and the meaning of the sentence according to the syntactic rules. It can be defined that locutionary is the act of speaking with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning contained by words, phrases, and sentences. So, it can be said as the act of saying something

Example of locutionary act is when someone says 'my body is very tired'. Speaker this utterance does not refer to a specific intention to the speech partner. This speech means that the speaker is in a very tired state, without intending to ask for pay attention to by way of for example massaged by the partner said. Speakers only express his condition was being experienced at that time. (Arsith 2015).

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

The second type of act Searle (1969) examined is the illocutionary act performed in saying something by means of some kind of conversational force associated with it either explicitly or implicitly. In Searle's terms, to perform a locutionary act is also to perform an illocutionary act. For example: 'the air is hot'. This sentence contains intention from the speaker requests the door or window be opened immediately, or ask the partner to turn on the fan. So it's clear that speech contains certain intentions addressed to the speech partner. Another example is 'John being sick'. If this sentence is talk to the partner who is turning on the television with very high volume, meaning this speech is not only intended to give information, but also ordered to reduce the volume or even turn off the television.(Arsith 2015).

Based on Searle (1969) was developed into five classification of speech act, they are representatives or assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act is the act of producing certain consequential effects upon the feelings, thoughts or the audience, or of the speaker, or of other persons, possibly done with the design, intention, or purpose of producing it. "The examples of perlocutionary acts are:

1. *There is ghost.*
2. *Just go.*
3. *He survives mam.*

"The three sentences each has the power of influence which is to scare encourage, and relieve"(Arsith 2015).

2.4   Searle Classification of Illocutionary Act

Searle is the expert that developed Austin theory of illocutionary act that applied by researcher in conducting this research. Searle (1969) classified and gave clearly explanation about five types of illocutionary act. The researcher's purpose in choosing Searle's theory is Searle is one of experts that success developed Austin theory and gives clearly explanation about types of illocutionary act. Beside that makes researcher choose Searle theory is some of previous research that conducting illocutionary act which is found by researcher also used Searle's classification of illocutionary act. Searle (1969) classified the illocutionary act based on varied criteria into five types that describe as the following:

2.4.1 Assertives

Searle (1969) said that, the purpose of this class or types is to commit the speaker to something is being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It describes states or events in the world such as an assertion, a description, a claim, believe, statement of fact, a report, a conclusion, reminding and informing. Therefore, testing an assertives can be done by simply questioning whether it can be categorized as true of false. For examples:

1. *The name of British queen is Elizabeth.*
2. *The earth is flat.*
3. *Seoul is the capital city of South Korea.*

From Searle explanation above, can be concluding that "assertives" illocutionary act is types of illocutionary act that utterance produced by the speaker contains the true of fact, the utterance can be examine into true or false or the speaker give information that have been known in general.

2.4.2 Directives

"The illocutionary point of this category shows in the fact that it is attempt by the speaker to get the hearer to do something"(Searle, 1969, p. 114). Further, Searle stated that directives include some actions, such as commanding, asking, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting. Leech (1989) also defines directive as an intention to produce some effects through an action by the hearer. "In addition, directives illocutionary act express what the speakers want" (Yule, 1996, p. 54). Yule (1996) also stated that, directives illocutionary act is kind of speech act that include the act commands, orders, request and suggestions, it can

be positive or negative, the following sentences are the examples of directives speech acts:

1. *You may ask.*
2. *Would you make me cup of coffee?*

From Searle, Yule, Leech definitions of directives illocutionary act, concluded that directives illocutionary act is the act that used by the speakers in asking someone else to do something for them. It means that if through speaker's utterance the speaker aims is to make other people or hearer doing something for him.

2.4.3 Commissives

Searle (1969) stated that, commissives refers to an illocutionary act whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering. Means that commissives is kind of speech act, where speaker obligate his/herself to the future action to the hearer by his/her utterance. In more explanation can see in this example: *"I will come to your party tomorrow"* from this utterance we can see that speaker making a promise to the hearer that she will joint her friend's party.

The other definition of commissives comes from Kreidler (1998) he described the act that include into "commissives" verbs are illustrated by "agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear. A commissives predicate is one that can be used to commit oneself (or refuse to commit oneself) to some future action. The subject of the sentence is therefore most likely to be I or we. The examples are as follows:

1. We will be right back.
2. I will come to your wedding ceremony.

From Searle and Kreidler explanations of commissives illocutionary above concluded that, commissives illocutionary act is types of act which commits speaker into some future of action to the hearer. It means that speaker promising something to the hearer in the future.

2.4.4 Expressives

Based on theory of Searle (1969) he argued expressives illocutionary act includes the acts in which the words are to express the psychological condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. In other word, it refers to an act in which the speaker expresses his/her feeling and attitude about something, it can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, happy, sorrow, thanking, and apologizing. The example of expressives illocutionary act can be seen in the following examples:

1. I am terribly sorry.
2. Congratulation!
3. It so awesome to see you again.

From Searle definition above and the example it can be said 'expressives' is the act that produced by the speaker to expressing his/her language or utterances express or show his/her feeling of something the speaker called produced 'expressives' illocutionary act.

2.4.5 Declaratives

According to Searle (1969) he argued, "declarative" it is successful performance brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world, the direction of fit is words to world. "Declarative is a kind of speech acts that changes the word via utterance. The speaker has a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

Furthermore Yule (1996) said that declaration are the illocutionary whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between propositional content and reality. Christening or baptizing, declaring war, abdicating, resigning, dismissing, naming, deciding and excommunicating are the examples of declaration. Some examples of utterances classified as declarations are:

1. *Boss: "You are fired"*
2. *Mediator: "Time out"*

From the example above concluded that, "declaration" is types of illocutionary act that need speaker authority when producing or declaring something; because declaration is types of illocutionary act that change the word of the hearer through an utterance.

2.5 Context

Levinson (1983) stated that, context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation

of what speaker means by given utterance and context can effects language aptitude. So, to understand what happened in a conversation, we need to know anyone involved inside, how the relationship and social distance between them, or the relative status between them.

Leech (1989) explained context is part of a description or sentence that can support or add clarity to the meaning of a situation that has something to do with it incident. In the context there are speakers, places, time, and everything involved in the utterance. It means that context as all information that is around the language user includes usage the language around it. Thus, things like situations, distance place can be the context of language use. So, this emphasizes the importance of the context in language, which can determine the meaning and purpose of an utterance. Furthermore, Leech (1989) he explained reference to one or more of the following aspects of the speech situation with the following criteria.

1. Addressers or addressees

    Following the practice of Searle and others, Leech shall refer to addressers and addressees, as a matter of convenience, as S (Speaker) and H (Hearer).

2. The context of an utterance

    Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Leech consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer, which contributes to the hearer's

interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance.

3. The goal(s) of an utterance

    Leech finds useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talking about its intended meaning, or the speaker's intention in uttering it.

4. The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act

    Pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situation, in time.

5. The utterance as the product of verbal act

    There is another sense in which the word utterance can be used in pragmatics. It can refer to the product of a verbal act, rather than to verbal act itself.

2.6   Previous Research

The researcher uses some people works which has the related topic with the topic that going to be discussed as comparison and references. The first research is by Wardani (2011) discussed about the using of Illocutionary Acts in the utterance of main character in *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie* by Jerry Bruckheimer (2010). Her study is to find out the context and classification of Illocutionary Acts used in *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie,* and to understand the interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that use Illocutionary acts which are selected by the writer. This research used qualitative descriptive analysis method. Data were taken from utterance of main character

contained type of illocutionary act in the movie. The result shows five types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as main character in *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*. They are Representantive (reporting, stating, and concluding), Directive (ordering, asking, requesting, and command), Expressive (praising and appologizing), Commissive (refusal and pledging), and Declarative (declaring).

The second previous research by Hartika (2015), her research title is the illocutionary act in the novel *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's stone by J.K. Rowling*. The type of this research is a qualitative and descriptive method. This research is one aspect of pragmatics study about speech act and used theory by Searle (1969) in classification of illocutionary act, such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration, every classification in her research has specific meaning such as inform, explain, state, command, promising, threaten, greeting, praise, and thanking. The result of the research all of type in illocutionary act proposed by Searle found in novel *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone by J.K.Rowling*. The most type used in this novel are assertive and expressive, and a few type is commissive.

The third previous research by Kristianty (2015), her study is aimed to investigate the types of speech act based on utterances and conversation situated in *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* movie. Data were collected through descriptive qualitative design. In collecting the data, the researcher used the movie script which taken from its movie. Then, the researcher analyzed the data based on qualitative analysis and then classifies them according to the John Austin's concept and presented the result of the analysis through the summary. The finding

showed types of speech act found at the movie such as locutionary act, illocutionary act like assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The last is perlocutionary act.

The fourth is the use of illocutionary act in *Cyberbully* movie by Zulfa (2018). Her study is find the spesific function and statement on the hackerman's utterance, there are five types of illocutionary acts; declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. The data are taken from movie entitled " Cyberbully" produced in 2018. Data were collected through descriptive method. Data were analyzed by using pragmatic identity method referring to Yule's theory and supported by Searle's theory about classification of illocutionary act. After analyzing 52 data, it is found directives has two kinds of 14 of requesting and 19 of commanding, exsspressives has five kinds of 1 of pain, 1 joy, 2 likes, 1 dislike, and 2 of pleasure. While, assertives has seven kinds of 1 statement of fact, 1 conclusion, 9 announcing, 4 stating, 4 claiming, 1 reporting, 1 describing, commissives has one kind of promising. From those data, the most types of illocutionary acts used by hackerman's utterances is directives (33 data), and the second is assertives (21 data).While, the lowest data is commissives (1 data).

The last is an analysis of commissive illocutionary act which are implied in main characters utterances in the *Transformers: Dark of the Moon movie* by Ramadhan (2018). Object of this research is the illocutionary acts of commissive found in the main charactes utterance in *Transformers: Dark of the Moon movie.* This research use descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data the researcher uses documentation techniques and classification methods to analyze the data

obtained. The data in this research is the form of speech uttered by the main character that contains the illocutionary act of commissive. The method was done by identifying the data based on theory illocutionary act by Searle (1969). The results of this research is, there are five types of commissive illocutionary acts found in the speech of the main character in the movie script, they are promise, refusal, pledge, threat, and offer. The largest number of commissive illocutionary acts found in main characters utterances is 15 data. In promise the researcher found 2 data, then in refusal 7 data, pledge 3 data, threatening 1 data and in offering the researcher only found 1 data. Thus, it can be seen that the type of commissive illocutionary act that most often appear in the utterances or dialogue of the main character is refusal.

2.7   Theoretical Framework

The main frameworks are processes of theories that will be used in the analysis which is the theory of speech act. The theory that will be used in the analysis is the theory proposed by John Searle (1969).

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

```
        ┌─────────────────┐
        │   PRAGMATIC     │
        └─────────────────┘
                │
        ┌─────────────────┐
        │   SPEECH ACT    │
        └─────────────────┘
                │
    ┌───────────────────────────┐
    │   ILLOCUTIONARY ACT       │
    └───────────────────────────┘
```

- ASSERTIVES
- DIRECTIVES
- COMMISSIVES
- EXPRESSIVES
- DECLARATIVES
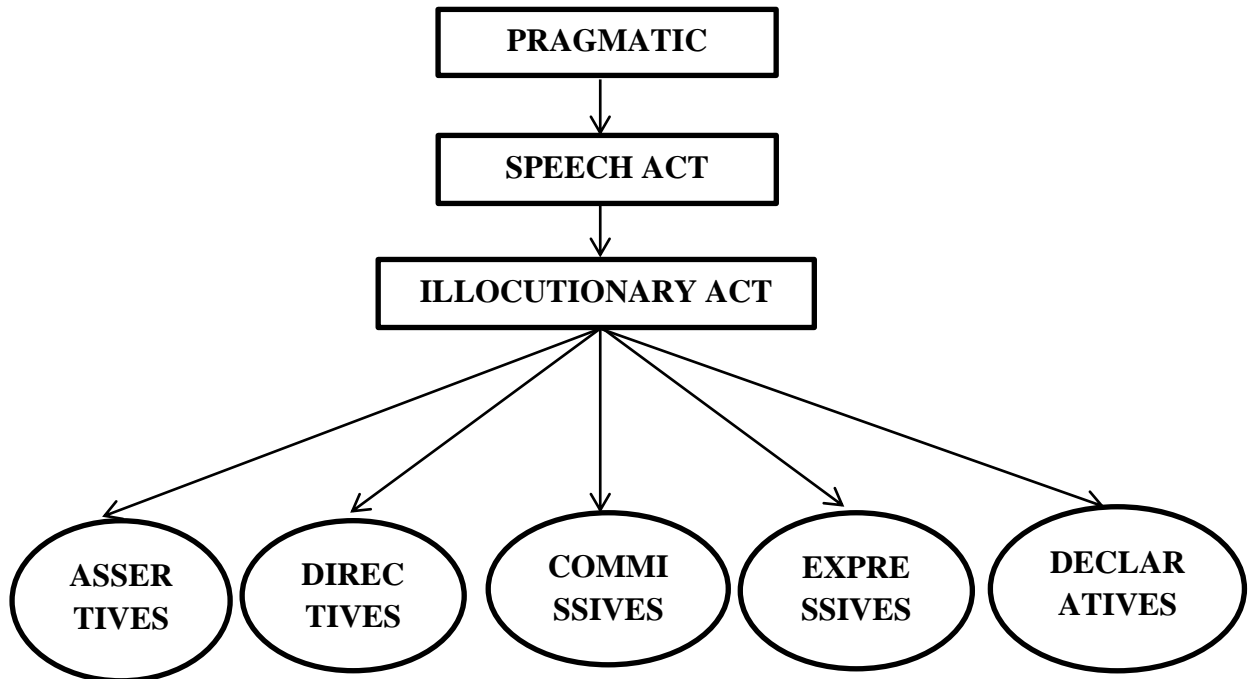
As seen in figure above, in this research firstly explain about pragmatic. The, analyze the speech act and classified illocutionary act based on theory proposed by John Searle (1969). There some types of illocutionary act that are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. That theory is applied analyze the illocutionary act in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Kothari (2004) he said that, research methodology is a technique to methodically resolve problem of the research which could be understood as science of studying the way research is done scientifically. It means that illustrated the method that is employed in the designing the research, method in the collecting the data to investigated, method of analyzing the data, and the way of presenting the result analysis.

3.1   Research Design

"Research design is defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structural ways" (Gliner, 2017, p. 3). Theoretically, there are two kinds of research design they are quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. Whereas qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative research, it is applied to analyze the illocutionary act found in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

3.2   Object of the Research

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is .by speakers in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie. Then, the data are all the utterances that contain illocutionary act which is uttered by speakers in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015) he stated that, observational method is method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of techniques used. The first is participatory, it is a technique the researcher involves as participates in collecting data. The second is non participatory, it is a technique the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. The researcher only observes every utterance which contain illocutionary act in *The Twilight Saga New Moon* movie. In this research, the researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the researcher did not involve in movie conversation.

There are some procedures which the researcher did in collecting the data. First the movie was downloaded from internet. Second, the researcher watched the movie for five times until finish in order to get all the data. Third, transcribing all the utterance in the movie which contains illocutionary act. The last is classifying the data.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The method is used to analyze the data in this research is qualitative descriptive method with identify the types of illocutionary acts by the utterance. The first step is identify dialogues contain the illocutionary acts classification based on Searle's theory. The next step is analyzed the character's utterance using Searle's illocutionary act theory.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that, there are two methods of presenting the result analysis informal and formal.

The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words it means the findings can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. The result was presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand.