

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

In language research there are many branches of knowledge that must be studied according to the elements of linguistic units starting from internal and external. Internally, the linguistic units studied according to grammatical systematics include phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of language. Furthermore, the structure of internal language units of word units studied in morphology. Morphology and syntax are levels of linguistics that usually work side by side. If word structure is studied in morphology, then sentence structure is studied in syntax.

The three branches of knowledge above are further complemented by semantics. According to Kreidler in his book "*Introducing English Semantics*" include pragmatics in the study of semantic components, the difference between the two is: semantics examines meaning based on context (word structure relationship) while pragmatics examines meaning based on connect (relationship with situation and culture).¹ Thus, pragmatics is the development of the semantic component in the study of linguistics.

Although both semantics and pragmatics are engaged in the study of meaning, they have differences. Pragmatics examines the units of language that are communicated and are tied to contexts and situations between speakers and listeners.

According to Leech's argues, what is studied in pragmatics is not studied in semantics, but pragmatics can complement the study semantics.² Between pragmatics and semantics complement each other in studying meaning. So, the relationship between the two is complementary. Something that has not been studied semantically can be completed with a pragmatic study. In fact, pragmatics

¹ Charles W Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, London and New York : Routledge the Taylor & Francis Group.

² Geoffrey Leech, *Principles of Pragmatics* Longman Singapore Publisher Pte Ltd, Singapore, 1983 hlm 8-10

develops after semantics, so it is only natural that pragmatics develops from semantics.³

Not only that, in general pragmatics can be found in everyday life, one of which is as a media learning tool, such as a film. In a film there are many dialogues which of course contain elements of language that can be studied. In fact, films do contain oral sources for unnatural pragmatic studies. In other words, film is one of the media that can be used as a research material, through a film, we can see various dialogues based on everyday life. This is where we can see research objects in the pragmatics field apart from real objects which are indeed more natural in nature. In this study, the researcher used data in the form of film animation as a research study.

Film is an effective communication medium in conveying thoughts, feelings, desires and experiences as well as understanding various languages. This is because language is able to transfer and convey one person's theoretical ideas to other people. Film is an interesting communication medium because it has its own charm by showing reflections of real life and still has elements of engineering. Not only does it function to convey a moral message, but films also function as entertainment and can also bring profits to the filmmaker himself.⁴ However, not all filmmakers focus on profit, some of them focus more on storylines and conveying messages that are close to the public.

Dialogue or conversation must occur between characters in a film. The dialogues that occur in the film are related to the delivery of the storyline so that they influence the audience's view of the film. Dialogue or conversation is related to the actions and speech of the characters in the film. The theory that examines actions and speech is speech act theory. Speech act theory is one branch of pragmatic studies. The theory of speech acts was introduced by John Austin in a book entitled *How to do things with words*.⁵ Austin explains

³ Agus Yuliantoro, "*Analisis Pragmatik*", Unwidha Press, Klaten, 2020, 3

⁴ Linah Herlinah, "*Analisis Tindak Tutur Illokusi Pada Film Mekah I'm Coming*" (thesis, IAIN Syech Nurjati Cirebon, 2021).

⁵ Austin, J.L., "*How to Do Things with Words*", (New York: Oxford University Press 1965).

that speech act theory is a theoretical idea which states that when someone says something, that person also does something. Speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts.

The object of this research is the film *Zootopia*. The film *Zootopia* is a film from Disney in 2016 directed by Byron Moore and Jared Bush. This film tells the story of a rabbit named Judy Hopps. He is an idealistic, cheerful, optimistic rabbit, and then he wants to become a police officer in a city called *Zootopia*.

The speech in the film *Zootopia* has variations in the form and function of illocutionary speech acts. Researcher realize that all speech situations or utterances made by characters contain aims and

objectives so that in studying speech acts. Researcher must be truly aware of the context in each speech delivered by a character. This is what makes researcher interested in knowing the form and function of illocutionary speech acts in the film *Zootopia* in more complete and detailed terms. The research raised by the researcher was entitled "**An Analysis of Speech Act in The Animated Film *Zootopia* (A Study of Pragmatics)**".

B. Research Focus and Scope

This research focuses on illocutionary speech acts contained in the film *Zootopia* which are about various forms of illocutionary speech and the function of these speech acts. The forms of speech acts that appear in this research are representative, expressive, commissive, directive and declarative.

C. Research Problem

When we watch a film, of course we are familiar with the roles played by the characters, not only the costs generated from the production of the film, but also the dialogue which contains and examines many meanings, resulting in various kinds of speech acts from what the characters say. For this reason, the researcher formulates various problems as follows:

1. What is the form of the illocutionary speech act in the film *Zootopia*?

2. What is the function of illocutionary speech acts in the film Zootopia?

D. Research Objectives

The purposes of this study are :

1. To describe the form of illocutionary speech acts in the film Zootopia.
2. To describe the function of illocutionary speech acts in the film Zootopia

E. Research Significanses

In accordance with the research background, this research is expected to provide very good meaning, including:

1. Theoretically

This research can be used by other writers who conduct similar research as one of their references. Also, this study would contribute in linguistics especially in speech act.

2. Practically

- a. The researcher hopes that this research would be useful for the readers and everyone to give them new knowledge about speech acts
- b. Teacher, the teacher can give the information about speech acts for the student.
- c. Student, the student can get information about speech acts word from the teacher.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The followings an explanation related to key terms, to avoid misunderstanding:

1. Speech acts are utterances that serve a purpose in communication. Speech act theorists attempt to explain what humans do when they say a sentence. When people convey some information, they intend that when the message is delivered, the hearer will do something. Speech acts is the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act.
2. Illocutionary Acts this is often referred to as the act of doing something to say something like commanding,

offering, promising, threatening, thanking etc. it means when we state utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside it.

3. Movie is one of the media used in the earning process in the form of audio-visual containing messages in it.
4. Zootopia is one of the most popular animated movies which tells about a metropolis called "Zootopia" in which there are various kinds of animals and their characters. The main character in this film is a rabbit named Judy who is determined to be a police officer in the city and a fox named Nick Wilde must finally work together in solving cases even though the two of them don't get along at first.

G. Thesis Organization

This part contains an overview of this research, these follow how the research is organized:

Chapter I Introduction, this chapter is the basis of research includes 7 parts: the first namely the Research Background, the second is Research Focus and Scope, the third is Research Questions. The fourth is Research Objectives, the fifth is Research Significance. The sixth is the Definition of Key Term, and the seventh is Thesis Organization.

Chapter II Review of Related Literature, this part presents the theories that support research based on linguists includes: the first is Theoretical Description this part explains about these followings: The Definition of Pragmatic, Scope of Pragmatics, Theories of Speech Act, Theories of Movies, about Zootopia Movie. The second is Review of Previous Study and Theoretical Framework.

Chapter III Research Methodology, explains the stages of data acquisition including: Methods, Data Sources, Research Setting, Research Object, Source Data, Research Data Validity, Data Collection Technique and Data Analysis Technique.

Chapter IV Research Finding and Discussion, this chapter contains an overview of the object of research, analysis of research data, and discussion of research data.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion, this is the closing section presenting the sum in brief.