CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the important things in the world. If there is no language, there will be no communication from one person to another. Without communication, we do not know what happens around our environment. Communication is also one way for us to deliver or express our ideas and feelings. In communicating with other people, we utilize the utterances to express what in our mind towards the listener. An utterance produced by the speaker not only expresses the speaker's mind to the listener but also to arrange the listener's behavior. It refers to pragmatics. Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Talking about speech act, it can be defined as an utterance that serves a communication. In communication, we need a partner or a hearer to understand and to respond what we talk about. Speakers and hearers usually use the same language to communicate so the message can interlineseasily.

According to Richard and Schmidt (2002:11) states that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication-related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used. It's a study of the speakers mean or "speaker meaning". Clearly, in communication, the hearer does not only recognizing the meaning of words but also recognizing what the speaker means by their utterance. Pragmatics is a study about language use and the meaning between the speaker and hearer communications In pragmatics scale. Pragmatics is one of the linguistics

studies that describe the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence in their social context.

According to Horn and Ward (2004:10) "Pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of content logical form." In brief, pragmatics can be defined as a study of language that examines the contextual meaning of language including the speaker's intention and hearer's response or reaction. Pragmatics is concerning with the study of the speaker's meaning. This study involves the interpretation of a context in an utterance which requires the same thought between the speaker and the hearer, and then pragmatic is also included in language that involves the speech act. A speech act is acts done in the process of speaking that is said by the speaker. It can be said the utterance of the speaker contains an act.

According to Searle (2005: 35-36) Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech acts are derived from two words they are; speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. An essay in the philosophy of language, stating that in practice the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. These three kinds of speech act that is the locutionary act, the Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act. Furthermore, Searle classifies the illocutionary act there are fifth forms of the Illocution act these are: Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives, Declarations. The function of speech act is a functional unit of language that informs people to do things with words, which means the speaker performs an act of saying something to participate in a communication. A speech act is an action performed via

utterance In the movie, many types of speech acts are performed by characters. It means that when a speaker expresses something via what she/he says (which is called utterance), she/he actually acts her utterance. It can also be performed in a conversation or a dialogue which is performed by speaker and hearer in the movie. This thing happens because the main point of speech act is the utterance or conversation. Each utterance or conversation of course depends on the context and the situation of the speaker and hearer. Besides, the meaning of a sentence has relationship to the speech acts that has any literal utterance of a sentence.

One of the interesting phenomena in speech act is directive speech act. Based on Birner (2013: 192) Directive speech acts is one kind of the form of speech acts where its illocutionary force is the canonically illocutionary force for that form. Where as the directive speech acts is the form of utterance where the meaning of the speaker utterance is something other than the force canonically associated and it is explains that the directive speech acts are an illocutionary act that aims to produce an effect in the form of the action taken by the addressees. Directive speech act is a speech act which use by speakers to get someone else to do somethin and Directive speech act as an is used to get someone doing something is not merely giving an order or making a request. According to meaning and context of the utterance, there are a variety of actions that can be performed through directive speech The such as requesting, asking, commanding, suggesting, advising, inviting, and so on.

The researcher chooses one of an interesting movie in 2016 "Moana", it contains a directive speech act. Based on the UrbanList.comMoana is the best movie ever. It is an animated adventure fantasy 3D computer musical comedy,

which tells the adventures of the main character "Moana Waialiki" who wanted to sail the oceans as did his predecessor, 3000 years ago. Moana produced by Walt Disney Pictures, Walt Disney Animation Studios, and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures StudiosMotion. The film was directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, by Osnat Shurer as a producer. Meanwhile, the script was written by Ron Clements, John Musker, and Taika Waititi. Voices for some of the main characters in this film will be filled by Auli'i Cravalho, Dwayne Johnson, and Alan Tudyk.

Moana relates the adventures of a young girl, Moana, who wanted to sail the oceans and to prove that he could accomplish the mission that has not got completed by his predecessors. It was based on the past 3000 flashes back, who lived a seafarer who has been wading through a variety of ocean and discovers thousands of Islands. However, the sailors stopped sailing during the 1000 years of performing. Travel 2 full of obstacles that are dangerous, even risking lives. However, he is not alone, on the trip, he will meet with Maui, a tough man. They both agreed to travel together and accomplish the mission that has not been finished.

The problem of Moana movie is when Maui stole the "Heart" from Mother Island (Te fiti), the darkness fell on the island. Te fiti became a monster and people called her as Teka or the lava monster. As a voyager from island to island, the people sail across the reef to fishing and do it everything on the sea. But now the disease happened in their village. The people believe that the island has been cursed. The coconuts are stop harvested, the crab becomes black, and all the fish are gone on the sea. As a daughter from the chief of the village, Moana decided to solve the problem that happened. She followed her grandmother's

advice to go to Maui and ask him to restore the "Heart" of Te fiti. Moana didn't have permission from his father, she is trying to escape from the island with a little help from her mother. The stubborn characteristic of Moana become reality. She did it, the heart put in the right place and all the disaster is gone. Here some dialogue that contained stating that was dominant in the Moana movie:

M   : Dad, I was only looking something I on the boat, I wasn't get on em..

FT   : Come on! There's something I need to show you, I wanted to bring you are here for themoment to you to open your eyes.

This is the secret a secret place, a place of chief. There will come a time, when you will stand on this picken place. A stone on this mountains, like I did, like my father did, and his father and every chiefs that is ever been. And you'll meet the day when you at your stone. You will raise this whole island higher ! You are the future of our people Moana. It is time to be who they need to be.

Based on the conversation above the father wants moana to be a chief like his. In the conversation show the father declare about the family historical as a chief. So, moana have to follow her father. This dialogue of stating a raise in this scene:

M   : We were voyagers . Why we stop ?

GM   : Maui, when he stole from the mother of island darkness felt, Teka awoke. Monster looked and both stop coming back.

To protect our people the ancient chief forbid voyaging and now we have forgotten who we are and the darkness continued to spread. Chasing away our fish draining the life from island, but one day someone would journey beyond

our reef, find Maui delivered him across the great ocean. To restore the heart of Tefiti. I was tell that day the ocean choose you. I thought was a dream. Nope, our ancestors believes Maui lies there, at the bottom of his hook, follow it and you will find him.

The conversation above describes the problem in the Moana movies. The problem rises when Maui stole the heart from the mother island, the darkness continued to spread in their villages. Then, Grandmother telling the history of their tribe and type of stating to describe happened with their tribe before. and after her grandmother told her, Moana was very interested in her grandmother's story and wanted to help design and her family from being destroyed. and Moana will look for the demigod Maui and will go back to restore the heart stone to improve its country like it. Based on the statement above that show how language is useful in human's life, it is emphasized that there is a conventional meaning which leads to an understanding in communication, that the speaker and the listener must mutually catch the meaning of speech so that the communication run cooperatively and there is no misunderstanding towards the delivered message. It is to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, we must understand the context in which it is uttered.

The reason why the researcher chooses Moana Movie as the subject of the research because we can know a lot of readers or who like watching a movie not only watching and enjoying the movie but in the film there is a lot of pragmatic languages implied by the film. therefore the researcher invites the reader to provide a language knowledge that can be learned in each Movie. the reader can understand quickly what is speech act and pragmatic language because in Moana

movie there are many direct and indirect actions that can be taught through the Movie and will bring up many ideas on the topic and conflict and resolution in the Moana Movie story, so that when readers can understand and enjoy the film and. This movie also appears with all the oriental trinkets, both cultures including his martial arts are manageable with a perfect balance between humor and action. Animations are not just children fairy tales are simple, but it becomes a work of art that is not less even exceeded most real movies. A message that can be taken from this movie is better to be yourself than imitating others. Not everyone is aware of the potential that exists within her. Like Maui a demigod who only selfishly became a brave and kind person to Moana when he got to know Moana, Maui also realized that Moana's reprimands and actions motivation.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will analyze the movie using the directive speech act theory and form of directive speech act from Moana Movie. The researcher gives the title of this research **"THE ANALYSIS FORM OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MOANA MOVIE"**

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of this research the problem is "What are Forms of illocutionary act in Moana Movie?"

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this research is "To find out the forms of illocution act in Moana Movie"

1.4 Scope of the Study

In this study, the writer focused the forms of illocutionary act in Moana Movie. Based on theory Searle (2005). There are consist of Representatives, Directives, Expressives Commissives , Declarations.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The finding of the study were explored to give Theoretical and Practical significance. The findings can :

1.Theoretical

The result of this study could be used, information and reference material acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study of Directive Speech Act and The study could be useful for field education.

2.Practical

Movie Spectators:

- They will be aware about various types of speech acts used by the characters especially in the form of the directives so that it will help the movie spectators to understand the intended meaning of the characters in the movie.

-Movie Spectators can learn about pragmatics , especially speech acts by observing dialogue in each film scene.

Students:

- The research is expected to help the student in exploring the subject so that they can study more about directive speech act about movie , story, book or novel ect.

- To motivate and create enthusiasm for students in the learning process through movies.

Teachers:

- The teacher can help teach the directive of speech act through the movie.

- The teacher can provide new techniques that are good for students, especially in movie stories or novels to improve student activity.

Researchers:

- For Reserachers, this research is able to improve the researcher's ability to comprehend this study and understand about the movie and the story of the movie itself.

- This research will provide some description on how to do an anlysisis of directives. in addition , it can be used as additional information and references related to speech acts.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoritical Framework

Reviews the theoretical framework that is related to the present study. Thetheories that are central to the present study are speech act theory. The theories form the theoretical framework upon which this study's analysis of data is based.

b. Pragmatics

Many people do not understand the nature of language that has a point of view, meaning, or speech. most people understand the language that is often used only to communicate both conduct activities and talk with the speaker. Therefore people need to understand the meaning of language because it always expresses the speaker's ideas, thoughts, feelings, and intentions. According to Allan (2012:498), Pragmatic is the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition society. Pragmatic to understand the two purposes of each speech or action communicative act of verbal communication. Therefore what is studied in pragmatics refers to the study of meaning in the interaction between a speaker with other speakers. Conversations that can occur effectively and clearly if it suits the context of the conversation that took place on a speech, so with the context of the conversation situation, the reader can understand whether the conversation is effective, lively, and natural. The context in pragmatics means all the background knowledge (background knowledge) that is

owned by the speaker and the interlocutor to interpret meaning and speech. Thus it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that observes the use of language in concrete situations and examines meaning in accordance with the context of usage.

According to Griffiths (2006:91) Studying of pragmatics, we can recognize what mean that has been talked by the speaker. Therefore, one of the advantages of learning pragmatics is that learners can interpret the meanings of language. In addition, by studying pragmatics the people can avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication when they are talking to other people in daily life. Thus, in communication in order to the hearer can catch what the speakers mean, the hearer helped by context. Generally, we know how to interpret words based on physical context. Indeed, the English speakers' construction of their pragmatics knowledge is a significant factor why they can interact and communicate effectively and appropriately in their social life. Kreidler (2002: 18) proposes that pragmatics focuses on how language is used as a tool to create meaningful communication taking into account the situations or contexts of use. Thus, three consequences can be drawn from this. Firstly, the same messages 7 can be conveyed through various ways and the same set of utterances can carry different meanings. Secondly, there is often left communicated with just a little has been said. Lastly, it is possible to make mistakes in interpreting the intended message. According to Poultridge (2006:53), pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational, and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world.

Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. In the grammatical study, there is no relevance between language and context of utterance, but in the pragmatics, absolutely, there is relevancy between language and context. The meaning and purpose of the language can be interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context.

According to Levinson (2012:7), there are several definitions of pragmatic related to context:

A. Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical or encoded in the structure of language.

B. Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding.

C. Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate

.2.3 Speech Act

Speech acts are actions that are expressed in words or sentences that are supported by certain expressions. in speech act also has one utterance and can be more than one function and in actual communication, and can be expressed, served in a variety of utterances. According to Aitchison (2003: 106) Speech act is a sequence of words that behave somewhat like actions. By performing speech acts, the speaker is often trying to achieve some effect with those words, an effect which might in some cases have been accomplished by an alternative action.Speech act is a theory that tries to study the meaning of language proposed

by the speech-language by the action taken by the speaker and Associated with the view of speech acts is a means to communicate and speech acts also have meaning. It Can be realized in reality. for example, making asking, requestin, suggestions and stating. The action is a characteristic of communication. can be assumed as a speech act or discourse that can do something by doing an action.

According to Adolphs (2008: 23) states that speech act theory assumes that utterances in language use perform certain actions and that those utterances can be understood by means of reference to the context in which they occur , and speech act is action to called performative speech,and speech that is done to act. Every human always tries to do the best speech act, either through learning that is done formally or informally. And language communication is not just a symbol of words or sentences. That can be interpreted, all kinds of speech acts apply for communication of the speaker in producing a speech or utterance. The speaker also hopes that the words or words will be recognized or understood by the listener To produce meaning or good speech acts. Speech acts can be individualized, which learns deeper about mental, mind, and human nature. can be determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. The speech act emphasizes the meaning and purpose of the meaning and action because by saying something, the speaker also does something.

2.3.1 Speech act theory by J.R Searle

According to Searle (2005:117), the speech act or acts perform in the utterances 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 that 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. Therefore, it is in principle possible for every speech act performs or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentence (or set of sentences), given the assumptions that the speaker is speaking literally and that the context is appropriate. And for these reasons, a study for the meaning of sentences is not in principle distinct from a study of speech acts. Properly construed, they are the same study. Since every meaningful sentence, in virtue of its meaning can be used to perform a particular speech act (or range of speech acts), and since every possible speech act can in principle be given an exact formulation in a sentence or sentences (assuming an appropriate context of utterance), the study of meanings of sentences and the study of speech acts are not two independent studies but one study from two different points of view.

The illocutionary act is successfully and non-defective performed there will always be an effect produced in the hearer, the effect of understanding the utterance. But in addition to the illocutionary effect of understanding, utterances normally produce and are often intended to produce, further effects on the feelings, attitudes, and subsequent behavior of the hearers. These effects are called perlocutionary effects and the acts of producing them are called perlocutionary acts. For example, by making a statement (illocutionary) a speaker may convince or persuade (perlocutionary) his audience, by making a promise (illocutionary) he may reassure or create expectations (perlocutionary) in his audience. Perlocutionary effects may be achieved intentionally, as, for example, when one gets one‟shearer to do something by asking him to do it, or unintentionally, as when one annoys or exasperates one‟s audience without intending to do so. The

speech acts, it can set direction and objectives. speech acts can bind the speaker to carry out everything mentioned in the utterance, and a clear summary that can be done by someone in speaking. Searle stated that There are five basic forms of illocution of utterance, That is:

1. Representatives are point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition, e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting. Therefore, testing a representative can be done by simply questioning whether it can be categorized as true or false. This is similar in that representatives state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. By performing a representative the speaker makes the words fit the world (belief).

The examples : (a) The name of the British queen is Elizabeth.

(b) The earth is flat.

The two examples represent the world"s events as what the speaker believes. The Example of (a) implies the speaker"s assertion that the British queen"s name is Elizabeth. And For example (b) the speaker asserts that s/he believes that the earth is flat.

2. Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. They express what the speaker wants. the speaker attempts to make the world fit the word (via the hearer).

The examples : (a) You may ask.

(b) Would you make me a cup of tea?

(c) Freeze!

An example of (a) is a suggestion that has a function to get the hearer to do something as what the speaker suggests, i.e. suggests someone ask. Meanwhile, in example (b), in saying an interrogative sentence, the speaker has an intention to perform a request that has a function to get the hearer to do something that the speaker wants, i.e. requests someone to make him/her a cup of tea. The speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with „yes" or „no", but the act of making him/ her a cup of tea. Example (c) is a command to someone to freeze something.

3. Commisives as the illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course action. Commisives commit the speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via speaker).

The examples : (a) I"ll be back.

(b) We will not do that.

An example of (a) can be a promise that has a function to commit the speaker to some future action, i.e. promise to someone that the speaker will be back after speaking the utterance. Meanwhile, in the example of (b), the speakers have an intention to perform a refusal. The speakers refuse to do something that the hearer asks.

4. Expressives are illocutionary point used to express the psychological state of the speaker. They state what the speaker feels and can be statements of joy, pain, sorrow, etc., but also expressions of thanking, apologizing, welcoming,

congratulating, etc. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

The examples: (a) I'm really sorry!

(b) Congratulation!

(c) We greatly appreciate what you did for us.

For Example of (a) is an expression to show sympathy. Example (b) is used to congratulate someone. Example (c) can be used to thank or to appreciate someone.

5. Declarations affect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs that is they change the world via the utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately; typical examples include excommunicating, declaring war, marrying, firing from employment, nominating, etc.

The examples : (a) Boss: "You are fired"

(b)Umpire: "Time out!"

Utterance (a) and (b) bring about the change in reality and they are more than just a statement. Utterance (a) can be used to perform the act of ending the employment and (b) can be used to perform the ending of the game. Searle's classification of illocutionary acts used because it is actually a modification of Austin's general theory of speech acts. Searle's classification is based on what the speaker wants to imply in his or her utterances. Besides, this classification is more specific and details than other classifications.

2.4 Illocutionary Function

According to Searle (2005:110) Classifies the communication function in illocutionary act devided into five kinds. The fifth forms of speech that shows the functions that can be summarized as follows:

1. **Representatives,** the form said that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition disclosed.Such as:

Stating is something that someone says or writes officially, or an actiondone to expressan opinion, for example: "it aims to develop students skill in art".

Suggesting is to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider, for example:"Why don't you sit down and relax for awhile? It must be tiring day for you".

Boasting is to speak too proudl yor happily about what you have done or what you own, for example:"And I don't know if I'm going to be boasting now, but in 2006 alone, we won three international awards".

Complaining is to say that something is wrong or not satis factory, for example:"Tom is complaining to the manager".

Claiming is to say that something is trueor is a fact, althoughyou cannot proveit and other peoplemight not believeit, for example:"They claimthat they are battling a dastardly conspiracy".

2. **Directives,** namely the form of speech intended speakers to create the effect that the hearertakes action.Such as:

Ordering is a requestto make, supply, or deliver food or goods, for example:"I order you to report to the commanding officer".

Commanding is having the authority to give orders, for example: "Be sure you have already shopped around for the best price before you make your purchase".

Requesting is the actof politelyor officially asking for something, for example: "Please lend me your book".

Advising is to give someone advice, for example:"Meanwhile he had been appointed physician advising on the establishment of a silk factory".

Recommending is to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done, for example:"We recommend that all application letters be submitted before December 2012".

3. **Expressives** is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers towards a situation.Such as:

Thanking is to express to someone that you are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done, for example: "After thankingh is benefactor and dropping off his bike for repairs, he stopped for a quick bite to eat".

Congratulating is to praise someone and say that you approve of or are pleased about a special or unusual achievement, for example: "Congratulations on the birth of your lovely baby son".

Pardoning is to forgive someone for something they have said or done. This word is often used in polite expressions, for example: "Pardon sir, Could you explain again?".

Blaming is to say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening, for example: "I think you are to blame".

Praising is to express admiration or approval of the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing, for example: "Your dress is beautiful".

Condoling is to express sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief, for example: "I was heartbroken by this sad news".

4. **Commissives,** namely, the nature of speechserves to express promise or offer.Such as:

Promising is something that is promising show ssign sthat it is going to be successful or enjoyable, for example: "I'm not promising any miracles.We got a lot to do to prepare the world for Hazel".

Vowing is to make a determined decision or promiseto do something, for example: "Tom vowed to do everything within his power to protect the local wildlife".

Offering is something that you give or offer to someone, for example: "To be fair, his father hadn't made things any better by offering money to Alex and not his sister"

5. **Declaration** is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact. Such as:

Resigning is to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving, for example: "I would be grateful if you confirm the acceptance of my resignation".

Dismissing is to decide that something or someone is not important and not worth considering, for example: "We'll dismissing class early today".

Christening is a Christian ceremony at which a baby is given a name and made a member of the Christian Church, for example: "Six weeks after her christening the princess was vaccinated, this being the first occasion on which".

Naming is the activity of saying publicly that a person, company, etc. has behaved in a bador illegal way, for example: "He readily backedthe naming of under performing schools".

Appointing is to choose someone officially for a jobor responsibility, for examle: "They appointed Mr. White as manager".

Excommunicating is When the Christian Church, especially the Roman Catholic Church, excommunicates someone, it refuses to give that person communion and does not allow them to be involved in the Church, for example: "He was excommunicated".

Sentencing is a group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written, for example: "I sentence you to ten years in prison".

2.5 Directive

A directive is used when the speaker wants the hearer to do things for him or her. According to Altson (2000:107), directive acts are those kinds of speech acts that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something and gives the notion of the directive as the utterance which is used by a speaker to get the hearer to do something. The directive is a linguistic utterance that is meant to ask someone to do something. The directive can be in a form of commanding,

offering, requesting, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, daring, or challenging. Directives include acts of commanding and requesting that lead to further actions of the hearers, and the actions are in accordance with the speaker's instruction. Based on the theory of Gordon and Lakoff (in Bovillain 2003:119) to employ directive, a speaker must fulfill certain conditions as follows:

1. The speaker wants the hearer to do some actions.

2. The speaker assumes that the hearer is able to do the act.

3. The speaker assumes that the hearer is willing to do the action.

4. The speaker assumes that the hearer would not do an action if there is norequest.

The directive can be performed directly and also indirectly. When a speaker expresses an utterance in an imperative form, it means that he or she uses a direct directive and when he or she expresses in an interrogative and declarative form, he or she uses an indirect directive. Orders and commands are generally expressed in an imperative form. In order to be more polite in asking someone, the speaker can use interrogatives and declarative forms. The example below may clarify the explanation above:

(a) Sit down!

(b) Could you sit down?

(c) You'd be more comfortable sitting down

There are many factors that influence the use of a certain form of a directive, such as social distance between the participants, their status, and the formality of the context. To get what he or she wants from someone else, a speaker must know the rule in expressing his or her desire and it should be

relevant to the socio-cultural context. In choosing the appropriate linguistic form of a directive to family, friends, and foreigners, the speaker involves the dimensions of solidarity/social distance and status/power.

2.6 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Based on Akram (2008:56)A direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The direct of the situations and conditions and become a news sentence (declarative), question sentence (interrogative), and command sentence (imperative). By speech communication or sentence used as usual and the news is used to provide something (information), question sentences to ask something, and sentence commands to express commands, invitations, requests, and requests. Direct speech acts are words based on the purpose of the sentence, for example, sentences to announce, command sentences to order, persuade, or question sentences to ask something. And speakers using direct speech acts want to communicate meaning in language that is often used by people or commonly expressed.

Examples of directive speech act, as the following sentence:

- I want you to give the cat to me.

- Where is Bali?

- Take my shirt!

With this direct speech act, the listener is easy to understand because speech has direct meaning.

According to Adolphs (2008: 26) states that in indirect speech acts, there is an implicit meaning behind what is actually said by the speaker. Indirect speech act is utterance different from the sentence structure or can be adapted to the

sentences that follow. Like a news sentence that requires reporting about something that can be used to request or order or a question sentence that is asked to ask something that can be used to ask or give an order or an indirect request is seen as a softer or more polite way to express a better order from direct orders. therefore people tend to use indirect actions rather than talking directly. Indirect speech acts are words that differ from the purpose of the sentence; thus, indirect speech acts can vary and depend on the context and indirect speech acts want to communicate meanings that are different from the usual surface meanings. as an example

- I don't know if John married Helen

- I want to know if John married Helen

- Do you know if John marries Helen?

Indirect speech acts have good speech or communication and have a politeness.

2.7 Moana Movie

Moana (Auliʻi Cravalho) is an adventurer, resilient, agile and very friendly to the local community. he is 16 years old who is looking for his true identity. While his father, Chief Tui was very kind to his people and his father was eager, his daughter to follow in his footsteps and lead their island. Moana is very interested in the sea. but his father Moana forbade the people in his village from going through the sea of rocks to protect their lives, because Moana's father was very afraid of what had happened to him.

One day Tala's grandmother told the story of Te Fiti, the mother of the island. Te Fiti is an island that can revive other islands through its heart. The half-finished god named Maui stole Te Fiti's heart as an act to get the attention of his

parents. The main island began to deteriorate, and the island issued a demon named Te Ka. Te Ka finally knocked down Maui and Te Fiti's heart disappeared. The story ends with Tala telling the children that Te Ka and his troops are still looking for Te Fiti's heart to take control of the island. and the tuning grandmother told moana, we must get those hearts to restore and reconcile the world. then Moana goes down to the beach. He noticed that the baby turtle was being attacked by birds, and protected him. He saw a green stone coming towards him and he took it in his hand. suddenly his father called out to him and moana dropped the stone.

One day Moana asked his father that they should go fishing outside the reef, but his father did not agree and he was angry at the suggestion. His father wanted him to stay as close as possible to the island so as not to be harmed by evil forces. Moana's mother, Sina, told Moana that her father did not want her to go beyond the reef, because her father had been caught in a terrible storm when sailing and people were drowning. Moana tries to go outside the reef with her pet pig. A big wave finally flipped the canoe and she could barely come back to life. After this experience, Moana felt like quitting her idea to fish outside the reef, but was intrigued by the story of Tala's grandmother. then Tala shows Moana a small passageway that leads to a large room with canoes, boats and waterfalls. Moana was instructed by Tala to hit the drums, and when he did, an image of his ancestors appeared on the sail of the ship. Moana learned that his people had sailed, and stopped sailing when they knew the evil forces were around their island. Tala told Moana that she had to return Te Fiti's heart, and then the sea began to play Moana as before when she was a child. In addition, Tala shows the

constellations where Maui is, and tells him to go there to meet him. moana told his father that he would come out and restore Te Fiti's heart to save his people from starvation. His father got angry and threw a green stone into the bush, but Moana took it.
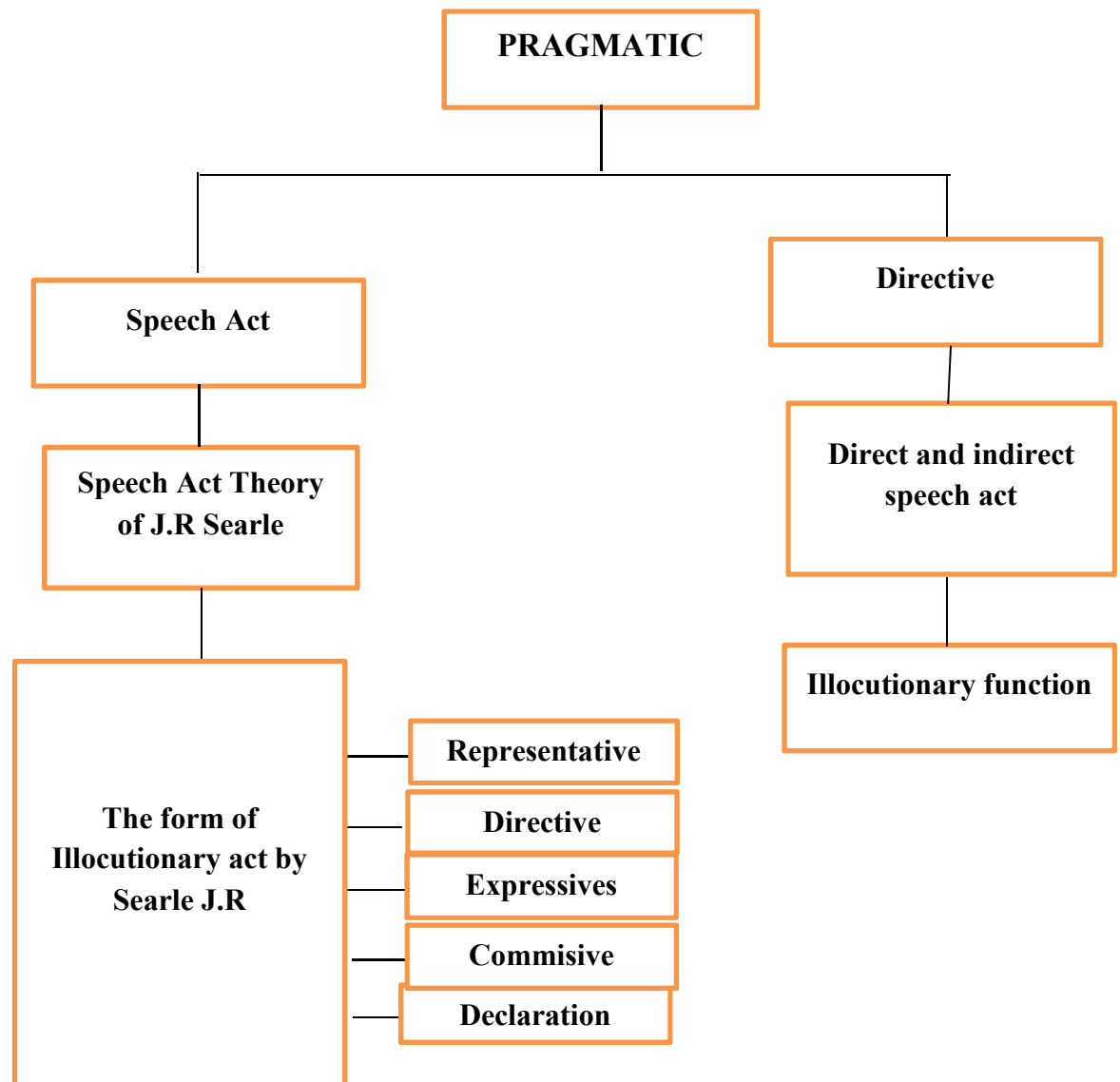
However, he learned that Tala was now lying sick in bed. He once again tells Moana to take heart to Te Fiti, and hand over a special necklace to insert the green stone. Tala's last words were that he would always be with her. Sina helps her daughter pack up for travel, while Moana gets a canoe from a secret cave. He departed, and managed to get out of the rock, following the Tala spirit which acted as a guide, in the form of a manta ray.

She sneaks around islands while trying to get to Te Fiti, and Te Ka gets enraged. Te Ka makes a huge wave and knocks over Moana's canoe, and sends a fiery blast her way. In the nick of time, Maui appears and block the blast. While Maiu engages Te Ka, Moana goes to Te Fiti. Strangely, she finds that the island is no longer visible, and looks back at Te Ka, who has a spiral symbol on its chest that matches the green stone. Moana understands that the Goddess has transformed into Te Ka, and she raises the green stone, as it starts to shine. This catches the attention of Te Ka, and Moana asks the ocean to clear the way so she can reach Te Ka. The enraged goddess rushes towards Moana, but Moana stays calm and sings a song to calm Te Ka down. As Te Ka comes closer to the green stone, it relaxes and Moana inserts the heart of Te Fiti into the goddess. The goddess transforms in a lush green person, and restores the island in all of its beauty.

After this, Maui apologizes for taking the heart, and the goddess gives him a new hook, and Moana a new canoe. Te Fiti lays down to rest after 1,000 years of struggle. Moana offers Maui to teach her people sailing, but he says she already knows everything to teach her people and leaves. Moana returns to her island, now full of greenery and plentiful in food supplies. The ocean gives her a pink seashell and she places it on top of the mountain where tribal leaders are represented. The end scene is her sailing with her village people, with Tala's spirit and Maui at her side.

This Moana movie we can learn various characters that we can follow and apply them in our daily lives . This movie teaches us to be brave to choose, dare to face any obstacles, help each other for the lives of many people. Moana movie also teaches us to learn to find out ourselves, by being cheerful and entertaining, and to have hard and decisive work and never give up when falling and dare to show the truth.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

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                          │    PRAGMATIC    │
                          └─────────────────┘
                 ┌─────────────────┴─────────────────┐
        ┌─────────────────┐               ┌─────────────────┐
        │   Speech Act    │               │    Directive    │
        └─────────────────┘               └─────────────────┘
                 │                                   │
        ┌─────────────────┐               ┌─────────────────┐
        │ Speech Act Theory│              │ Direct and indirect│
        │   of J.R Searle │               │   speech act    │
        └─────────────────┘               └─────────────────┘
                 │                                   │
        ┌─────────────────┐               ┌─────────────────┐
        │                 │── Representative│ Illocutionary function│
        │  The form of    │── Directive    └─────────────────┘
        │ Illocutionary act by│── Expressives
        │   Searle J.R    │── Commisive
        │                 │── Declaration
        └─────────────────┘
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2.9 Previous Research

In conducting this research, the researcher needs the other researches that have been made by the other researchers. The first research is conducted by Faradila, Hamzah (2013)entitled" The use of illocutionary act in movie: The Blind Side. The result of this research is,there are Five types of illocutionary acts found from the blind side movie. They are: Representative, commissives, expressives, directives, and declaratives. Representatives is mostly dominant used by the actors. After that there are only three function found from the Leigh Anne and Michael utterance. There were competitive, collaborative and convivial. Competitive is the most dominant in the script.

Then, the next research belongs to Muhartoyo,Kristani (2013) entitled " Directive Speech Act in the Movie: Sleeping Beauty. The results of the analysis show that 139 directive speech acts are performed in the movie. The summary shows that the directive speech acts of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21.6%). The percentage shows the most frequently used directive speech acts by calculating the percentage of each categories of directive speech acts. While the least used directive speech acts are the directive speech act of inviting (0.7%).

The last is "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Archer's Utterance in the Movie Blood Diamond by Edward Zwick & Marshal Herskovits", by Hesti Sundari (2009). From Faculty of Languages and Letters Dian Nuswantoro University, Semarang. This research found seven types of Directive Illocutionary Acts, there are Asking (38, 72%), Commanding (19, 35%),

Requesting (12, 90%), Suggesting (12, 90%), Begging (6, 45%), Adjuring (6, 45%), and Forbidding (3, 23%)

The previous studies above are similar to research conducted by researchers on the aspect of speech acts and explain the types . The difference between this study and the previous research is the focus and object of the research. The focus of this research is to analyze the use of illocution including forms of illocution based on the Searle category and the forms of speech acts in each speech in the Moana Movie. The object of this research is a film entitled Moana Movie

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Creswel (2009:3) defines research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. In conducting this research, the writer uses the library research and the approach that is used by the writer is descriptive qualitative. Besides, the writer uses library research because the writer uses the document to be analyzed that is in the form of a movie. The writer uses descriptive qualitative because the writer wants to analyze the form of the illocutionary act used by Moana Movie.

In this study, the writer described the use of directive speech acts in the characters' conversation, which was found in the movie script. The utterances are classified into Representatives, Directives, Expressives Commissives, Declarations based on Searle (2005). The resource of data by watching Moana movie from the compact disk. The data is obtained by watching the "Moana" movie and read the script of the movie carefully.

3.2 The Subect of the Study

The Directive speech act in Moana Movie. the data is obtained by watching "Moana" movies and read the script of the movie. The Researcher tried to understand each of the dialogue that contains an indirect speech act in this movie Then, the writer underlined the utterances in the movie script. The Data can

answer the research question After the researcher got all the data from the movie, the Researcher then classifies the data. In this part, the researcher classifies the data based on Searle of form Illocutionary act.

3.3 The Object of the Study

The object of the study is the illocutionary act in the Moana Movie. It will be found from the script of the Moana Movie then the writer will classify the form of illocutionary act. There is some form of Illocutionary act namely: Representatives, Directives, Expressives Commissives, Declarations**.**

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data which will be collected based on described the use of directive speech acts in the character's conversation, which was found in the movie script of Moana Movie. The writer will focus on speech act utterances based on Searle's (2005) theory. Those are some kind of speech act that conversation by Moana Movie can be seen:

Moana : What is your problem? Are you afraid of it?

Maui   :No. No. Ha..Ha..Ha.. I'm not afraid. Out of it or you're sleeping in my armpit. You stop it. I got blasted out of the sky. Get it away from me.

Moana : Get this way?

Maui   : Hah.. hey..hey I'm a demigod. Okay?

The conversation above, it shows a kind of conversation that uses a type of speech act, containing a literal meaning to asking something. The function of the speech is Moana why Maui is a demigod who was so afraid of holding stones held by Moana. Maui said that the stone is a cursed stone.

Moan : Teach me to sail. My job is to deliver Maui across the great ocean.

Maui　: It's called wayfinding, princess. It's not just sails and knots. It's seeing whre you're going in your mind.

The conversation above uses the type of speech act, which contains a literal meaning that contains the Requesting. Moana wants to learn to ride the boat that she is currently riding, and Moana asks Maui to teach her. but want not to give trust to moana to drive and teach to ride the boat.

According to Tanzeh (2011:83) data collection techniques are systematic and standard procedures to obtain the data needed. Therefore, the data collection technique here means only how information is collected. Actually, documentary technique is a technique to collect data and data usually from books, fairy tales, magazines, scripts, etc. In conducting this research, the author uses documentary techniques to collect data by taking data from films and watching the film "Moana". The movie was directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, by Osnat Shurer as producer. Meanwhile, the script was written by Ron Clements, John Musker and Taika Waititi. The voices for some of the main characters in this film will be filled by Auli'i Cravalho, Dwayne Johnson and Alan Tudyk.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

According to Sugiyono (2007:207), data analysis is the process of systematic. It can search and arrange the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase to understand all of them and to enable you to present what you will discover to others. In this case, the writer analysis the data of theory Searle that explain of forms illocutionary acts. The kind of data in this research are; observation, and documents. This research contains the documents because the data is utterances and will be found from the movie script.

The researcher describes the use of a directive speech act in the characters' conversation, that is found in the Moana movie.. The utterances are classified to This research is not a questionnaire, the data will obtain by watching "Moana" movie and read the script of the movie carefully. The researcher tries to understand each of the dialogue that contains an indirect speech act in this movie. Then, the writer underlined the utterances in the movie script:

1. Identify and classify the list of dialogue or (conversation) that contain the Illocutionary act(Representatives,Directives, Expressives Commissives,Declarations)

2. Underlying and even code on the collect the data.

3. Analysis and interpreting the data to answer the problem of the research of theory of Searle about the forms of Illocutionary act.

4. The data is conversation

5. Draw the conclusion from the result of the analysis and give the suggestion.

3.6 Validity (Triangulation)

The trustworthness of the data needs to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer will use the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiyono (2007:330) triangulation, the aim is not to determine the truth about the same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of whatever being investigated. William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007) also stated that triangulation is the qualitative cross-validation. It assists the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. Norman Denzim in Hales identify triangulation into four types, they are:

1. Credibility is aimed at achieving the data validation through carefully and comprehensively watching and rewatching the selected data following the research question so that the data can be considered credible.

2. In using transferability, the researcher had to provide all information needed the watchers in understanding the finding the information was obtained through watching, interpreting, and analyzing Moana Movie's manuscript.

3. it also states that in dependability, the researcher watched the data carefully and frequently to understand the whole story of the Moana movie and to make a correct interpretation.

4. Conformability is teaching to determine the objectiveness of the research by making discussion with other researchers or order advisors and asking the expert about the validity of the data.