

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF GRUG UTTERANCES IN *THE CROODS* MOVIE

Lisnani, M Bahri Arifin, Setya Ariani

English Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies
Mulawarman University
email: lisnaninay@gmail.com

Abstract

Illocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. There were five types of illocutionary act, namely: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. *The Croods* movie is a story about the journey of a family who wants to find a safer place for them to live. The aims of this research were to find out the types and to know the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this research were from the utterances containing the types and the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances. The data of this research were taken from 38 sample utterances of Grug's conversation. From the analysis can be concluded that they were 13 utterances in the form of assertive which can be categorized into stating, concluding and asserting. Thirteen directive utterances in the form of commanding, requesting, ordering, questioning and forbidding. Commissive appeared in six utterances in the form of promising and refusing. The last types of illocutionary act was expressive which appeared in six utterances in the form of thanking, apologizing, praising and stating anger.

Key words: *The Croods* movie, illocutionary act, types, context

Abstrak

Tindak ilokusi adalah melakukan suatu tindakan dengan mengatakan sesuatu. Ada lima jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu: asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif dan deklaratif. Film *The Croods* adalah kisah tentang perjalanan sebuah keluarga yang ingin mencari tempat yang lebih aman bagi mereka untuk hidup. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan untuk mengetahui konteks tindak ilokusi dari ucapan Grug di film *The Croods*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, karena data penelitian ini berasal dari ucapan-ucapan yang berisi jenis tindak ilokusi dan konteks tindak ilokusi dari ucapan Grug. Data penelitian ini diambil dari 38 sampel ujaran percakapan Grug. Dari hasil analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat 13 ucapan dalam bentuk asertif yang dapat dikategorikan ke dalam menyatakan, menyimpulkan dan menegaskan. Tiga belas ucapan direktif dalam bentuk memerintah, meminta, pemesanan, mempertanyakan dan melarang. Komisif muncul dalam enam ucapan dalam bentuk menjanjikan dan menolak. Jenis terakhir dari tindakan ilokusi adalah ekspresif yang muncul dalam enam ucapan dalam bentuk berterima kasih, meminta maaf, memuji dan menyatakan kemarahan.

Kata Kunci: film *The Croods*, tindak ilokusi, tipe, konteks

A. BACKGROUND

In communication, context is important because the context is needed to help the listener understand speaker's intention. Leech (1983) stated that context was any background knowledge assumed to be shared by S (speaker) and H (hearer) which contributed to H's interpretation of what S means by giving the utterance. Without context, the listener would find the difficulty in interpreting the meaning of the speaker's utterance. When there was no context, the communication between the speaker and the listener would fail. The listener might be confused or misunderstood the speaker's intention.

Furthermore, Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) explained the eight aspects in communication, namely setting and scene, participants, end, act sequence, key, instrumentalies, norms and genre or SPEAKING context. These elements are very important in daily communication, because the different aspects can influence the meaning in communication with others.

Pragmatics is one of linguistics's branches. It means that pragmatics is also study about the language. It deals with how language used in context. However, in order to convince or expressing themselves, basically people do not only produce utterance that grammatically structured or meaningful words, but also do some actions so that what that utterance can be accepted by their partner. Those actions are called speech acts.

Movie is one media that reflects the social life of human. One of the important aspect mostly occurred in movie is the dialogue (conversation) among the characters.

Utterances can be found on dialogue in movie. In analyzing illocutionary act, the researcher chose the data from the main character's utterances in that movie. To analyze the types of illocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act, the researcher chose the data from Grug's utterances as the main character in *The Croods* movie. *The Croods* was written and directed by Kirk DeMicco and Chris Sanders with the voices of Ryan Reynolds, Emma Stone, Nicolas Cage, Catherine Keener, Cloris Leachman and Clark Duke, and was released in the United States on March 22, 2013.

The Croods movie is a story about the journey of a family who wanted to find a safer place for them to life. After their cave destroyed by earthquake, they decided to adventure to find a new place. Grug as father and leader who has full authority in the family, he was in charge to keep his family safe. As the most powerful person in the croods family, he used this power to make the family to not try something new because he thought that new thing is bad for them.

To avoid misunderstanding to interpret Grug's utterances, researcher used SPEAKING model by Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) to know the contexts of illocutionary acts of Grug's utterances *The Croods* movie.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how to use language in communication. Pragmatics is also one of the fields in linguistics that studies about meaning. The meaning studied in pragmatics is influenced by contexts. Mey (1993) stated that pragmatics is the study of condition of human language uses as these are determined by the context of the society (p.42).

Then, Thomas (1995) stated that the most common definitions of pragmatics were meaning in use or meaning in context (p.2). Pragmatics also can be defined as study talking about the relationship between language and context, in which contextual meaning of utterance can be different from the grammatical meaning.

According to Leech (1983) pragmatic is the study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and the listener and also the meaning of their communication. Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation (p.6).

Pragmatics is a branch in linguistics which discusses the meanings of utterances and their functions, what is for and used for. In other words, pragmatics is not only study on the speaker meaning of word, but it also study the meaning of word on context. It is involved such as interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said.

2.2 SPEECH ACT

Yule (1996) believes in order to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but they also perform action via those utterances (p.47). Thus, action which are performed via utterances are generally called speech act.

Austin (1962) stated that in uttering a sentence, one is not merely saying something but he is also doing something (p.22). The notion of speech act is fairly well understood in Searle, Kiefer and Bierwisch (1980) who stating that theory of speech act start the assumption that the minimal unit human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of act, such as making statement, asking question, giving order, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating (p.vii).

Austin (1962) classifies speech act into three categories namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act (p.16).

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Yule (1996) stated that locutionary act (preposition meaning) is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression (p.48). It is represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and a linguistic meaning.

The locutionary is the act of saying something, producing a series of sounds which means something. Moreover, locutionary act is the act simply uttering a sentence from a language. It refers to factual meaning of the sentence, that is, the literal meaning of actual word. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance there is no intention of speaker.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Yule(1996) stated that illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (p.48). Mostly people do not produced an utterance with no purposes, they perform an utterance with some kind of function.

Illocutionary acts are acts performed by the speaker in saying something with an appropriate intention and in appropriate context, rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something. This types of speech act is also called as the act of doing something.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Austin (1962) stated that perlocutionary act refers to the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person (P.6). Perlocutionary act concern the effect of an utterance may have of the listener. Perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in influence the listener.

In perlocutionary act, there is an influence affect because the speaker tries to influence the listener to do what he or she want to do.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Act

There are five types of illocutionary act of utterance that one can perform in speaking which are promoted by Searle (1999), namely assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

2.3.1 Assertives

Searle (1999) stated “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. Assertives include asserting, describing, concluding, affirming, alleging, announcing, answering, confirming, conjecturing, denying, disagreeing, disputing, identifying, informing, insisting, stating, stipulating.

2.3.2 Directives

Searle (1999) defined directive speech act as the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (p.28). Yule (1996) stated that these act express what the speaker wants and the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer (p.54).

Directives include requesting, commanding, questioning, advising, asking, begging, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requiring, suggesting, warning.

2.3.3 Commissives

According to Searle (1999), commissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action (p.29). Yule (1996) stated that these act express the speaker intend to do. By means of commissives the speaker undertakes to make the world fit with the words via the speakers (p.54). Commissives include comprise promising, threatening, offering, agreeing, guaranteeing, inviting, swearing, and volunteering.

2.3.4 Expressives

Searle (1999) stated “The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content”. These act involve psychological states of the speaker. Yule (1996) stated that when performing these act the speaker wake the words fit the worlds or feelings (p.53). Expressives include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, and accepting.

2.3.5 Declaratives

According to Searle (1999), declarations bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed (p.31). Yule (1996) stated that the speaker has to have institutional role in specific context when employing these act (p.53). Declaratives include declaring war, christening, marrying, and firing from employment.

2.4 IFIDs

Searle (1969) stated that illocutionary force is what illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the utterance of the sentence (p.30). In other words, it can be said that the illocutionary act produced by the speaker can be known from the illocutionary force. While Yule (1996: 49) defines that illocutionary force is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed.

Cutting (2002) stated that the clearest example is the use of specific verb in an utterance. This verb is usually called as speech act verbs or performative verbs. Some verbs such as “to order, to warn, to promise” can be used to make the illocutionary function explicit, e.g. “I order you to leave now” (p.16). It also can be understood that illocutionary force will help the listener to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker.

2.5 Context

Context can help the listener to reveal the intended meaning of a speaker’s utterance. The meaning of grammatical utterance from the speaker cannot be understood easily without knowing the context of the situation. It is important for the hearer to comprehend the context of the situation where the utterance is produced, because it is possible for an utterance to have more than one meanings. Then, it would not complete if the hearer only knows the textual meaning of the utterance if they want to know the intended meaning of the speaker.

Wardhaugh (2006) states “Dell Hymes uses the acronym SPEAKING to introduce the context in the use of language which is often associated with communicative competences”. They are setting and scene, participant, ends, act sequence, key, instrument, norm and genre.

2.5.1 Setting and Scene

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances. Setting is the physical circumstance in which a speech takes place. Scene is the psychological setting which refers to the kind of speech event taking place according to cultural definition (p.55-56).

2.5.2 Participants

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) participant includes various combination of speaker-listener, addresser-addressee, or sender-receiver. It deals with who is speaking and to whom he/she is speaking to. The social factors, such as age, gender, status, social distance, and role or profession of the participants have to be considered as well (p.55-56).

2.5.3 Ends

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) ends of a speech event can be divided into outcome and goal. Outcome is a conventionally recognized and expected purpose of an exchange from a cultural point of view. Meanwhile, goal is the personal purpose that participants seek to accomplish on a particular occasion.(p.56-57).

2.5.4 Act Sequence

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) the act refers to the actual form and the content of what is said, the utterance which are used and how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic (p.56-57).

2.5.5 Key

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: lighthearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The key may also be marked non verbally by certain kind of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment (p.57).

2.5.6 Instrumentalities

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) refers to the choice of channel used in the conversation, such as spoken or written, as well as the choice of actual form of speech such as register, dialect or code which is chosen by the speaker (p.59).

2.5.7 Norms

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) refers to the specific behaviors and properties associated with the conversation exchange, such as the way to open the conversation in a specific language which is related to its culture aspects. Norms of interaction implicate of social structure and social relationships in a community. Norms of interpretation are needed to improve communication especially when members of different communities are in communication. Norms implicate the belief system of a community (p.60).

2.5.8 Genre

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) genre refers to form or the types of utterances as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture, and editorials. Genres often coincide with speech event or they may occur in different events (p.61).

2.6 *The Croods* Movie

The Croods was written and directed by Kirk DeMicco and Chris Sanders with the voices of Ryan Reynolds, Emma Stone, Nicolas Cage, Catherine Keener, Cloris Leachman and Clark Duke, and was released in the United States on March 22, 2013.

The Croods movie was American 3D computer-animated adventure comedy film produced by DreamWorks Animation and distributed by 20th Century Fox. This movie won several categories at Annie awards that held in Los Angeles on February 1, 2014.

The movie won as a animated effect in animated production, character animation in animated feature production and character design in an animated feature production.

The Croods movie is story about the family who lived in a pre-historic period. There are seven characters in this movie. They are Eep, Guy, Ugga, Thunk, Sandy, Gran and Grug. The croods family is the only family who still alive in the world. All the other family have been killed off by wild animals, diseases or other horrible things. But, Grug has kept his wife, kids and mother-in-law safe by keeping them hidden in a cave, never venturing into the unknown place.

While Grug kept his family safe, it was not a terribly satisfying existence for Grug's young daughter, Eep. She wanted to explore the world, followed the sun and lived life to the fullest. Eep's world was changed when she run across a young man by the name of Guy. He is different, full of clever ideas and the most important of all that he has created fire. Guy warned Eep that the world was about to end. Earthquakes, volcanoes and lava's were about to destroy their land. He urged the family to follow him to safety.

At first, Grug did not agree with Guy or his new ideas, but the family was quickly responded to go to the mountain because of a massive earthquake. They found themselves in an utterly weird environment filled with new wonders and dangers, but Guy saved them. Soon, Grug felt threatened by Guy that he leaded the family, strange ideas and winning the affections from his daughter. After all, in the end of the story when the earthquake happened, Grug forced to break his tradition to save Eep, Guy, Ugga, Sandy, Thunk and Gran.

Grug was the father and also the lead of the croods. He was incredibly overprotective and worrisome. His job were to taking care of the family and he did his job seriously. He taught his family that fear was good and change was bad. Grug kept his family in line and believed that things should really never change since they lost their neighbors from not being careful.

2.7 Previous Research

There are four previous research used in this research. The first was "*Speech Act of Promising among Jordanians*" journal by Tun Nur Afizah, Zainal Ariff and Ahmad Ibrahim Mugableh (2013) from Faculty of Major Language Studies Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM) Malaysia. Their journal presents a study on speech acts that aims to fill the above mentioned gap. The focus of the research was on the pragmatic analysis of the speech act of 'promising' in Jordanian Arabic and concentrates on the analysis of the most prominent strategies of promising gender i.e. male promise and female promise.

The second was "*Facebook Status Updates: A Speech Act Analysis*" a journal by Sanaa Ilyas and Dr. Qamar Khushi (2012) from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. This journal concern exploring the communicative functions of status updates on Facebook. For this purpose the status updates were analyzed through Searle's Speech Act framework. The sample comprised 60 males and females in the age group of 18-24 years. A total of 171 status updates were collected for 5 consecutive days and then the data were categorized according to the devised coding.

The third was "*The Analysis of Speech Events and Hymes' SPEAKING Factors in the Comedy Television Series: "FRIENDS"*" a journal by Elham Zand Vakili, Alireza Fard Kashani and Farhd Tabandeh (2012) from English Department, Iran University of Science & Technology, Tehran, Iran. This study investigated the occurrence of speech events in "FRIENDS" comedy series (Season #1, Episode #1) to probe such phenomena

in media discourse. At the same time, there were some speaking factors affecting each speech event which are in line with Hymes' SPEAKING model, (1974).

The fourth was "*Speech Acts Analysis of The Main Character in Shrek Movie Script*" a journal by Fifin Dwi Isnawati, Syamsul Anam, and Sabta Diana (2015) from Literature Faculty of Jember University. This research concerns with speech acts produced by the main character in Shrek movie script. The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts and to analyze the most dominant speech acts produced by the main character. Besides, the aim of this research is also to know and describe the purposes of Shrek as the main character to use speech acts. The objects of this research are texts in the form of movie script.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used qualitative research in this study because the data was taken from the form of utterances. As suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994), this kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative (p.1). Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data.

The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative where the researcher described and analyzed the types of illocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The researcher chose the script of *The Croods* movie as the main source of the data in this research. The data of this research were from the utterances containing the types of illocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act of Grug as the main character in this movie.

3.3 Research Instrument

Lincoln and Guba (as cited in Sheton, 2004) stated that the writer himself or herself is the key instrument of qualitative method. This research was qualitative, so the primary instrument was the researcher herself. The researcher focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie.

3.4 Data Collection

In this research, the process of collecting the data was taken these following steps:

1. Searching the movie and the script.
2. Watching the movie thoroughly.
3. Reading the entire dialogue on the script.
4. Highlighting the utterances consist of types of illocutionary act on the script.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data using three concurrent flows activities consisting data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing, Miles and Huberman (1994).

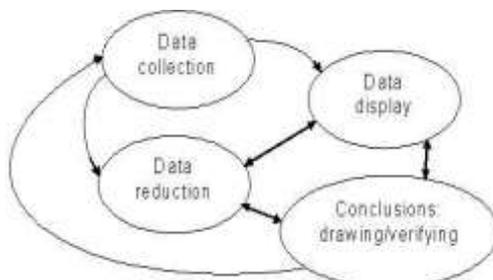


Figure 1. Component of Data Analysis: Interactive Model
Miles and Huberman (1994)

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. In this stage, the researcher categorized every Grug's utterance uses the theory of Searle (1999) such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives also the context of illocutionary act uses SPEAKING model by Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006).

2. Data Display

Data display referred to an organized, compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing. In this stage, the researcher displayed the data narratively from Grug's conversation with other characters that related to the types of illocutionary act and context of illocutionary act in *The Croods* movie.

3. Drawing Conclusion

Drawing conclusion was the process in drawing the conclusion after analyzing the data. In this stage, the researcher analyzed the data related to the types of illocutionary act and the context of illocutionary act narratively. Then, the researcher connected the conclusion related to the research objectives: to find out the types of illocutionary act and to know the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Assertives

The first type of illocutionary acts found in Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie was assertives. Assertives are speech act in which the words state what the speaker believes to be case. Assertives include asserting, concluding, suggesting, reporting, describing, predicting.

The following is shown in the following figure:

(1) Guy: Remember how you were this morning? You changed, remember? Idea man. Modern man.

Grug: ***I am a cave man.*** (Min 01.08.27 - 01.08.30)

The conversation above happened when they just arrived from the boat nearby the mountain after Grug decided to follow Guy's advice to go to the mountain for finding a new place which made them safer from disasters and wild animals. Grug stated about his identity when he chased Guy across a trembling landscape. He stated because Guy thought that he has changed become an idea man or modern man. But Grug stated "***I am a cave man***". In this situation, Grug was saying the truth because it could be seen from his appearance that he still wore a brown fur outfit. Then, he has a scruffy of a beard and big teeth.

In the utterance "***I am a cave man***" Grug uses illocutionary act of **assertives** in the form of **stating**. Here, he stated the truth because he was really a cave man.

The next example is shown in the following figure:

(2) Gran: Oh where are we?

Grug: But, one thing's for **sure**, we can't go back to the way we came.

(Min: 27.19 - 27.22)

The conversation above happened when they survived from the earthquake that destroyed their cave. Then suddenly, Bear Owl came and tried to get close, because Bear Owl was dangerous for them and there was no way back into the cave, they decided to jump into the forest. Grug concluded about they could not go back to the way they came when they stuck in the lower place after have jumped from the edge of the cave. He concluded because he saw a twisty mess of giant roots, stranger plants and land in a heap around them.

In the utterance "One thing's for **sure**, we couldn't go back the way we came" Grug uses illocutionary act of **assertives** in the form of **concluding**. He used the word "sure" to convey his belief about they could not go back to the cave anymore.

Another example is shown in the following figure:

(3) Eep: Now?

Grug: ***I can*** do this all day long. (Min: (39.20 - 39.23)

This conversation happened in the desert when Grug made a decision go to the mountain to follow Guy's opinion found a safer place for them. They walked through the large desert while Grug carried Guy in order to make Guy kept stay with them. This was because only Guy who knew the way to the mountain that they wanted to visit. He asserted because Eep kept asking him to take a turn to carry Guy who stuck in the log.

In the utterance "***I can*** do this all day long" Grug uses the illocutionary act of **assertives** in the form of **asserting**. Grug used the word "can" to persuade Eep to belief about what he said. He belief that he could carry Guy who stuck in the log all day long.

4.2 Directives

The second type of illocutionary act that found in Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie was directives. Directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. Directives include requesting, commanding, pleading, inviting, asking, ordering, permitting.

The following figure shows the example of conversation that directives.

(4) Thunk: Just tell me what to do. What do I do right now?

Grug: ***Stay*** where you are. I'll find you. (Min: 56.47 - 56.50)

The conversation above happened when they discussed about go to the mountain but suddenly there was an earthquake that made them threw and got into the maze separately. Grug gave his command “**Stay** where you are. I’ll find you” when he climbed the maze for looking his family who stuck in other maze. He gave the command to his son because he wanted to find the family members by himself.

In the utterance “**Stay** where you are. I’ll find you” Grug uses illocutionary act of **directives** in the form of **commanding**. Grug used the word “stay” to command Thank to stay where they were until he found him. He wanted Thank to not doing anything beside waiting him to get them back.

(5) Grug: *Is she still out there?*

Ugga: You know she hates the cave, Grug. (Min: 09.15 - 09.17)

The conversation above happened when Grug saw the sunset, and he told all family member to get into the cave because the dark was a danger to them. But he realized that Eep was not comeback. Grug gave the question “*Is she still out there?*” to Ugga when saw her cleaned the body of the croods family with stick before they went to sleep. He gave the question because he do not saw his daughter in the cave while the other family already in.

In the utterance “*Is she still out there?*” Grug used illocutionary act of **directives** in the form of **questioning**. Grug gave the question “Is she still out there?” to Ugga and he wanted Ugga to answer his question.

(6) Eep: I don’t know.

Grug: **Stop** looking for things. (Min:11.08 - 11.13)

The conversation above happened when all the family member already got into the cave and prepared to sleep, but Eep was still outside. Grug forbade Eep to “**Stop** looking for things” when he saw Eep climbed the rock in the top of their cave. He forbade because he thought going out at night was bad.

In the utterance “**Stop** looking for things” Grug uses illocutionary act of **directives** in the form of **forbidding**. Here, Grug forbade Eep by using the word “stop”. He forbade Eep to stop looking for things.

4.3 Commissives

The third type of illocutionary act that found in Grug’s utterances in *The Croods* movie was commissives. Commissives are commit the speaker to some future action. Commissive include promising, threatening, pledging, vowing, refusing, accepting.

The following is the example of conversation:

(7) Eep: We should go there!

Grug: **No**. No one is going anywhere. (Min: 26.11 - 26.14)

The conversation above happened when they just wanted to get into the cave, but suddenly there was an earthquake. Grug succeeded to protect his family from the ruins of a stone, but he missed the caves where they lived in. Then, Eep realized something new in front of them. She saw a beautiful scenery that they never seen before. Grug refused Eep’s opinion by saying “**no**” when they stared to a beautiful world for the first time they saw.

In the utterance “**No**. No one was going anywhere” Grug uses illocutionary act of **commissives** in the form of **refusing**. Grug refused Eep opinion by saying “ no”. He refused his daughter’s opinion because he wanted his family to stay together and there was no a safer place beside the cave.

(8) Thunk: Dad?

Grug: *'ll* take care of this. (Min:29.06-29.10)

The conversation above happened when they had to jump into the forest to escape Bear Owl who wanted to eat them. Grug promised "*'ll* take care of this" when they saw a strange environment around them. He talked while they surrounded by punching monkey and weird plant that they never seen before.

In the utterance "*'ll* take care of this" Grug uses illocutionary act of **commisives** in the form of **promising**. Grug used the word "will" in the utterance "*'ll* take care of this" to commit himself to take care of his family from punching monkey and weird plant that they saw in the forest.

(9) Eep: I'm going with Guy.

Grug: **No**. Not my little girl. (Min: 01.03.26-01.03.31)

The conversation above happened in the evening when Guy brought all the family to climb the tree and saw the beautiful stars in the sky for the first time. Everyone was fascinated by the scenery in front of them and Guy promised to take them to the safer place. Eep wanted to join with Guy but Grug refused Eep's opinion by saying "**No**. Not my little girl" when he saw Eep walked closer to Guy. Grug refused it because he did not want his daughter being apart from the family.

In the utterance "**No**. Not my little girl" Grug uses illocutionary act of **commisives** in the form of **refusing**. Grug refused Eep's opinion by saying "no". He refused it because he did not want his daughter went to Guy and apart herself from the family.

4.4 Expressives

The last type of illocutionary act that found in Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie was expressives. Expressives are the those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Expressive include apologizing, welcoming, deploring, greeting, congratulating, praising, thanking, mocking.

The following is the example of conversation:

(10) Guy: Family. Yeah.

Grug: **Sorry**.. (Min: 01.09.22 - 01.09.25)

The conversation above happened when they just arrived near by the mountain and they saw there was an earthquake that made the elephant died. Grug saw there was a cave and told them to get in, but they did not want to follow Grug. The other family refused because they wanted to follow Guy to find a safer place to live and did not want to live in a cave anymore. Then Grug got angry when knowing his family's opinion and blamed Guy. He chased Guy but all of a sudden they hit the tar and trapped inside. Grug apologized by saying "**Sorry**" to Guy when they talked about Guy's family who already died because stuck in the wide pool tar. He talked when saw Guy took a deep breath and reminded about his family.

The utterance "Sorry" Grug uses illocutionary act of **expressives** in the form of **apologizing**. He apologized and showed his psychological attitude by saying "Sorry".

(11) Thunk: I get it, dad. I get it. I will never do anything new or different.

Grug: **Good man**, Thunk. (Min: 12.56 - 12.58)

The conversation above happened when Eep climbed the rock to see the sunset stealthy before back to the cave. Grug got angry because Eep did not want to obey his rule to not try new things. Then after bringing Eep back into the cave, he began to tell his family a story about a person who always had a curiosity would die. Grug gave his praise because Thunk obeyed his rules which was never do anything new or different.

The utterance “*Good man, Thank*” Grug uses of illocutionary act of **expressives** in the form of **praising**. Grug showed his expression by praising Thank using the word “Good man”.

(12) Ugga:Grug, they’re okay. Guy’s with them.

Grug: Well *thank you* for bringing me that interesting Guy update.

(Min: 01.01.13-01.01.18)

The conversation above happened in night when they were resting under a big tree. Grug asked where the other members were to his wife. Meanwhile, the other family and Guy were above of the tree listening to Gran’s who was telling a story. Grug showed his thanking because Ugga told him about the situation of the other family.

The utterance “Well *thank you* for bringing me that interesting Guy update” Grus uses illocutionary act of **expressives** in the form of **thanking**. He thanked to Ugga because gave him an information about Guy. He expressed his emotion by saying “thank you”.

4.5 Declaratives

The illocutionary act of declaratives not found in this research. Searle (as cited in Leech,1983) stated that declaratives are illocutionary act which the speaker is able to change the state of affair in the world via the utterance. The performers of these illocutionary act must have the institutional rule in specific context to performs this act appropriately. Also declaratives had specific rules in very specific place and setting of situation, for example a judge in the court when sentencing a defendant guilty and the director of a company when firing his employee. Furthermore, the declaratives uses spesific illocutionary force indicating device that is “I declare that” ..., “I pronounce that”... ect.

In *The Croods* movie, Grug described as ordinary father so he never uttered a word containing the declaratives also there was no specific condition which changed when he talked with other characters.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding, there were four types of illocutionary act in Grug’s utterances. The researcher found total of 38 samples of Grug’s utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary act in *The Croods* movie. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances and 6 commissive utterances. Assertive and directive were the most frequent utterances performed by Grug.

Assertives are speech act in which the words state what the speaker believes to be case. Assertives utterance frequently appears during the interaction between Grug and his family members. Their topic of talk concerns about how Grug conveys his belief about new thing that they would face when they go out from the cave for the first time to find the better place to life.

Directives is the speaker who wants to get the listener to do something. In *The Croods* movie, Grug described as a leader and the most powerful person. He used this power to influence the other family to do not try something new, because he thought that a new thing was bad and dangerous for them.

Declaratives was not found in Grug’s utterances. Declaratives was that kind of speech act that change the world via their utterance. In this movie, Grug never uttered a

word containing the declaratives because as the lead of the family, he only focused to protect the family member all the time during their long journey.

5.2 Suggestion

From the research about the illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in *The Croods* movie, the researcher has some suggestions:

1. To the other researchers who want to analyze speech act especially illocutionary act to give more attention in analyzing other objects, such as video, comic, radio or movie. They can analyze with the other research questions, such as functions of illocutionary acts. Also, they can analyze the form of speech act which is direct and indirect, literal and non literal, so they do not only find explicit meaning but also implicit meaning.
2. The researcher hopes this research would be useful for the readers and the other researchers to get better understanding about speech act, especially illocutionary act. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will benefit for Departement of English Literature Faculty of Cultural Studies Mulawarman University, Samarinda students who want to do the similar topic.

References

- Austin, J. (1962). *How to do Things with Words*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Austin, J.L. (1995). *How to do Things with Words*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.
- Barsam, R. (2009). *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*. New York: W. W.Norton & Company.
- Buck, R. (2012). Verbal and Nonverbal Communication Distinguishing Symbolic, Spontaneous and Pseudo Spontaneous Nonverbal Behaviour. *Journal of Communication*, 522.
- Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatic and Discourse: A Resource Book for Student*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Elham Zand Vakili, A. F. (2012). The Analysis of Speech Events and Hymes' SPEAKING Factors in the Comedy Television Series: Friends. *New Media and Mess Communication*, 27 - 42.
- Fifin Dwi Isnawati, S. A. (2015). Speech Act Analysis of The Main Character in Sherk Movie Script. *Publika Budaya*, 60 - 64.
- Hornby, A.S. (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University.
- Horn, L.R. (2006). *The Handbook of Pragmatics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.
- Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundation in Sociolinguistics*. London: Tavistock Publications Limited.
- Ilyas, S. (2012). Facebook Status Update Status: A Speech Act Analysis. *Academic Research International*, 500.

- Kieffer, J. R. (1980). *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*. Berlin: D. Riedel Publishing Company.
- Kusumo, D.W. (2015). *A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in English Teaching-Learning Process at SMU 1 Wates Kulon Progo*. English Education Study Program English Education Departement Faculty of Languages and Arts Yojakarta State University.
- Mey, J. L. (1993). *Pragmatics*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing.
- Nugroho, A. S. (2011). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Homes Movie*. English Departement Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University, Syararif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 11 - 14.
- Renkema, J. (1993). *Discourse Studies*. Philadelphia: John Benyamin Publishing Company.
- Mey, J.L. (2001). *Pragmatic: An Introduction, 2nd Edition*. Maldon: Blackwell.
- Miles, M. B. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. United Stated: Sage Publication.
- Mugableh, T. N. (2013). Speech Act of Promising Among Jordanians. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 245 - 264.
- Shenton, K. A. (2004). *Strategies for Ensuring Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research Projects*. Education for Information. Northumbria University.
- Searle, J. R. (1999). *Expressing and Meaning: Studies in The Theory of Speech Act*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Thomas, J. (1995). *Meaning in Interaction*. New York: Pearson Education Limited.
- Vanderveken, D. (1990). *Meaning and Speech Act*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An introduction to Sociolinguistics*. United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.